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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

Volume 142 No. 20 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — November 16, 1942

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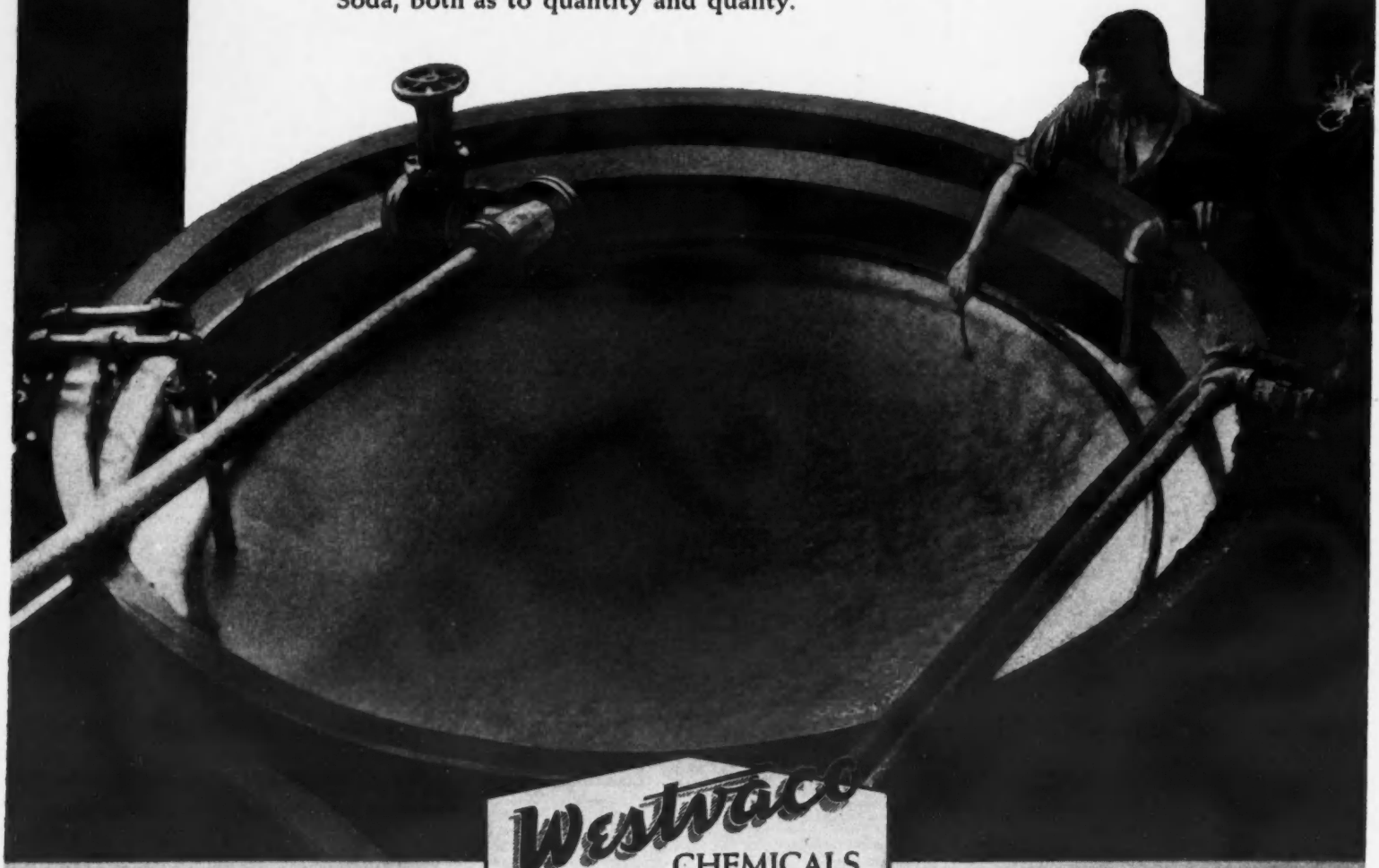

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Chicago, Ill. Greenville, S. C. Newark, Calif.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

ABC

SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS

Volume 142 | November 16, 1942 | No. 20

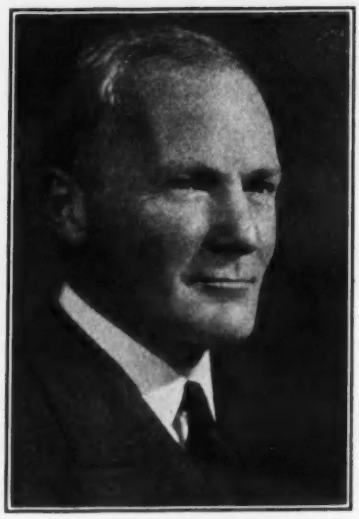
WPB Consolidates Materials Functions

War Production Board groups responsible for determining programs covering distribution of materials and

Dr. Ernest W. Reid

for putting them into effect were consolidated November 11 by Chairman Donald M. Nelson in the Office of the Program Vice-Chairman. This was done by combining the Office of Program Determination and the Office of Operations. The consolidated organization will be headed by Ferdinand Eberstadt as Program Vice-Chairman. Ernest Kanzler will continue as Director General for Operations.

Under the new setup, industry branches, now advanced to the status of divisions, will be given greater responsibilities for estimating requirements, expanding resources and controlling distribution of materials. At the same time, they will be tied in more closely to the work of the WPB Requirements Committee, of which Mr. Eberstadt is chairman.



Dr. D. P. Morgan

Each of the thirty-six Industry Division directors will have attached to his staff a labor advisory committee, an industry advisory committee and a sub-Requirements Committee consisting of representatives of the seven governmental claimant agencies established under the CMP. Members of the latter group will act as spokesmen for such customers as the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and the Office of Civilian Supply.

The staff of the program vice-chairman will include a Program Bureau, of which Donald D. Davis is director, and a Facilities Bureau, Fred Searls, director. The Program Bureau will act as a staff to the Requirements Committee, bringing together figures on supply of materials, requirements for critical items and labor require-

—Continued on page 56

72d—OPD—Year

Typical Industry Division Under New WPB Setup

DIVISION POLICY, DIRECTION, COORDINATION

Division Requirements Committee
Division Director, Chairman
Army Representative
Navy Representative
Maritime Commission Representative
B.E.W. and O.L.L.A. Representatives
Civilian Supply Representative

Director
Deputy Director

—Industry Advisory Committees
— Labor Advisory Committee

STAFF

SPECIALIZED ADVICE, ASSISTANCE. SERVICE, REVIEW, FOLLOW UP

Program Section
With respect to division functions shown under (1) below:
A. Give specialized advice, assistance and service.
B. Formulate division policies, plans and procedures.
C. Follow up on execution to assure proper understanding, coordination and compliance.
D. Perform phases of functions which cannot be decentralized.

Distribution Section
With respect to division functions shown under (2) below:
A. Give specialized advice, assistance and service.
B. Formulate division policies, plans and procedures.
C. Follow up on execution to assure proper understanding, coordination and compliance.
D. Perform phases of functions which cannot be decentralized.

Resources Section
With respect to division functions shown under (3) below:
A. Give specialized advice, assistance and service.
B. Formulate division policies, plans and procedures.
C. Follow up on execution to assure proper understanding, coordination and compliance.
D. Perform phases of functions which cannot be decentralized.

Administrative Section
A. Personnel.
B. Office supplies, equipment, space.
C. Communications service.
D. Clerical, stenographic and filing service.
E. Travel service.
F. Internal security.
G. Budgets.

Assigned Staff
Legal representative
Labor-production representative

EXECUTION—OPERATING SECTIONS*

Commodity or Industry Section | Commodity or Industry Section | Commodity or Industry Section | Commodity or Industry Section | Commodity or Industry Section | Commodity or Industry Section | Commodity or Industry Section

FUNCTIONS

(1) PROGRAM

Compile estimates of supply and demand for the output of the industry and propose the most advantageous reconciliation thereof.
.01 Estimation of supply.
.02 Compilation of demand.
.03 Estimation of materials for programmed production.
.04 Estimation of repair and maintenance requirements.
.05 Reconciliation of supply and demand.

(2) DISTRIBUTION

Assure production and distribution of the output of the industry in accordance with program determinations and directives received through the distribution bureau, authorizing the purchase of materials and products by applicants in accordance therewith.
.01 Processing preference rating applications.
.02 Processing of PRP applications.
.03 Direction of materials and products distribution.
.04 Allocation of materials and equipment available for redistribution.
.05 Withdrawals from stockpiles.
.06 Allocation of scrap.
.07 Distribution accounting.
.08 Consideration of compliance cases.
.09 Consideration of appeals.

(3) RESOURCES

Expand supply, curtail less essential consumption, and assure optimum utilization of the resources of the industry as necessary to meet essential war demands.
.01 Development of new sources of supply.
.02 Construction of new productive facilities.
.03 Importation and stockpiling.
.04 Recovery of scrap.
.05 Curtailment of less essential production.
.06 Curtailment of less essential use of materials.
.07 Substitution of less critical materials.
.08 Simplification and standardization of materials and products.
.09 Improvement of production methods.
.10 Best use of productive capacity.
.11 Concentration and/or conversion of productive capacity.
.12 Best use of manpower resources.
.13 Redistribution of materials and equipment.
.14 Conservation of transportation.
.15 Conservation in packaging.

* Operating "sections" will be given "Branch" status where the importance of their activities warrants.

Rubbing Alcohol On Prescription Only

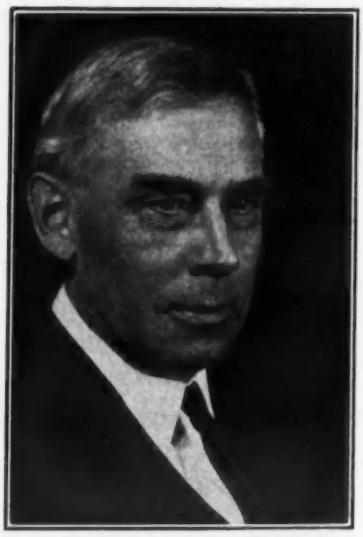
OPD Washington Bureau

The unrestricted sale of rubbing alcohol and rubbing alcohol compounds was forbidden by amendment No. 2 to general preference order M-30, effective November 11.

Amendment No. 2 forbids the delivery of any ethyl alcohol or any compound containing it for use as rubbing alcohol, except to licensed physicians, dentists and veterinarians; holders of written doctor's prescription or orders; wholesalers, retailers and manufacturers for resale in accordance with the terms of this order; and to certain govermnent agencies. The action is expected to save nearly 2,000,000 gallons yearly.

WPB Production Research Head Named

Office of Production Research and Development has been established in the Office of War Production Board. Dr. Harvey N. Davis, president of Stevens Institute of Technology, has



Ellington Photo

Dr. Harvey N. Davis

been appointed as director. This new office will parallel in the production field the work already being done in regard to instruments of war by the Office of Scientific Research and De-

—Continued on page 54

72d—OPD—Year

Critical Materials Listed By Conservation Unit

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board issued November 6 the sixth Material Substitution and Supply List, prepared by the Conservation and Substitution Branch of the Conservation Division. The fifth list was published on August 21. The list contains over 500 materials, arranged in the following three groups, ranked on the basis of their necessity and availability:—

Group I—Materials which are vital to war needs and supplies of which are inadequate. Group II—Materials which are also essential to war needs

—Continued on page 42

Manpower Centralized Control Asked

OPD Washington Bureau

An ad interim report of the joint management-labor policy committee on manpower recommending centralized control in the hands of the War Manpower Commission of all manpower problems, both civilian and military, was made public November 10 by President Roosevelt.

The report was issued shortly after the President conferred at length with Democratic congressional leaders on the problem, described by Repre-

—Continued on page 70

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices for chemicals, oils, and drugs is currently as follows:—

Nov. 13, 1942	Nov. 6, 1942	Nov. 14, 1941
138.2	138.2	134.6

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

The markets for chemicals and related materials were rather dull in a price-change sense last week. The few revisions were quite evenly divided between ups and downs, and their net effect was nil as far as the general level or any division levels were concerned.

Developments under the newly launched CMP were encouraging from the standpoint of getting more war production, but they forecast a mighty slim supply of increasing numbers of critical materials for the ordinary activities of industry. The shooting war having come to U. S. forces in new places, it is inevitable that civilian mobilization for material sacrificing will increase.

Closing Markets

Linseed Oil Easier

Linseed oil selling schedules were generally stationary here but the tone of the market late in the week was easier and to some a downward revision of quotations appeared to be impending. Competition among sellers was keener and it was said to be possible to purchase at around 12.1c. per pound in tankcars. A fair volume of business was said to have been closed in some quarters and an increase in sales was also reported in outside crushing centers. Mills were reported to be still operating at full capacity.

Cottonseed Oil Use Up

Use of refined cottonseed oil in October was much greater than estimated in the trade here, consumption for the month being 418,648 barrels, according to the Census Bureau report issued last Friday. These figures compared with 279,217 barrels in the previous month and 289,312 barrels in October last year. The report had no effect in the market for refined oil futures, trading being at a standstill, with the tone of the market firm.

Considerable spot cottonseed oil is reported to have been sold here recently to oil blenders whose quota has been increased through a WPB ruling. Opinions differed as to what the effect upon consumption of cottonseed oil would be of the ruling late last week that sellers of refined cottonseed oil for industrial purposes may add ½c. per pound to the maximum price established by Revised Price Schedule 53.

Heavy Chemicals Quiet

Business in the market for industrial chemicals was exceptionally quiet at the weekend. However, shipments were moving for government requirements at a steady pace and in substantial volume. The market displayed a steady to firm tone.

72d—OPD—Year

Hyatt Award Received By Dr. D.S. Frederick

Dr. Donald S. Frederick, of the Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, Pa., received the annual John Wesley Hyatt Award, for an outstanding contribution in 1941 to the plastics industry, at a dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria, this city, October 30.

Dr. Frederick was honored for his work in adapting transparent, colorless acrylic plastics to the needs of American military aircraft. "Plexiglas," the methyl-methacrylate plastic used in the development work of Dr. Frederick and associates, form cockpit enclosures, gun turrets, broad windows, domes, and other key parts as well as bomber "noses." In connection with Dr. Frederick's work, new methods had to be perfected to make large, transparent sections accurately curved to conform to the contours of a plane. Similarly new fabricating methods were developed to form large

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Chemical Allocations Reported for November

OPD Washington Bureau

Over $50,000,000 worth of scarce chemicals have been allocated to industry for use in November, it was announced November 15 by the WPB Chemicals Division in releasing its monthly report on allocation of individual chemicals.

The report, second in a new monthly series designed to acquaint industry and the public with the supply picture in each of the chemical products under allocation control by WPB, lists each chemical and states the percentage of requests allowed for each use. It lists the uses, which are filled completely, those which are partially filled, and those which are totally denied.

72d—OPD—Year

Motor Truck Mileage Rationing Postponed

OPD Washington Bureau

The effective date of the Office of Defense Transportation's mileage rationing program for commercial motor vehicles has been postponed from November 15 to December 1.

Postponement of the ODT program also will give commercial motor vehicle operators who have not yet submitted their applications for certificates of war necessity another chance to obtain their certificates before nationwide mileage rationing is begun.

About December 1 no commercial motor vehicle subject to ODT general order No. 21 will be permitted to operate unless it carries a certificate of war necessity issued by ODT.

72d—OPD—Year

Oil Ceilings Raised For Nonedible Uses

OPD Washington Bureau

Sellers of refined soybean oil, peanut oil, and cottonseed oil for nonedible industrial purposes may advance their present ceiling prices under the fats and oils regulation by ½ cent per pound, the Office of Price Administration ruled November 13. This increase is allowed because sellers of such oils for nonedible industrial purposes are not entitled to receive the commodity credit corporation's ½-cent-per-pound subsidy, which is confined to oils going into edible use.

Most of the production of the three oils affected goes into edible channels; therefore, the increased nonedible ceiling price, while assuring continued industrial supplies, will have little significance to consumers.

72d—OPD—Year

Western Mining Conference Nov. 16-17

A two-day war conference sponsored by the Western Division of the American Mining Congress will be held at Salt Lake city, November 16-17. The speakers will include Major-General Lewis B. Hershey, of the Selective Service System; Brigadier-General Frank J. McSherry, of the War Man Power Commission, and Senator Pat McCarren of Nevada, who will discuss problems of western mining.

72d—OPD—Year

Bids Wanted

Biological Supplies:—Material to be delivered at Department for Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, 350 Park place, Brooklyn, Department of Purchases, City of New York, opening November 19.

Drugs, Chemicals:—General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington; circular 660, opening November 16.

Phosphate Rock:—60,000 tons, Division of Purchase, Sales & Traffic, Department of Agriculture, Washington; invitation 477-43, openings November 20.

Scouring Powder:—9,000 pounds, Purchasing Officer, Interior Department, Washington; Parker, Arizona; invitation 8727, openings November 23.

Soda, Castic:—8,125 pounds, Purchasing Officer, Interior Department, Washington; Parker, Arizona; invitation 8727, openings November 23.

Soap, Laundry:—300,000 pounds, Purchasing Officer, Interior Department, Washington; Parker, Arizona; invitation 8727, openings November 23.

Soap Powder:—7,500 pounds, Purchasing Officer, Interior Department, Washington; Parker, Arizona; invitation 8727, openings November 23.

Soap, Toilet:—2,188 pounds, for Parker, Ariz., Purchasing Officer, Interior Department, Washington; invitation 8727, openings November 23.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

Congress hasn't yet started work on the next tax bill, but members are beginning to think and talk about it to let the Treasury know that if it comes forward with recommendations for any sizable increases in taxes on incomes it is going to run headlong into trouble.

Some of the influential members in charge of tax legislation—notably chairman Doughton, of the ways and means committee—have about convinced themselves, after beating the bushes in their home districts, that taxes on incomes, both corporate and private, have reached their peak. If the Treasury hopes to get another $6,000,000,000 out of Congress next year it will have to dig up some new revenue sources.

Since passage of the last tax bill the Treasury has been building a fire under its "spending tax proposal" which the tax committees so far have rejected. It hasn't got far with its campaign, however, because the scheme is too complicated for the people to grasp. As a consequence it would not be amiss to look for some freak proposals to be advanced—because the idea of a single Federal tax seems to be too simple for political expediencies.

Just Like Prohibition

Price ceilings are wobbly in the Far West, says the Commerce Department, and a regional officer gives these two reasons:—(1) OPA has failed to arouse in business a firm conviction that this is its fight against inflation; and (2) a widely held belief that government should and will change regulations when they pinch.

To this might be added another reason—an unfortunate lack of simplicity, conciseness, and brevity of expression in the drafting of price regulations. Some of the orders leave too much to the imagination.

Compliance might be improved by providing local facilities whereby those affected would have easy access to information nearer home.

Where Commerce Begins

There appears to be no end to the reaches of Federal power under the interstate commerce clause, in the opinion of Associate Justice Roberts of the Supreme Court, if the philosophy of the majority of the court is carried to its ultimate conclusion. The court held the man who digs a hole in the ground from which oil is produced that enter interstate commerce is covered by the wage-hour law just as much as is the man working the valves controlling the flow of the oil.

If that is the case, Mr. Roberts says, the labor of the man who made the tools which drilled the well, that of the sawyer who cut the wood incidentally used, that of him who mined the ore from which the tools were made, are all just as necessary to the ultimate extraction of oil as is the labor of the man who dug the hole. He adds:—

> Each is an antecedent of the consequent—the production of goods for commerce. Indeed if petitioners were not fed they could not have drilled the well, and the oil would not have gone into commerce.
>
> Is the cook's work "necessary" to the production of the oil, and within the act?"

Congress should some day do its constitutional duty of defining commerce.

Cutting Down Queries

Representative Wright Patman of Texas has asked Congress to give its approval to a bill that would bring an end to overlapping requests of government agencies upon business which have proved such a headache and expensive development of the war.

From his investigations of the troubles of little business, the congressman has concluded that if there is one thing that Congress can do to help that group it is to bring an end to the practice of one government agency sending out a long questionnaire to be filled out and another agency virtually duplicating the request in the next mail.

Patman has a bill before Congress to coordinate the whole setup by giving the Budget Bureau the expressed authority of Congress to investigate every request made by an agency of the government for information and to hold up the questionnaires until it is determined that the information can't be supplied by some other government agency.

Cosmetic Data Wanted

Because the cosmetic order L-171 has been revoked by WPB a good many manufacturers have been under the impression that it is not necessary to fill out form 1244, which is a confidential report being asked from the trade on production, shades, scents, container sizes, and sales of toiletries and cosmetics. Such is definitely not the case says C. A. Willard, assistant chief of the Drug Section. If anything, the opposite is true, because the information supplied will be most helpful to the Chemicals Branch in attacking toiletries and cosmetics problems at the bottom level.

The response to the questionnaire in spite of the misunderstanding has been very good.

Coincidently WPB is still working up a program to cut the amount of alcohol available for such civilian uses but isn't ready to announce it yet.

Burdening the Young

He hasn't stated his motive publicly, but there is a sneaking suspicion that Representative Jerry Voorhis of California has something against the younger generation for he has just introduced a bill to have copies of the *Congressional Record* furnished to all schools throughout the country having attendance of 100 or more.

It may be that some of the young people are in need of correction but don't you think, Jerry, this would be carrying the punishment too far? It's unconstitutionally unusual too!

Talk Not Cheap

Congress has shown itself able to stand a lot in the way of easy spending of taxpayers' money by public officials, but its tolerance can be tried too far. Whether the past elections had anything to do with it is beside the point, but it is refreshing to observe that Congress is beginning to look a little closer into government spending.

The Navy found this out in no uncertain terms a few days back. Officials went before the senate naval affairs committee seeking legislation to have the government pay for the installation and maintenance of telephones in the private homes of commanders. Not only did the committee flatly reject such a proposal but it proceeded to give the officials a severe dressing down.

"I think it a very, very small thing," said Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia, "for a $10,000 a year admiral to come up here and ask us for special legislation so that he can be reimbursed $25 or $30 a year for telephones. He wouldn't expect it of a private organization. He shouldn't expect it from the government."

Incidentally the telephone bill of WPB alone runs around $10,000—daily.

Cumulative Crackdowns

The new policy of OPA of attacking the problem of price adjustments on a group or industry basis rather than by individual companies is being gradually extended to the field of price ceiling enforcement.

Complaints of price ceiling violations have been pouring into OPA at

—Continued on page 36

Imported Wax Prices Established

OPD Washington Bureau

Rolling back prices for industrial waxes, the Office of Price Administration has set specific dollars-and-cents ceilings for imported vegetable waxes, produced mainly in Brazil and northern Mexico, and for domestic and imported beeswax. The effective date is November 13.

To a substantial extent the new ceilings offset price increases of the past two years and hold quotations for most of the important types sold in the United States at levels prevailing in October, 1941. Hitherto, ceilings were established by the General Maximum Price Regulation at levels of last March. March prices, however, reflected increases of from 60 to more than 100 percent since the fall of 1939.

—Continued on page 47

72d—OPD—Year

Drug Industry Faces Metal Container Shortage

OPD Washington Bureau

Shortages of metals and other packaging materials are a more serious problem to the drug industry than shortage of raw materials used in manufacturing drugs, the industry has been told by WPB officials. Two industry advisory committees, the pharmaceutical and the proprietary drug, met recently in Washington with WPB officials to consider means of overcoming this serious problem. F. J. Stock, government presiding officer for these two committees, said:—

> The critical shortage of tinplate, terneplate, blackplate steel, and other materials is bringing some remarkable new containers. "We have seen, and we want the industry to consider using, such things as closures made of glass, ceramics, and of wood. Tubes are now available made of cellulose acetate, with a plastic top and using no metal. Other tubes are made of lead with a lining of paper on each side to prevent contamination of the contents. There are even

—Continued on page 54

72d—OPD—Year

Lead Use Restrictions Eased by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Restrictions on the use of lead were eased November 11 to permit a number of essential uses which heretofore had been restricted by order M-38-c. The amendment removes restriction on the use of lead in certain building supplies; in foil for industrial babbit; in certain food packaging; in lead sheathed cable; in caskets; and in name plates for industrial machinery. The list of restricted items is changed to include specified building products to conform to the list of permitted items, and to the Army and Navy prohibited list. Blocks for cutting leather are removed from the restrictive list.

72d—OPD—Year

Railroad Stop-Off Interpreted by ODT

OPD Washington Bureau

A rail carrier may permit more than one stop-off for partial loading or unloading of a consignment to be consolidated in a single car with one or more other consignments, Jack Garrett Scott, general counsel for the Office of Defense Transportation, explained today in an interpretation of revised general order ODT No. 18. The carrier is not required to extend this privilege, however, Mr. Scott pointed out. He explained that the order prescribed only minimum stop-off privileges which the order requires the rail carrier to extend for consolidation, and did not limit these privileges.

For example, he said, a shipper may want to consolidate in a single car three consignments each of 40,000 pounds, the tariff carload minimum weight for the commodities involved. He wants to load the first consignment at Point A, the second at B, and the third at C and D—20,000 pounds to be loaded at each of C and D. The carrier may, but is not required to, permit more than one stop-off for the loading of the two parts of the third consignment at C and D.

Glycerin Recovery Standards Set Up

OPD Washington Bureau

Domestic production of glycerin will be increased 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 pounds per year by order M-193 which sets up certain standards of production efficiency in glycerin recovery for the soap, fats splitting, and glycerin refining industries. The order is effective December 1. Production standards are now in effect on coconut oil (M-60) and palm oil (M-59), though the standards announced November 9 on glycerin are more severe than either of these two.

As a condition to his being granted permission to saponify or hydrolyze any fat or oil in any process in which glycerin is produced, the producer must not permit more than one percent of glycerol to remain in the finished product, and must recover 92 percent of the glycerol product of the spent lyes. In the case of fat splitting, not less than 94 percent shall be recovered. An exception is the manufacture of liquid, potash, cold-

—Continued on page 54

72d—OPD—Year

Molasses Prices Set For Five Base Points

OPD Washington Bureau

Specific dollars and cents ceiling prices were named November 9 for beet and cane blackstrap molasses produced at five named United States base points in a new regulation issued today by the Office of Price Administration. Producers and distributors may use these ceiling prices as an alternative to their present individual March, 1942, maximums.

Amendment No. 59 to supplementary regulation No. 14, effective November 13, provides:—

> The maximum f.o.b. price shall be the applicable price f.o.b. the mill or factory as specified below for the area in which the mill or factory producing the

—Continued on page 54

72d—OPD—Year

Reagent Chemical Rate For Laboratories Raised

OPD Washington Bureau

Research laboratories have been given assistance to secure a continuing supply of reagent chemicals, laboratory equipment and other materials by the revision of the existing preference rating order, P-43 and the issuance of a new preference rating order, P-135, by the Director General for Operations. Order P-43, as revised, now is expanded to cover qualified production control as well as research laboratories, and assigns to all laboratories holding a serial number under P-43, a rating of AA-2X for the purchase of equipment, reagent chemicals, and other materials.

For material costing more than $50 except reagent chemicals specific authorization by the WPB is required to apply the rating. Such authorization is to be applied for on Form PD-620, and all holders of serial numbers must

—Continued on page 56

72d—OPD—Year

Saltcake Inventory Restrictions Removed

Inventory restrictions on sodium sulphate (saltcake) were removed November 12 by an amendment to general inventory order M-161 issued by the Director General for Operations.

Saltcake is manufactured principally as a by-product in making hydrochloric acid. Because production of this acid for war use is large, production of saltcake is in abundant supply. In order to move maximum amounts of saltcake from the hands of producers into the hands of consumers, and to relieve any pressure on transportation facilities, the inventory provisions of Priorities Regulation No. 1 are suspended with respect to saltcake by amendment No. 7 to order M-161.

This order was set up for the purpose of providing necessary exemptions to inventory restrictions and contains a list of such commodities so exempted.

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SODIUM IODIDE

IODOFORM

IODINE RESUBLIMED

THYMOL IODIDE

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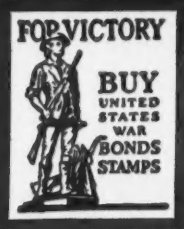

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OPA-Crude Drug Dealers Parley Nov. 18

OPD Washington Bureau

Dealers in, and importers of, botanical drugs have been invited to meet with officials of the Office of Price Administration in New York city November 18, for a discussion of establishment of maximum prices in this field. The meeting, to be presided over by Frank A. Delgado, head of the OPA Drugs and Fine Chemicals Section, will be held in room 3-A, Forty-third floor, Empire State building.

The purpose of the meeting is to make preliminary contact with members of the industry leading up to issuance by OPA at some later date of a specific price schedule for the commonly used crude drugs accounting for the bulk of the sales volume. In the OPA's announcement mention was made of digitalis, ergot, henbane, belladonna, cascara "and others" as being among those to be subject f discussion.

At the present time botanical drugs are governed by the General Maximum Price Regulation but this regulation is regarded more or less as a stop-gap measure to hold prices in

—*Continued on poge* 61

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Spice Price Margins Set on Small-Lot Sales

OPD Washington Bureau

Sales of raw spices and spice seeds in quantities of less than one original import package will be permitted at the highest levels charged by individual sellers during March, 1942, the Office of Price Administration has ruled.

This ruling returns such small lot sales to coverage under the General Maximum Price Regulation, where price control originally resided. However, spice sales by all merchandisers in larger quantities continue under the new Maximum Price Regulation No. 231 (Raw Spices and Spice Seeds) at prices materially lower than those prevailing during March.

The change is made because the new spice regulation was designed specifically to answer importing problems. It did not provide satisfactory wholesale and retail margins covering packing and distribution charges for such items as paprika and nutmeg in small packages.

Amendment No. 1 to maximum

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Chemical Consultants and Industry in War and in Peace

By William J. Schepp

Opening contribution—"The Consultant and Industry: or the Practical Catalyst"—to symposium of Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, in New York, October 27, 1942.

The application of civilian goods to war uses is especially evident in two fields:—(1) Colloids, generally, comprising conversion of a commercial film cleanser from a semiluxury item into a message carrier and a gift of a drastically rationed European article; cellulose ester (nitrate) plastic into an explosive; cellulose ether plasticized for a rubber substitute; hosiery fiber (nylon) into parachutes; synthetic resins as organic glass, light-conductors, shatterproof glass, molded and extended articles for instruments and dentures, resin-bonded plywood for airplanes, coatings for protection and ennobling, glass fibers (fireproof and verminproof), foam glass for life preservers; flotation processes for utilization of low-grade ores; colloidal suspension of synthetic rubber polymers for latex; synthetic rubbers.

(2) Powder metallurgy with a bibliography dating back to 1829, but in commercial use practically only since the last war:—Small-part molding, saving labor hours, eliminating waste and requiring smaller stockpile; producing products otherwise difficult to manufacture, employing high melting-point metals, permanent magnets, etc.; surface hardening for tool production; self-lubricating bearings; porous filter elements; production of metal screens or sieves; surface protection with heat and spraygun; surface-reflection production with spraygun; catalysts, pyrotechnics, solders, reducing agents, chemical agents; production of porous concrete, paint and lacquer bronzes and pigments, plastic ennobling, surface conduction, addition agent to greases, insecticides, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, ceramics.

Powder Metallurgy

Powder metallurgy has not been employed for large part production due to the requirement of large and powerful hydraulic presses and equally strong dies. Cold pressing requires tremendous pressure with irregular packing of particles and production of only porous products. Heat and pressure requires also huge and expensive presses with a time delay for cooling.

The problems will be overcome in many ways, as for example:—Employment of special mixes of the metal or metals with fluxes, antioxidants, anti-gasforming agents, etc., which will permit production of prepared briquets or molding of large-sized articles with moderate-sized pressures and lower degree of heat, and eventually develop into the extrusion field. The metal powders are here awaiting further employment into many more useful articles of all kinds and types, and this field may eventually be closely allied with plastics in some of the methods and machinery employed.

Metal powders are produced electrolytically, by reduction of oxides, chemical decomposition, dry and wet milling.

An associate of mine owns a patent for finely powdering alloys as well as single metals, and powdered products of all kinds even the rubbery type, with oxidation eliminated and particle size possible down to Brownian movement. I have here samples of powders of all kinds produced with this method.

Experimental work directed toward the possible accomplishment of producing solid metal with moderate pressures and heat warrant further effort along this line. I have pressed powders cold with 22,000 pounds pressure, producing a solid compact but not a homogeneous mass. With the employment of various low melting-point metals (indium was one of them), and a study of diffusion, adhesion, particle size, etc., I have made a number of discs with 22,000 pounds pressure and hot plates (about 400° F.) which were homogeneous or solid metal. A few samples are here, the others are in the hands of concerns having commercial interest.

Many more powder products are produced of diverse materials and mixes, with increased efficiency due to diminished particle size, and new uses as explosives, decontaminators, insecticides, ceramics, hot-melt printing ink powders which require no solvent evaporation, etc.

Chemist and Physicist

World War I was called the "Chemist's War" and World War II is now described as the "Physicist's War." Physicochemistry would answer for both. In the last war the physicist made the tool for the chemist—apparatus for nitrogen extraction from the air for chemical explosives. In the present war the chemist is making the tools for the physicist—aluminum and magnesium from the earth and sea, plastics and explosives, for his machine of the air, the airplane. The value of each to the other and the product of their united efforts is now well known and appreciated by all.

Scientific research and big business in this country are becoming very closely united. But medium and smaller-sized concerns have had no scientific plan to follow proportioned to fit their needs and capital. These same concerns receive valuable scientific data from individual large outfits but have not generally called on the consultant for evaluation and selection of the best items for their specific purpose. Changes in products and methods of manufacture have and will be made rapidly, which calls for flexibility in conversion. The use of scrap and waste products is becoming more common and will be accelerated as time advances. Big business could use a consultant's services for by-product outlets. Concerns employing by-products as raw material will need a consultant to advise them of possible decrease of their raw material due to manufacture changes in large processing, and utilization of new products or by-products resulting from new processes.

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Dyestuffs Conservation

By Dr. Arnold L. Lippert

Chief, Dyestuffs Section, WPB Textile, Clothing and Leather Branch

Address to New York Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, November 6, 1942

In these days when we hear of planes, tanks, ships, and guns, we are apt to overlook the importance of organic coloring materials in our war effort. The succeeding months of the year 1942 have seen an ever-increasing production of military dyes by the American dyestuffs industry and a decreasing production of civilian dyes. Today civilian dye production represents only a small percentage of the total on an industrywide basis. The demands of the armed services have been very great, yet the industry has been able successfully to meet every military demand which has been placed upon it even though some regulation has been necessary.

It is a well-known fact to everyone in the audience that the American dyestuffs industry was born of World War I. The dyestuffs production in 1917, the first year of our participation in the war, was 46,000,000 pounds. The production in 1941 was 168,000,000 pounds, nearly four times as large. Even more striking is the production of vat colors other than indigo which was 14,000 pounds in 1917 and in 1941 27,000,000 pounds, an increase of about 2,000-fold. It is also interesting to note that the production of sulphur colors in 1918 was greater than any year up to 1941 because a large volume of the fabrics in World War I were sulphur dyed.

While the use of dyes to achieve durability and protective coloration was widespread in World War I, the developments and technic of the current conflict have made imperative a tremendous increase in the use of organic coloring materials, not only as a protective dye for textile articles, but also as a method of camouflage on other materials and as a means of communication and of identification of many other materials and specific actions. We realize the importance of protective coloration when we read of the green-clad Japanese creeping through the jungles of the southwest Pacific. We realize the importance of textiles when we study the Winter campaigns in Russia. The developments in aerial observation and photography have given a new importance to organic coloring materials.

War Needs Well Met

The developments of the American dyestuff industry since World War I have stood us in good stead in meeting the demands which this war has placed upon it. Our armed services have been getting the best dyes made anywhere in the world and in sufficient quantity. The conversion of the industry from peacetime economy to fulfill wartime needs has not been easy. The use by the military forces of only a few of the many civilian shades and the extreme emphasis on anthraquinone vat colors has meant the maximum conversion of facilities

—*Continued on page* 35

Chemical Exposition In Chicago Nov. 24-29

Importance of the chemical industry in the effective prosecution of the war will be stressed at the National Chemical Exposition and the National Industrial Chemical Conference, to be held in the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, November 24 to 29. Sponsor of the exposition and conference is the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society. Program for the technical sessions which have been timed to afford ample opportunity to view the more than 100 exhibits, follows:—

Wednesday, November 25

Plastics and paper:—Presiding, Norman L. Shepard, Chemical Director,

—*Continued on page* 43

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Heyden Chemical Names Manager of Exports

Otto N. Frankfurter, for the past fifteen months consultant and lend-lease purchasing officer for the Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington, has joined the

Otto N. Frankfurter

Heyden Chemical Corporation, this city, in the capacity of manager of exports.

Prior to his activities for the government, buying chemicals, pharmaceuticals, drugs, for the Allies, Mr. Frankfurter was for many years associated with the Barron Collier organization and the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, as account executive. Mr. Frankfurter entered the advertising business after his return to this country from Cuba and Mexico where he represented American interests in the drug and pharmaceutical field.

72d—OPD—Year

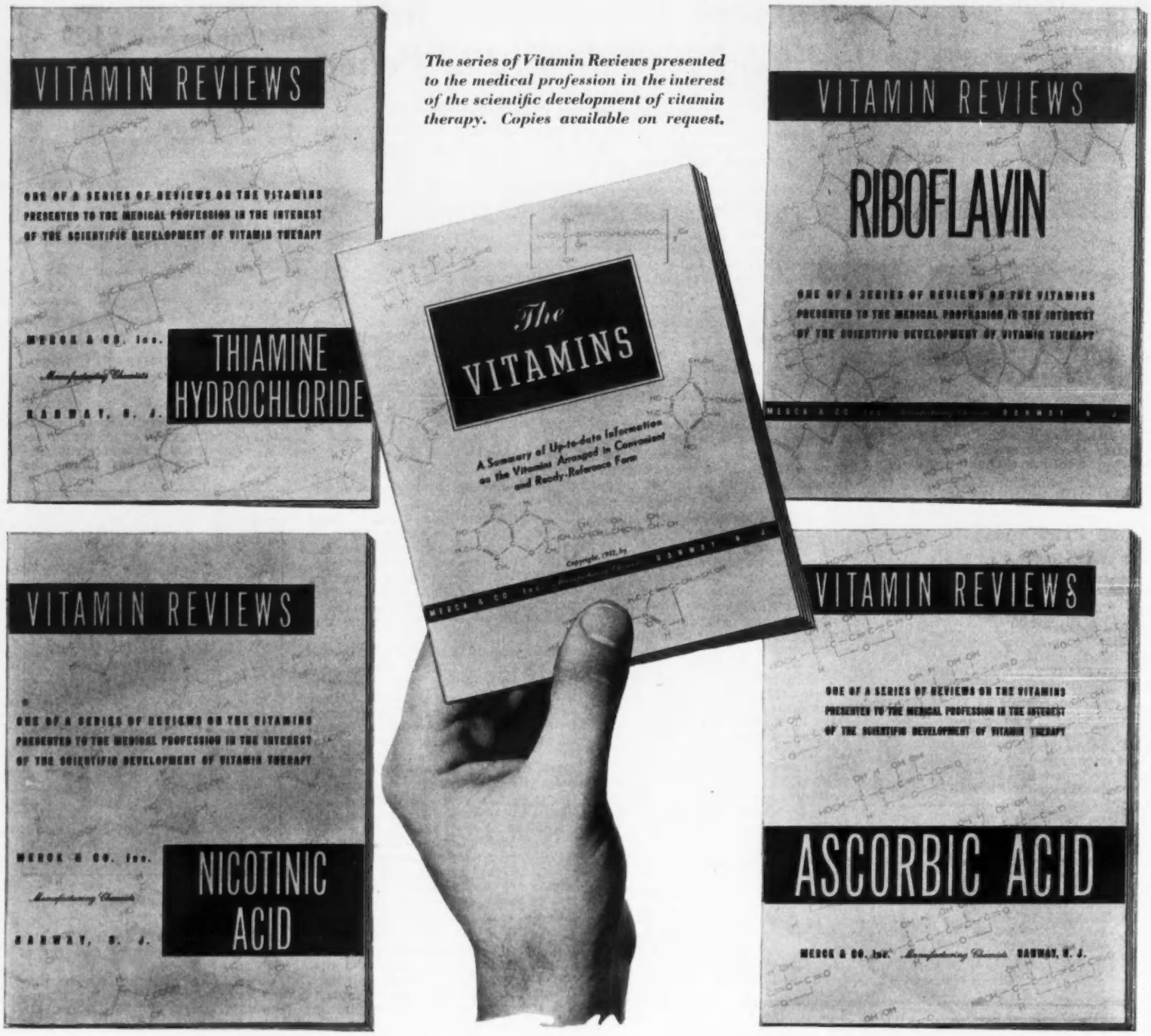
N.Y. Purchasing Agents To Meet Nov. 17

Purchasing Agents Association of New York will hear Alfred Birkenmeier, regional chief of the Materials Redistribution Branch of the War Production Board at a meeting in the Builders' Exchane Club, 2 Park avenue, this city, November 17. Mr. Birkenmeier will discuss the function of the Materials Redistribution Branch. Gordon Gaskill, roving correspondent for the American Magazine, will talk on "Passport to Heaven." Dinner will be served at 6:15 p.m. at $1.50 per person, with the meeting at 7:30 p.m.

72d—OPD—Year

DCAT to Hear Frank Delgado

The fifty-second annual meeting and election of officers of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade will be held in the Drug and Chemical Club, 85 John street, this city, November 17. Frank L. Delgado, chief of the drugs, fine chemicals and health supplies section of the Office of Price Administration will be the guest speaker. Dinner will be served at 6:30 p.m. at $2.50 per person. Reservations are in charge of John C. Ostrom, 41 Park Row.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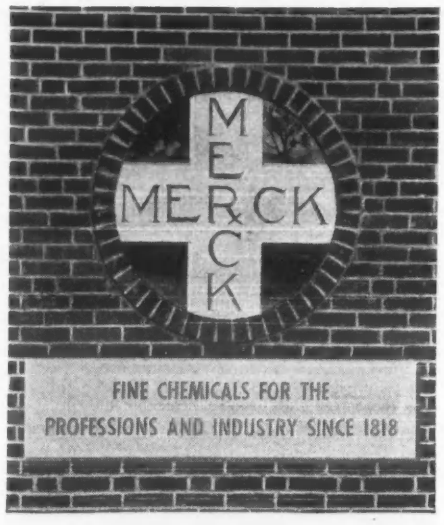

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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

November 13, 1942

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
200-lb. lots, works.....lb. .38 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .70 - —

tech., kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
500-lb. lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
5 to 50 lb. lots, works....lb. .50 - —

Acetanilide tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29

USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. .36 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .35 - —

Acetoacetanilide, dms.....lb. .49 - .67

Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., divd..lb. *08½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. *.09 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. *.07 - —

Methyl (see M).

* OPA ceiling for Eastern territory (the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof); ceilings ½c. per lb. higher for Western territory (all other States of the United States).

Acetonitrile, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - 2.00

Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms., 50 lbs.....lb. 1.08 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - —

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., f.o.b. all points in U. S. E. of and including Kans., Neb., N. D., Okla., S.D., Tex. E. of Austin and Brownsville..lb. .08¾- —

Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 3.88 - 4.13
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 6.08 - 6.58
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.18 - 7.43
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.97 - 8.12
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
95.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
cbys. .....100 lbs. 9.65 - 9.90
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.92 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —

synth, CP, dms., works.... 100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.50
USP XI, al. dms., works, 100 lbs.10.95 -11.20
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 4.94 - 5.19
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.96 - 5.11
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 5.36 - 5.61
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 8.10 - 8.35
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 9.76 -10.01

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities; the prices apply delivered within the Metropolitan zones unless otherwise indicated in the above prices.

Acetic, anhydride, [2,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetylsalicylic,[1] producers, primary jobbers, special, USP, 200-lb. bbls., f.o.b. shipment point*..lb. .45 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis. lb. .45 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis. lb. .46 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .59 - —
†1-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .61 - —

Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis. lb. .40 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis. lb. .41 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .54 - —
1-lb. ctns.,† same basis. lb. .56 - —

*Freight equaled, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich.; Chicago, and St. Louis.
†3c. per lb. may be added for acid packaged in canisters, and 8c. per lb. when packaged in 1-lb. bots.

Adipic, fib., dms., works....lb. .31 - —
Anthranilic, resub., bbls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —

Arsenous,[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kegs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1] bots., dms.....oz. 1.25 - 1.45

Acid, battery, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works....100 lbs. 2.55 - —

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —

USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more. lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60

Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% gran., bulk, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —

Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —

Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00

Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.

Capyrilic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½

Castor oil,[2] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .06 - —
5-drum lots, works.....lb. .03½- —
single drums.....lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —

Chromic,[2,3] 99%, dms., c.l., divd. N.Y..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. N. Y., lb. .16¾- —
smaller quantities, divd. N.Y..lb. .17¼- .16¼

Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.

Citric[1] cryst., gran., bbls., car lots..lb. .20 - —
10,000-lb. lots, one ship. lb. .20½- —
200-10,000 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
100 lbs., dms., or kgs..lb. .21½- —
50 lbs., dms., or ctns..lb. .22 - —
25 lbs., dms., or ctns..lb. .24 - —
5 lbs., in 5-lb. cont....lb. .29 - —
anhyd., gran., dms., c.l.lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., one shipment. lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½

Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b. N.Y. Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N.Y.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —

Coconut oil,[6] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.

Cottonseed oil,[6] dist., dms...lb. .14 - .14¼
tanks .....lb. .13½- —

Cresylic (coaltar),[6] high-boil 50%, 210°-215°, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —

special blends (50%, 210°-215°) dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —

low-boil (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —

special blends (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 5 cbys. and over..lb. .11 - —
1-24 cbys.....lb. .11½- —

Fumaric, tech., special, bbls., ton lots..lb. .27 - —
smaller lots. bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .31

Gallic, NF VI, bbls., 200 lbs., 5 or more..lb. 1.27 - —
less than 5.....lb. 1.30 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12

Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .12 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .15 - —
25 or 50-lb. demij.....lb. .21 - .23
5-lb. bots.....lb. .29 - —

H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —

Hydrobromic, dilute, 10%, cbys. lb. .20 - —
concentrated, 34%, cbys....lb. .35 - —

Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00

Acid, hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls..lb. .06 - .06½
rubber dms.....lb. .08 - .08½
48%, lead cbys.....lb. .12 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .11 - —
52%, lead cbys.....lb. .13 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .12 - —
60%, lead cbys.....lb. .14 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .13 - —

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, 420 lbs., bbls..lb. .08 - .09

Hypophosphorous, USP, 30%, djns..lb. .75 - .80

Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13¼- —

80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more, lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —

plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —

tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —

44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —

light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —

44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —

USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57

USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55

Lauric, dist., tech., dms....lb. .20 Nom.

Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Linseed oil,[2] light, dms.....lb. .20¼- .20¾

Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —

Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —

Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30

Mixed, tanks, nitric unif....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0065- .009

Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10

Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —

Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E., works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —

20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.10 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —

22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.23 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works.. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 3.20 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —

CP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —

Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½

Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - —

235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —

Nicotinic, 1,000-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.00 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.15 - —
50-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.25 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.30 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 5.46 - —
1-lb. bots.....lb. 5.50 - —

Nicotinic, amide, 25-lb. lots..lb. 9.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 9.10 - 9.14

Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —

38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western, works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.45 - —

40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works, 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.95 - —

42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 7.45 - —

CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Sulphuric fuming).

Oxalic,[1] dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .11¼- —
900 lbs. or over.....lb. .11¼- —
smaller quantities...lb. .12½- —

Palm oil,[6] white dist., dms..lb. .13 - .13½
tanks .....lb. .12½- —

Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —

Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —

Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90

Acid, phosphoric, pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9, cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, divd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9, cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. eqcald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, divd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 85%, s. g., 1,710 cbys., 180 lbs..lb. .12 - —
50%, s. g., 1,347 cbys., 70 lbs..lb. .10½- —
dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .13 - —
10%, dilut., cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic, synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., returnable, works..lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls..lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.10 - —
resub., cns.....lb. 2.60 - —
Pyroligneous, bbls., divd. E..gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls.....lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .65 - .69
Soybean oil,[6] dist., dms.....lb. .17¾- .18¼
Stearic,[6] double pressed, bgs., divd..lb. .14 - .15
single pressed, bgs., divd..lb. .13½- .14¼
triple pressed, bgs., divd..lb. .17 - .18
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works..lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.13.00 - —
60°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .06 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.19.50 - —
Tannic,[6] tech., bbls., dms...lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.32 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.35 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.38 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.12 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipt..lb. .70½- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -26.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., c.l.....lb. .34½- —
5,000 lbs. or more.....lb. .35 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs.....lb. .35½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton.....lb. .34 - —
tankcars .....lb. .34 - —
Adeps lanae,[1] U.S.P., anhdyd., dms..lb. .30 - .33
hyd., dms.....lb. .29 - .32
Agar,[2] Kobe, No. 1, strip.....lb. 2.50 - —
dom., f.o.b. San Diego, Cal..lb. 2.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. No stocks
Albumen, blood, dom., dms., f.o.b. Chicago..lb. .65 - .70
soluble, dried, c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
bg. lots, same basis.....lb. .15 - .20
imported, bgs.....lb. No prices
Egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls..lb. 1.75 - 1.78
powd., dms., bbls.....lb. 1.81 - 1.86
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
import, cs.....lb. No prices

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Price Ceiling
[2]—Price Suggestion or Agreement
[3]—Full Priority Control
[4]—Industry Control
[5]—General Limitation Order
[6]—Allocation

Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09 - —
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms.....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. *.13½- .15¾
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. *.14 - .15¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. *.12¼- .14¾

* The term 'Eastern' territory means the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof, and the term 'Western' territory shall mean all other States of the United States.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08¼- —
tertiary, denaturing, c.l., dms., lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
500 lbs.....lb. 1.70 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.80 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.90 - —
5 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - —
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Denatured,[1,2,5] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E...gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., dms.....gal. .70 - —
tanks, E., dlvd.....lb. .56 - —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 5c. per gal. less than Eastern works quotations. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .64 - —
10 bbls., E. works...gal. .66 - —
1 to 10 bbls., E. works, gal. .69 - —
dms., c.l., E. works...gal. .69 - —
10 dms., E. works...gal. .62 - —
1 to 10 dms.....gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .58 - —

Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.

SD2B, dms., c.l., works, E... gal. .57 - —
10 dms., works, E...gal. .59 - —
1 to 10 dms., works, E. gal. .62 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .56 - —
SD2BG (Replaced by SD2BH).
SD2BH, works, c.l., dms..gal. .60½- —
10 dms.....gal. .62½- —
1 to 10 dms.....gal. .65½- —
tanks .....gal. .53½- —
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., 10 or more, E. works..gal. .61½- —
1 to 10, E. works...gal. .64½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .61 - —
20 dms., to c.l.....gal. .63 - —
1 to 9 dms.....gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .54 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¼- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10¼- .13¼
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¼- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12¼
Ethyl, 190 pf., ex. molasses, dms., c.l..gal. 11.90 - —
19 dms.....gal. 12.02½- —
5 to 8 dms.....gal. 12.05½- —
1 to 4 dms.....gal. 12.05½- —
tanks .....gal. 11.92 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal. 12.64 - —
5 to 18 dms.....gal. 12.70½- —
1 to 4 dms.....gal. 12.70½- —

Ethyl alcohol in bbls. 4c. higher than dms. Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon more than the above prices on molasses alcohol.

Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .28 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., 33,000 lbs., works, lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works..lb. .25 - .35
tanks, wks.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works..lb. .6562- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .6762- —
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., f.o.b. dest..gal. .32½- —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., same basis..gal. .35 - —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .47 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .37 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, f.o.b. cars, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .70 - —
type B, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, same basis..lb. .60 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .65 - —
Propyl, normal, dms., works.. gal. .67 - .70
Octyl (see Ethylhexyl alcohol).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., contract, 6,000 lbs., f.o.b. Waverly, N. Y..lb. .44 - —
475-lb. lots, same basis..lb. .50 - —
car lots, wks.....lb. .40 - —
cns., f.o.b. Cedar Rapids, Ia., lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, 55 and 110-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
5-10-gal. dms., works...lb. .14 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .80 - .85
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Alpha tocopherol, ampules, per gram. 1.00 - 1.50
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .17 - .18
Curacao, cs.....lb. .65 - .70
gourds, bbls.....lb. .80 - .85
Socotrine, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60

Aloin, 140-lb. bbls.....lb. 5.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 5.47 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.54 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Althea root, whole, bbls.....lb. .68 - 1.35
Alum, ammonia,[6] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N. Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point, dlvd., N.C. price apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.65 - —

Potash alum prices or same basis as those for ammonia alum.

Chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, solut., 24%, l.c.l., bbls., 10 or over, dlvd..lb. .10½- —
1 to 9, dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
normal, solut., 20%, bbls., l.c.l., 10 or over, dlvd..lb. .09½- —
1 to 9, dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms. (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works..lb. .08 - —
12,100 to 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .09 - —
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works, lb. .10 - —
140 to 375 lbs., works..lb. .11 - —
100 lbs. or less, works..lb. .12 - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .1310- —
light, 50-lb. bgs., dlvd....lb. .14½- —
90-lb. bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .18½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l...lb. .23 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - 1.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.05
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.30
Aluminum, 98-99%, [3,4,5] c.l...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .53 - —
powder,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm....lb. .59 - —
rubber compound, 200-lb. dm..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, standard, 250-lb. dm..lb. .36 - —
varnish, standard, 300-lb. dm..lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 17.00 - 18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, dms., wks., lb. .50 - —
5 and 10-gal. cans, works..lb. .60 - —
Aminopyrine, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., frt. equal with Hopewell, Va..ton. 90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works..lb. .05 - —
pure, cycls., dlvd., Met., N.Y., lb. .16 - —

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a naitonwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.

Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms, c.l.....lb. .02½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .02½- —
tanks (on NH_3 content), f.o.b. works..lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. 1.06 - —
1,000 lbs. to 3,000 lbs.....lb. 1.07 - —
999 lbs. or less.....lb. 1.10 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., dlvd. Met., N. Y..lb. .0564- .0614
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .30 - .32
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Borate, bbls., kgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Bromide, gran., bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
bbls.....lb. .34 - .36
bags.....lb. .33 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms., dlvd., Met., N.Y..lb. .0614- .0614
cns., same basis.....lb. .14½- —
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., 225-lb. bbls...lb. .10 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .13 - —
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. .75 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .80 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .84 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.35 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.95 - —

Ammonia, linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls..lb. .12 - —
Molybdate, kgs., works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.20
Nitrate, tech., bgs., works.... 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, neutral, powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .23 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs. .....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs., dom.....lb. .23½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bls. lb. .37 - —
kgs. .....lb. .39 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- .09¼
monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N., 48% phos., bulk, f.o.b. E. works..unit-ton. No prices
pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Salicylate, USP, kgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous.....lb. .24½- —
paste .....lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, 6 bbls., or more, works..lb. .18 - —
2 to 5 bbls., works.....lb. .20 - —
single bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .29 - —
Sulphate,[1] dom., bulk, f.o.b. cars at any one of 15 inland producing ovens..ton. 28.20 - —
f.o.b. cars, at any one of 21 Atlantic Coast ports, ton. 29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 45%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms....lb. .45 - .55
tech., kgs.....lb. .40 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
sal, gray, dom., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.50- 5.75
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., dom., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14½- .17
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .17½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .13½- .16
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable..lb. .75 - —
Caproate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .08½- —
Naphthalenes, mixed, crude, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Nitrite, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .32½- —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Anethol, bots.....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
cans .....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .35 - 1.35
import, natural, bls.....lb. 3.25 - —
Angostura, bark, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Anilin oil,[6] dms.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Ecuador, bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
Mexican, fair, bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .35½- .36
Star .....lb. .45 - .46
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
seed, bgs.....lb. .06 - .06½
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .35 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, sulp., bbls., lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[3,4] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- —
Needle, brown, Bolivian, 97%, lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
Salt, 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., ton lots, lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz. 23.20 - 23.70
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Arecoline, hydrobromide, bots., oz. 11.25 - 11.50
Argols, test 70% to 85% basis, 100%, 100 kgm. purity, f.o.b. Spanish ports..100 kilos. 105.00 - —
Argentine, f.o.b. N. Y.....kilo. 132.00 - 134.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 2.70 - 2.75
Root, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., bgs..lb. .09 - .09½
bbls. .....lb. .09½- .09¾
Arsenic[6], metal, lump, cl.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), cns.....lb. 4.85 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots..lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.43 - —
Red, import, cs.....lb. No prices
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
Trisulphide, l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - .35
White, powd., kgs., cl.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
powd., bls., bxs.....lb. .50 - .55
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canada, mines, ton. 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 36.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 26.50 - —
7H, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 22.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 15.50 - —

Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, f.o.b. plant..lb. .05¼- .12
process form, bgs., f.o.b. plant..lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight lots, bgs., f.o.b. Colorado shipping point.. ton. 30.00 - —
Barbadoes, any quantity, f.o.b. Dunellen, N. J..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton. 40.00 - —
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton. 90.00 - —
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton. 55.00 - —
Egyptian, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .15 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing point, bgs., gross weight, f.o.b. western shipping points....ton. 32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis .....ton. 25.50 - —
brilliant, selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis. ton. 30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis .....ton. 30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis .....ton. 25.50 - —
jet, 2,000 lbs. gross weight lots, bgs., f.o.b. Colorado shipping point..ton. 30.50 - —
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery..ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton. 21.00 - 23.00
tanks, refinery.....ton. 16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 24.50 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 18.75 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .70 - .80
Barbasco root (see cube root).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Tree bark, bls.....lb. No stocks
Barbital, cs, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, cs.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 - —
sulphur-free, c.l., works..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .60 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .13
tech., dom., cryst., Zone 1, bgs., c.l. dlvd..lb. 77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 90.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 79.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 92.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. 81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 94.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 83.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 96.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. 87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 100.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 89.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 102.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. 93.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 97.80 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 95.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 99.80 - —

Barium chloride, technical, zones are as follows: Zone 1, New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., Ky., and principal cities on west bank of Miss. R., north of Miss., north of Ark., line.

Zone 2, Tenn., No. and So. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., and Fla. Zone 3, Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah and Ariz. Zone 4, Wash., Ore., Calif., and Nev.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works...lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.77 - —
jars .....lb. 4.62 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, ungrd., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns. (50 lbs. each), ton and car-load lots..lb. .31 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .33 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton. 27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 28.65 - —
ex whse, N.Y.....ton. 36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis, ton. 25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 26.35 - —
ex whse., New York. ton. 34.00 - —
Southern off color, bgs., mines..ton. 17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton. 18.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
German .....ton. No prices
Italian .....ton. No prices
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bay rum, bbls.....gal. 1.40 - 1.50
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Root, bls.....[1].....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works..ton. 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works. ton. 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms.. lb. .42 - .55
NF VI, dms., 50 to 100 lbs...lb. .85 - —
5 to 25 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[3,6] 90%, dms., returnable, works..gal. .20 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .32 - .36
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —

Our New and Improved
CROWN QUALITY
AMORPHOUS MINERAL WAX

Lower Penetration Than Previously!

Higher Melting Point Than Before!

Better Color Than Formerly!

Completely Odorless!

At No Increase In Price!

Specifications:

MELTING POINT — 200° F. min.
PENETRATION — 5 or less
COLOR — Amber
ODOR — None
PRICES: A quantity up to 10,000 pounds, 21c per lb.;
from 10,000 pounds to 30,000 pounds, 20c per lb.;
30,000 pounds and above, 19c per lb.

Above prices F.O.B. plant Jersey City, N. J. Wax in 10 pound slabs, packed in double bags containing approximately 220 pounds each.

American Wax Refining Corporation

Caven Point Road **Jersey City, N. J.**

Phones: BErgen 4-3237, 3238

Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms..lb. 2.50 - —
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald...lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Formate, cns.....lb. 9.50 - —
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Benzylidineacetone, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. 22.50 -38.50
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb. 22.50 -38.50
Sulphate, cns.....lb. 22.50 -38.50
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthol, sublim., kgs.....lb. .55 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms.....lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots...
lb. 2.86 - —
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.19 - —
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
175-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, bots, cns.....lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.24 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns.lb. 1.29 - 1.33
250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.20 - —
Subsalicylate, 60-66%, bots..lb. 2.59 - —
bbls., fib. dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.76 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.76 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., 25-lb. dms..lb. 3.40 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black,[2] acetylene, imp., c.l. works, duty paid..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, c.l.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
2, c.l.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
3, c.l.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
4, c.l.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- —
5, c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
6, c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
7, c.l.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - —
8, c.l.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - —

Bone black prices are for barrels or bags, freight allowed East. Pacific Coast prices are 1½c. per lb. higher, ex deck or ex whse.

Carbon, regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .05625- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse..lb. .08 - —
dlvd. .....lb. .08 - —
beads, compressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .06550- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse..lb. .07½- —
dlvd. .....lb. .07½- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b., works..lb. .0434- —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N. Y. lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls., works or N. Y.....lb. .05½- —
kegs, f.o.b. N.Y.....lb. .06 - —
dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09½ Nom.

Black dyes are listed under Dyes.

Black Haw root bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .20 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Huntington, W.Va.ton.70.00 - —
bbls., same basis....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., same basis.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 65%%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2,5] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.35
Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½% ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y.. unit-ton. 4.95 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit-ton. 5.38 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt..unit-ton. Nominal
soluble (see Albumen, blood).
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .32 - .35
Blue,[2] alkali, toner, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. .85 - .90

Alkali blue toner prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Bronze, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .86 - —
Celestial, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .86 - —
Cobalt[2] genuine, 1-kilo pkg...lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Blue, copper, phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld. 3.30 - 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis, contracts..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, same basis, contracts lb. .52 - —
Potash, dms., bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Tungstated, peacock, kgs....lb. 4.00 - —
Victoria, kgs.....lb. 3.30 - —
Methyl violet, kgs.....lb. 2.10 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - .27
jobbing grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Blue, ultramarine, dlvd. ex whse., is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast, ex whse., 2c. higher, 100-lb. bgs., 1c. above bbls.; 28-lb. boxes, 5c. above bbls.
Victoria ink toner, bbls., same basis alkali toner..lb. 1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .20 - .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tube....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, dom., 4¼% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Eastern works..ton.37.50 - —
same basis, Chicago.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, dom., feeding grade, 1¼% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Eastern works, ton.44.00 - —
same basis, Chicago ton.43.00 -49.00
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Eastern works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago .....ton.35.00 -36.00

Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).

Boneset beans, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .40 - .95
Borax,[2] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.. ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.76.00 - —

USP $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, dms., c.l., dealers..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dealers, dms..lb. .11½- —

Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest., in lots of 96 lbs. and over, no trucking or freight allowance for works or warehouse pickups.

Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP, 100-lb. lots, bots..lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol.....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A), Gold, litho, cns., dms., over 10 10 lbs..lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtops, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
Brown,[2] iron oxide, pure, precip., cks., f.o.b. N.Y.....lb. .12 - —
Metallic, iron oxide, bbls., wks. lb. .02½- —
paper bgs., c.l., works....lb. .0235- —
Sap, crystals, dom., works...lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .03¾- .05
Brown, sienna, Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .08¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .04 - .10
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works. lb. .08 - .10
Umber, American, bbls., works. lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, Amer. replacement, bbls., works..lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Af..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¾- —
Kansas City..lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis..lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh..lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles..lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles..lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, regular, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
special .....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia roof, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
Buckthorn bark, true, bls....lb. .65 - .87
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .85 - .97
Berries, bgs.....lb. .85 - .90
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .37 - .38
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3..gal. .03 - .03½
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Butyl acetate,[1] norm., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .14½- .15¾
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15 - .16¼
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .13½- .14¾
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see under Ether).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate,[6] dms., frt. alld. E. of St. Louis..lb. .20½- .21½
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N. Y..lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium, bromide, 25-lb. jars, 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.65 - 1.66
single jars.....lb. 1.70 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
25-lb. cans.....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,4] pat., shapes, cs., dlvd..lb. .95 - —
ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphite (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[6] 10,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms..lb. 2.60 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.63 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.65 - —
2,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms..lb. 2.65 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.70 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.68 - —
1,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms..lb. 2.70 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
100 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms.. lb. 2.80 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.83 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.85 - —
less than 100 lbs., 10-lb. cns. lb. 3.15 - —
Citrated, bots.....lb. 2.30 Nom.
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, peeled, NF, cs., lb. No stocks
bleached, bls.....lb. No stocks
dom., natural, bls.....lb. .30 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l.....lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- .08½

Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowances for plant or whse. pick-up.

Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. .65 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. .67 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
Carbide, dms., c.l., dlvd.100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. warehouse.100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting)
Chloride, flake, paper bgs. 77-80%, c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd....ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40% tanks, wks., ton 7.50 - —
solid, dom., 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.00 -34.50
15 tons, dlvd.....ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95

Calcium chloride c.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, and drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

CP, cryst., 100-lb. lots, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, bbls., jars, bots. lb. .29 - .32
Gluconate, USP, gran., 150-lb. lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .59
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.63 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .27 - .28
Mandelate, dense, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .50 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-40% P_2O_5, bgs., c.i.f. Atlantic ports, shipt. unit-ton. No prices
feeding grade, bgs., f.o.b. works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, f.o.b. works, 10 bbls. or over..lb. .07 - .07¼
5 to 9 bbls., same basis, lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., same basis, lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12
dms. .....lb. .12½- .13
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
5 tons and over, bgs., same basis..lb. .06 - —
less than 5 tons, same basis..lb. .06½- —
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0705- .0785
Resinate, precip., bbls., ton lots. lb. .15 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .16 - —
Stearate, precip., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
ton lots.....lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .27 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works..ton.46.00 - —
80% CaS, bgs., c.l., works.ton.51.00 - —
luminous, dom., tins, works, 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 1,000-lb. lots, 200-lb. bbls..lb. .49 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Calomel,[2] bbls., fib. dms., kgs., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.95 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. .95 Nom.
slabs, cs.....lb. .95 Nom.
tablets, tins.....lb. 1.25 Nom.
synth., dom., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .39½- —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .42 - —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .42½- —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .43½- —
25 lbs. to 149 lbs.....lb. .45½- —
1 lb. to 24 lbs.....lb. .52½- —
Camphor, synth., USP, or import, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .66½- —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .67½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .68½- —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .79½- —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .80½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .81½- —
Monobromate, bulk, 100-lb. lots, lb. 3.10 - —
25 to 50-lb. lots.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).
Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs..lb. .08¾- .09¼
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Russian, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.30
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Syrian, whiskered, bgs.....lb. .55 - .56
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .80 - —
95%, dms., ton lots, works....lb. .75 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works...lb. .225 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .235 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,2] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.. gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
Zone 2, 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Carbon, tetrachloride, Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l..gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms.....gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

All prices on carbon tetrachloride are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. All packages are inclusive and not returnable. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., Tenn., O., Ind., Mich., Ill., Wis., Minn., Ia., Mo., also the river towns of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans. Zone 2 includes N. D., S. D., Neb., Kans., Okla., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C. and Fla. Zone 3 includes that portion of Montana east of Billings and the States of Wyoming, Colo., N. M. and Texas. Zone 4 includes Wash., Idaho, Montana, Ore., Cal., Nev., Utah and Arizona.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. .95 - .97
Ceylon, cs.....lb. .94 - .97
Carob bean flour (see Gum, Locust bean).
Carvol, bots.....lb. 22.50 -23.60
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .23 - .28
Case-hardening mixture, 30% lump, dms., l.c.l. .09 - —
Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .19 - .21
5 tons, works.....lb. .19½- .21½
smaller lots, works.....lb. .19½- .21½
80-100 mesh, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½- .21½
5 tons, works.....lb. .19¾- .21¾
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20 - .22
Casein, import, Argentine, 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., c.&f..lb. .07½ Nom.
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb. No prices
New Zealand, 20-30-mesh, c.l., bgs., duty paid..lb. No prices
Cassia,[1] Batavia, No. 1, thin quill, bls..lb. .63 - .64
No. 1, regular, bls.....lb. .58 - .59
Shortstick, bls. .....lb. .53 - .54
broken, bls. .....lb. .51 - .52
China, buds, bgs. .....lb. .53 - .54
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .51 - .52
broken, bls. .....lb. .48 - .49
Saigon, all medium, bls.....lb. .62 - .63
all thin, bls. .....lb. .62 - .63
Cassia fistula, baks.....lb. .25 - .26
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb. 12.50 -16.00
Synth., bots.....lb. 19.00 - —
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] dom., guaranteed 5½% ammon., bgs., c.l., works. ton.19.00 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipment..ton. No prices
Catechol, resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100-lb. dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Celery seed,[1] French, bgs.....lb. .28 Nom.
Indian .....lb. .28½- .29½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose, acetate, flake, frt. alld. lb. .30 - .35
granules, frt. alld.....lb. .35 - —
Triacetate, flake, frt. alld....lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
oxalate, USP, bbls., works...lb. .35 - —
kgs, works.....lb. .37 - —
Chalk, precip., papermakers, bgs., c.l. works..ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 - —
other industries, and paints, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
drugs, dentifrices and cosmetics, c.l., spot..lb. .02¾- —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian type, cs..lb. .64 - .65
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga., W. Va..ton.35.40 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton.35.80 - —
Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., O. and Wis. .....ton.32.50 - —
Penn. .....ton.34.80 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07

Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0275- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.00 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks., ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -16.50
wet grd., silk-bolt., 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila...ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse., ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars, 1,000 lbs.lb. .93 - .95
500 lbs.....lb. .96 - .98
100 lbs.....lb. .98 - 1.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.02
1-10 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.07
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .90 - .92
500 lbs.....lb. .93 - .95
100 lbs.....lb. .96 - .97
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .33 - —
Chlorine,[2,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l., dlvd., N.Y..lb. .03¼- —
contracts, dlvd. N.Y...lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y.....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equalized.. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equalized.. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms.lb. .20 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .22 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .23 - —
USP, 650-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .32 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .33 - —
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex-whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., case 2, ex-whse., lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls., lb. .22 - —
solut., 8%, cs., bbls.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, cs., bbls.....lb. .06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Ore, residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, 5-lb. bot.....lb. 6.03 - 7.00
Cinchona bark, quill, USP, 10 in., medium, cs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
20 in., thick, cs.....lb. No stocks
20 in., medium, cs.....lb. No stocks
broken quill, red, bgs...lb. .19 - .20
yellow, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Cinchonidine,* small, crys., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .89 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .53 + .13½

* Cinchonidine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,* small cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .66 + .13½
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .42 + .13½

* Cinchonine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb. 3.55 - 3.60
1 and 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
100 lbs., dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls....lb. .61 - .62
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 4.95 - 6.00
Citrine ointment,[2] jars.....lb. .93 - 1.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Clove,[1] Zanzibar.....lb. .18½- .19
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs....lb. .24 - .25
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works...dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd. lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 23% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.3% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms...lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., 100 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, fused A, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
1% cobalt oxide, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
2% cobalt oxide, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
3½% cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .18 - —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .38 - —
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Cobalt-Ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., 100 lbs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine, hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, f.o.b. shipping point..lb. .23½- —
Coeliiana bark, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
blue, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz.38.00 -43.00
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .19½- .20½
cns., 30 lbs.....lb. .23 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .21 - .22
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .14 - .15
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns...lb. .47 - .49
S.A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20½
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .23¼- —
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 6.19
Metal,[1,2,5] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16 - .18½
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., tons, works, lb. .19½- .21
Red, com'l, kgs., f.o.b. N. Y. lb. .20 - .22
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15½- .16
Sulphate,[6] 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.50
l.c.l., 16-50 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.65
6-15 bbls., same basis... 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.75
1-5 bbls., same basis..... 100 lbs. 5.65 - 6.00
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dealers, f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 9.20 - —
l.c.l., dealers.....100 lbs.10.20 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 or over, works.. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, shipment.....lb. No prices
Coriander seed,[1] Morocco, bgs., lb. .11½- .12
Indian, bgs. .....lb. .08½- .10
Corn silk, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Corn sugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.62 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.54 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l..100 lbs. 3.69 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.74 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[2] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.39 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.24 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Cottonseed, hull ash,[1] 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
meal, 8%, bags, Memphis and Southeast mills..ton.39.00 - —
cake, same basis.....ton.35.00 - —
Coumarin, 25-lb. cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
1-lb. cns.....lb. 2.90 - —
1-oz. cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
less than 5, cns.....lb. 4.15 - 4.65
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .60 - .75
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Cream of tartar, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipm't. lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .58 - —
kgs. .....lb. .58½- —
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. .80 - .85
bots. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.04
hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.10 - 2.[illegible]
Creosote oil, crude, tanks, works, gal. .15½- —
Coaltar, solution, tanks, works gal. .14[illegible] - —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - .18½
Cresol,[6] USP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks .....lb. .10 - —
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks .....lb. .08¾- —
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, syn., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. River..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
natural, c.l.....100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Cube root,[2] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX bgs.....lb. .75 - .85
powd., cs.....lb. .82 - .90
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .17½- .18
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Persian, bgs.....lb. .15¼- .15¾
Cutch, Borneo, extract, solid, contract, f.o.b. N. Y., duty paid..lb. None available.

Chlorine Fights with the Fleet!
America is the United Nations' production line! Down that production line now comes an endless number of materials—supplies for our Navy, our Army, our Air Force and our Allies. Chlorine is helping produce them!
SYNTHETIC RUBBER
GASOLINE
EXPLOSIVES
TEXTILES
PLASTICS
DYESTUFFS
SOLVENTS
TREATMENT of WATER
STERILIZATION
MOTOR COOLING FLUIDS
HIGH PRESSURE LUBRICANTS
SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company

Cyanamid,[3,6] fertilizer grade for mixing purposes, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts	unit-ton	1.52½	Nom.
granular, fertilizer grade for mixing purposes, 20.6% N, bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont.	unit-ton	1.62½	Nom.
Cyanide-chloride, mixture,[6] 45%, gran., dms.	lb.	.10¾	- ..
lump, dms.	lb.	.09¾	- —
75%, gran., dms.	lb.	.15	- —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks.	lb.	.16	- —
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., wks.	lb.	.23	- —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works	lb.	.32	- —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., divd.	gal.	.27	- —

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Damiana leaves, bls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.32	- .33
Decanol, normal, tech., 360 lbs., dms., divd.	lb.	.35	- —
Deertongue leaves, bls.	lb.	.18	- .19
Degras,[5] common, dom., bbls.	lb.	.11	- .12½
neutral, dom., bbls.	lb.	.26	- .30
Derris root,[2] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.35	- —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.			
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs.		4.25	- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs.		4.35	- —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs.		4.00	- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs.		4.80	- —
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs.		3.95	- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs.		4.15	- —
Potato, bgs., dom., c.l.	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.10¼	- .11¾
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).			
Diacetyl, bots.	lb.	9.50	-11.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl Ether).			
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.22	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.22½	- —
tanks, divd.	lb.	.21	- —
Diamyl sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.25	- —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.61	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.64	- —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.105	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb	.112	- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.095	- —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.17	- —
Diamylphenol (2, 4), dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.21	- —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., natural, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Pacific coast.	ton.	22.00	-26.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	45.00	- —
purified, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard.	ton.	55.00	-59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	85.00	-90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard.	lb.	.07	- ..
l.c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.10	- .16
import, Algerian, bgs., c.l., c.l.f.	ton.	No prices	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.l.f.	lb.	.02	- .03
l.c.l.	lb.	.04	- .06
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.61	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.64	- —
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).			
Phthalate,[3,6] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.21½	- —
tanks, divd.	lb.	.20	- —
cns., works.	lb.	.23½	- —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., works.	lb.	.45	- .47
Tartrate, dom., dms.	lb.	.92	- —
Diacalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate dibasic).			
Dichlorethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16	- —
tanks	lb.	.14	- —
Diethylamine ethanol, l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. River.	lb.	.85	- —
Diethylanilin, dms.	lb.	.40	- —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.	lb.	.25	- —
refd., 99%, dms.	lb.	.30	- —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.33	- —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.22	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.22½	- —
tanks	lb.	.21	- —
Diethyl sulphate, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.14	- —
tanks	lb.	.12	- —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., works.	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15½	- —
Monobutylether, dms., works.	lb.	.22½	- .24½
Diethyleneglycol monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15½	- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.13½	- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	.45	- .50
Diglygol laurate, dms.	lb.	.31	- .33
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17	- —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22	- —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works,	lb.	.19	- —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.	lb.	.08½	- .00
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.20½	- —
tanks, divd.	lb.	.19	- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.85	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.90	- —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23	- —
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.24	- —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.	lb.	.18	- —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.14	- —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.	lb.	.35	- .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.22	- —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.18	- —
oily, dms.	lb.	.05	- —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] d m s., 2,000 lbs. or over, divd.	lb.	.44	- —
600-1,950 lbs., divd.	lb.	.46	- —
150-450 lbs., divd.	lb.	.47	- —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.19	- —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentene, dms.	gal.	.59	- .61
tanks	gal.	.51	- —
dest., dist., dms.	gal.	.55	- .58
tanks	gal.	.45	- —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16	- .20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms.	lb.	.43	- .45
cns.	lb.	.48	- .50
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.	lb.	.25	- —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, divd.	lb.	.35	- —
600-1,950 lbs., divd.	lb.	.36	- —
150-450 lbs., divd.	lb.	.37	- —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).			
Divi-Divi, Colombian	ton.	100.00	- —
Venezuelan	ton.	100.00	- —
Doggrass root, imp. cut NF, bls.,	lb.	.50	- 1.50
domestic, bls.	lb.	.36	- .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls.	lb.	.07	- .09
Drovers powder, USP, cns.	lb.	2.75	- 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.	lb.	.95	- 1.00
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—			
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50	- —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns.	lb.	13.50	- —
Green, FD&C green, No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.50	- —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns.	lb.	27.50	- —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns.	lb.	13.50	- —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns.	lb.	2.90	- —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.65	- —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	6.00	- —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.15	- —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.	lb.	17.50	- —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.	lb.	5.75	- —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.	lb.	4.15	- —
drugs and cosmetics:—			
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.50	- —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns.	lb.	2.65	- —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns.	lb.	2.65	- —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns.	lb.	3.15	- —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns.	lb.	3.15	- —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for drugs and cosmetics:—			
Black, D&C black, No. 1.	lb.	8.35	- —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.	lb.	13.50	- —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns.,	lb.	12.35	- —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns.,	lb.	12.35	- —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns.	lb.	8.35	- —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns.	lb.	15.35	- —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns.	lb.	15.85	- —
D&C orange, No. 12, cns.	lb.	17.35	- —
Red, D&C red, No. 5.	lb.	6.00	- —
D&C red, No. 17.	lb.	8.35	- —
D&C red, No. 18.	lb.	18.35	- —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.	lb.	15.35	- —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.	lb.	8.35	- —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.	lb.	13.35	- —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns.	lb.	8.35	- —
D&C yellow, No. 3, cns.	lb.	8.35	- —
D&C yellow, No. 11.	lb.	10.35	- —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—			
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.35	- —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.	lb.	21.85	- —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8.	lb.	7.85	- —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.	lb.	12.35	- —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.35	- —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—			
36 Chrome yellow 2G.	lb.	.65	- .70
40 Chrome yellow R.	lb.	.50	- 1.00
53 Victoria violet.	lb.	.80	- 1.00
165. Lake red C.	lb.	.70	- .80
170 Fast red A[6]	lb.	.56	- .60
180 Fast red VR.	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste.	lb.	.85	- .90
189 Lake red R, powd.	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
Sulphur tan	lb.	.30	- .50
202 Chrome blue black U.	lb.	.35	- .42
204 Chrome black A.	lb.	.42	- .45
208 Fast red blue R.	lb.	.75	- 2.00
216 Chrome red B.	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.	lb.	.60	- .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.	lb.	.90	- 1.00
299 Chrome black F.	lb.	.85	- .88
307 Fast cyanin black B.	lb.	.80	- .85
326 Direct cast scarlet.	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
304 Paper yellow.	lb.	.83	- .90
365 Chrysophenin G.	lb.	.58	- .70
394 Direct violet N.	lb.	.80	- .85
382 Direct scarlet B.	lb.	1.15	- 1.20
387 Direct violet B.	lb.	1.00	- 1.30
401 Developed black BHN,	lb.	.45	- .60
406 Direct blue 2B.	lb.	.66	- .70
415 Direct orange B.	lb.	.60	- .70
419 Direct fast red F.	lb.	.70	- .73
420 Direct brown M.	lb.	.55	- .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B.	lb.	.65	- .67
495 Benzo purpurin 10B.	lb.	.40	- .50
502 Direct azcrin G.	lb.	.75	- .80
512 Direct blue RD.	lb.	.80	- 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B.	lb.	1.20	- 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.	lb.	.50	- 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.	lb.	.55	- 1.00
581 Direct black EW.	lb.	.50	- .54
582 Direct black RX.	lb.	.35	- .45
592 Direct green B.	lb.	.50	- .55
594 Direct green G.	lb.	.50	- .55
596 Direct brown 3GO.	lb.	.85	- 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.	lb.	1.25	- 1.50
698 Acid violet	lb.	1.00	- 3.00
812 Primulin	lb.	.70	- 78
814 Direct fast yellow.	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble),	lb.	.35	- .50
1177 Indigo, 20 p.c. paste.	lb.	.15	- .18
Benzo fast black L.	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Sulphur black.	lb.	.20	- .25
Sulphur blue.	lb.	.45	- 1.00
Sulphur brown.	lb.	.25	- .50
Sulphur maroon.	lb.	.40	- —
Sulphur olive.	lb.	.25	- .54
Sulphur yellow.	lb.	.30	- .50
Zambesi black.	lb.	.75	- .80
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).			
Black:—			
865 Nigrosin derivatives.	lb.	.36	- .44
Blue:—			
1075 Alizarin astrol base.	lb.	15.00	- —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base.	lb.	6.00	- —
Brown:—			
Brown	lb.	1.15	- —
Green:—			
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.	lb.	5.00	- —
Green	lb.	.75	- —
Orange:—			
24 Sudan I.	lb.	.75	- —
Red shade	lb.	.75	- —
Red:—			
75 Sudan II.	lb.	1.05	- —
258 Sudan IV.	lb.	.95	- —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink)	lb.	2.50	- —
1080 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base.	lb.	6.00	- —
680 Oil violet	lb.	.50	- —
Yellow:—			
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow.	lb.	.90	- —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow,	lb.	.75	- —
61 Yellow OB.	lb.	1.40	- 2.00
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).			
Black:—			
246 Naphthol blue black S.	lb.	.50	- —
873 Methylene gray.	lb.	1.50	- —
729 Victoria blue B.	lb.	1.85	- —
861 Indulin	lb.	.87	- —
909 New blue P.	lb.	1.30	- —
922 Methylene blue.	lb.	1.00	- —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B.	lb.	1.90	- —
1180 Indigotin IA	lb.	.85	- —
Blue:—			
714 Patent blue A.	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Brown:—			
234 Resorcin brown Y.	lb.	.65	- —
235 Resorcin dark brown R,	lb.	.66	- —
231 Bismarck brown G.	lb.	.47	- .62
332 Bismarck brown R.	lb.	.47	- .62
793 Phosphin	lb.	4.65	- —
Green:—			
5 Naphthol green B.	lb.	1.00	- —
657 Malachite green.	lb.	1.35	- —
662 Brilliant green.	lb.	2.00	- —
666 Guinea green B.	lb.	1.15	- —
737 Wool green S.	lb.	.58	- —
924 Methylene green B.	lb.	1.55	- —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.	lb.	2.00	- —
Orange:—			
10 Chrysoidin G.	lb.	.44	- —
21 Chrysoidin R.	lb.	.41	- —
27 Orange G.	lb.	.50	- —
151 Orange Y.	lb.	.31	- .33
161 Orange R.	lb.	.34	- —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.	lb.	.42	- —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B,	lb.	.68	- —
Red:—			
79 Popceau R.	lb.	.48	- —
88 Fast red B.	lb.	1.05	- —
176 Fast red A[6]	lb.	.54	- —
179 Azorubin	lb.	.60	- —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX.	lb.	.72	- .75
185 Cochineal red A.	lb.	.60	- —
252 Brilliant crosein M.	lb.	.68	- —
677 Fuchsin	lb.	2.10	- —
749 Rhodamine B.	lb.	3.50	- —
752 Rhodamine 6B.	lb.	4.50	- —
768 Eosin G.	lb.	1.50	- —
841 Safranin	lb.	1.45	- —
Violet:—			
680 Methyl violet B.	lb.	.75	- —
681 Crystal violet C.	lb.	1.75	- —
695 Acid violet 4BN.	lb.	.88	- —
Yellow:—			
10 Naphthol yellow S.	lb.	.88	- —
138 Metanil yellow	lb.	.56	- .58
636 Fast light yellow.	lb.	1.25	- —
639 Xylene light yellow.	lb.	1.15	- —
640 Tartrazin	lb.	.80	- —
655 Auramine	lb.	1.27	- —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).			
Black:—			
864 Nigrosin	lb.	.36	- .44
Blue:—			
860 Indulin	lb.	.60	- .70
Brown:—			
331 Bismarck brown.	lb.	1.50	- —
Green:—			
637 Malachite green base.	lb.	2.00	- —
Orange:—			
20 Chrysollin G.	lb.	.95	- —
21 Chrysoidin R.	lb.	.96	- —
Red:—			
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base.	lb.	7.25	- —
749 Rhodamine B.	lb.	4.75	- —
Yellow:—			
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow,	lb.	.75	- —
655 Auramine	lb.	2.00	- —
800 Chinolin yellow SS.	lb.	2.00	- —
Violet:—			
680 Methyl violet base.	lb.	.85	- —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).			

E

Echinacea root, bls.	lb.	.19	- .23
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
yolk, dried, dom., bbls.	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
imported	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Elder flowers, bright, bls.	lb.	.78	- .80
Elecampane root, bls.	lb.	.18	- .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.	lb.	.14	- .15
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.20	- .21
select, bndls.	lb.	.19	- .20
Emetine hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	33.00	-34.50
Ephedra, bls.	lb.	.21	- .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots.	oz.	1.15	- 1.65
hydrochloride or sulphate, tins	oz.	.95	- 1.45
synth, USP, hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.65	- —
anhyd., bots., 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.65	- —
hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.50	- —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.48	- —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs.	100 lbs.	1.80	- —
bbls.	100 lbs.	1.90	- —
Epsom salt prices on technical and USP are on the basis of freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J., Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.			
USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal.	100 lbs.	2.25	- —
smaller lots.	100 lbs.	2.50	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal.	100 lbs.	2.35	- —
smaller lots.	100 lbs.	2.60	- —
kgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.35	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal.	100 lbs.	2.60	- —
smaller lots.	100 lbs.	2.85	- —
dried, bgs., l.c.	lb.	.08	- .09
Ergot, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.40	- 1.45
Eserine, bots.	oz.	No prices.	
Salicylate, bots.	oz.	41.00	-48.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	41.00	-48.00
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).			
Amyl (see Amyl, ether).			
Butyl, l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.30	- —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).			
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs.,	lb.	.93	- 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., 310-lb. dms.,	lb.	.11	- —
27-lb. dms.	lb.	.15½	- .16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns.	lb.	.60	- .61
Synth., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15½	- —
tanks	lb.	.12½	- —
Ethyl acetate,[3] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12	- .13
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12½	- 13¼
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.11	- .12
98 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¼	- 13¾
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	- 13¾
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼	- 12¾
NF, 390-lb. dms.	lb.	.14½	- 15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.37½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.38	- —
Ethyl, benzoate, bots.	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.	lb.	.50	- .55
Caproate, cns.	lb.	1.30	- 1.40
Chloride, dms.	lb.	.18	- .20
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.50	- 3.75
Formate, cns., dms.	lb.	.27¾	- —
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.50	- 3.60
Lactate, 55 gal. dms., works,	lb.	.33½	- —
5-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.37½	- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.	lb.	.55	- —
Oleate, dms., works.	lb.	.47	- —
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	.75	- 1.25
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.33	- —
Oxyhydrate, bots.	gal.	7.50	- 8.00
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.77	- —
Vanillin, 25-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	5.25	- —
5-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	5.30	- —
1-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	5.40	- —
Ethylcellulose,[6] std., pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.50	- —
less than 5,000 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.52	- .60
Ethylene, dichloride,[6] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.0742	- —
West of Rockies, same basis.	lb.	.0792	- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.0795	- —
West of Rockies, same basis.	lb.	.0841	- —
Ethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l.	lb.	.15½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½	- .19¼
tanks	lb.	.14½	- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.16½	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.17½	- .20½
tanks, works	lb.	.15½	- —
Monoetrylether, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15½	- .16¾
tanks, works	lb.	.13½	- —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11½	- —
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.12½	- .15¼
tanks, works	lb.	.10½	- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.14½	- —
Ethyldiethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.80	- —
5-gal. lots to dms., works,	lb.	.90	- —
less than 5-gal. lots, works,	lb.	1.00	- —
Ethylethanolamines, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.57	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.60	- —
Ethylidinanilin, dms.	lb.	.45	- .47½
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Eucalyptus, leaves, bls.	lb.	.10	- .13
Eugenol, cns., dms.	lb.	2.75	- 2.80
Euphorbia, bls.	lb.	.12	- 13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works.	ton.	14.00	-17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons.	ton.	17.00	-20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.	ton.	9.75	-12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons.	ton.	12.75	-16.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works.	ton.	17.00	-19.00
N.C., works.	ton.	17.00	-19.00
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons,	ton.	0.00	-22.00
Fennel seed, Indian, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .09½
Fenugreek seed, bgs.	lb.	.08¾	- 09¼
Ferric, sulphate, anhyd., c.l., works.	ton.	35.00	- —
l.c.l.	ton.	40.00	- —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works.	lb.	.13½	- .14
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.15	- —
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works.	lb.	.14½	- .15
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.17	- —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns.	gal.	18.00	-19.00
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	1.85	- 2.25
Fish berries, bgs.	lb.	.24	- .25
Fish[1] meal, grd., bgs., East Coast fish factories.	ton.	72.50	- —
scrap, menhaden, new catch, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast fish factories.	ton.	69.50	- —
acid, 6-7% ammon., 3% a.p.a., bulk, Carolina and Florida fish factories.	unit-ton.	No prices	
Long Island fish factories,	unit-ton.	No prices	
Flake white, dom., bbls.	lb.	.09	- —
kegs	lb.	.11	- —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs.	lb.	.65	- .70
Indian blonde, bgs.	lb.	.15	- .17
Fluorspar, dom.,[1] No. 1 ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. mines.	net ton.	33.00	- —
bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines.	ton.	36.20	- —
washed gravel, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill.-Ky. mines,	net ton.	25.00	- —
No. 2 lump, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines.	net ton.	25.00	- —
crude, 70% f.o.b. N. Mex., mines.	net ton.	10.00	- —
85%, f.o.b., Colorado mines,	net ton.	11.50	- —
imported, 85.5%, duty paid.	short ton.	26.00	- —
Formaldehyde,[1,3,6] bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0550	- .0575
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	- .0625
dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0515	- .0540
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.0565	- .0590
tanks	lb.	.04	- .04¼
Formaldehyde prices are under 4½c. to 9½c. OPA ceiling.			
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.30	- .40
Fullers earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga., mines.	ton.	8.50	-15.00
f.o.b. Tex., mines.	ton.	12.50	- —
import, Eng., bgs., c.l., divd.	N. Y. ton.	30.00	-40.00
Fumitory herb, bls.	lb.	.58	- .60
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.17½	- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs.	lb.	.10	- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.09	- —
dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.12½	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15	- .20
Fusel oil, crude, dms., incl., works.	gal.	.75	- —
refd., dms., incl., divd.	lb.	.18½	- .19½
Fustic, cryst., bags, No. 1.	lb.	.32	- —
No. 2.	lb.	.30	- —
No. 8.	lb.	.28	- —
extract, bbls., No. 1.	lb.	.16	- —
No. 2	lb.	.15	- —
No. 3	lb.	.12½	- —

G

G salt, bbls.	lb.	.45	- —
Galangal root, bls.	lb.	.28	- .30
Gambier, common, cases.	lb.	No prices.	
plantation, cases.	lb.	No prices.	
cubes, Singapore, cases.	lb.	.50	Nom.
extract, bbls.	lb.	.09½	- .12

Gasoline[1] at refinery:—		
Bayonne, US motor, 65 octane, tanks, ex tax	gal.	.0895- —
72-74 octane, ex tax	gal.	.092 - —
California 78 octane at refineries, tanks	gal.	.075 - —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax	gal.	.05¾- .06
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks, car lots, ex tax	gal.	.06 - —
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks,	gal.	.05¾- .06
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax,	gal.	.05¾- .06
natural, 26-70, Group 3, tanks—gal.		.03¾- .03¾
Gelatin, silver, cs	lb.	.90 - .97
Gelsemium root, bls	lb.	.15 - .19
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.55 - .65
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.58 - .67
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.60 - .69
Geraniol, 92-96%, cne., dms	lb.	3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls	lb.	.28 - .29
Calicut, bgs.	lb.	.24½- .25
Cochin, bleached, bgs	lb.	.26 - .26½
unbleached, bgs	lb.	.25 - .25½
Jamaica, No .1, bgs	lb.	.43 - .44
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.39 - .40
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.38½- .39
Ginseng root, wild Southern, cs	lb.	12.00 -13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).		
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.05 - 1.28
5 tons or over, works	100 lbs.	1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works	100 lbs.	1.25 - 1.45
import, bgs	100 lbs.	No prices.
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest	lb.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.17 - —
80/58, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.17 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.18 - —
82/108, c.l.	lb.	.18½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.19 - —
hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½- —
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½- —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25½- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½- —
Glue, hide, 495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½- —

Hide glue transportation charges in excess of 75c. per hundredweight may be added. Prices are those established for sale by producers; prices for glue sold by jobbers are 2c. to 3½c. per pound higher according to grade. Less car lot prices are 1c. per pound higher than car lot. Maximum prices for chrome glue and coney glue in carload lots, wherein the jelly test in grams is 267 or higher, are 2c. per pound higher than the prices established above, while those for these glues, wherein the jelly test is below 267, are 1c. per pound higher than the above prices.

Glycerin[1], Zones A and C, C.P., (B.P. 98%), drums, car lots, dlvd	lb.	.18¾- —
less car lots, dlvd	lb.	.19¼- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18½- —
C.P. (USP 95%), drums, car lots, dlvd	lb.	.18¼- —
less car lots, dlvd	lb.	.18¾- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow, distilled, drums, car lots, dlvd	lb.	.18¼- —
less car lots, dlvd	lb.	.18¾- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18 - —
soapiye, 80%, drums, car lots, dlvd	lb.	.11½- —
less car lots, dlvd	lb.	.11¾- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½- —
Glycerin, saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12¾- —
less car lots, dlvd	lb.	.12¾- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¾- —
saponification, 88%, individual users, dms., c.l., f.o.b. point of manufacture	lb.	.13¾- —
less car lots, same basis,	lb.	.14¾- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¾- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B are 2c. higher.

Zone A means all points east of and including N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kansas, Omaha, Texas, Laramie County, Wyo.; Col.; east of but not including the following counties:—Jackson, Grand, Gilpin, Jefferson, Douglass, Teller, Fremont, Custer, Huerfano, and Costilla.

Zone B means the territory between Zones A and C, as follows:—Washington, east of and including the following counties:—Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima, Klickat; Ore., east of and including the following counties:—Hood River, Wasco, Jefferson, Deschutes, Klamath; Nev., Ariz., New Mex., that part of Col. west of and including those counties mentioned above; Utah, Wyo., excepting Laramie County; Idaho and Mont.

Zone C means the territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins	lb.	1.70 - 2.00
Glycol boriborate, dms	lb.	.22 - —
Phthalate, dms.	lb.	.38 - —
Stearate, dms.	lb.	.26 - —
Gold, U. S. purchase price	oz.	35.00 - —
Chloride, acid brown, bots	oz.	20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots.	oz.	18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.,	oz.	13.00 - —
USP IX, bots	oz.	14.50 -14.75
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs	lb.	.30 - .32
Goldenseal root, bls	lb.	4.00 - 4.25
powd., bxs.	lb.	4.25 - 4.50
Grains of Paradise, bgs	lb.	.28 - 36
Graphite,[6] flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07 - —
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½- —
65% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.03¼- —
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.02¾- —
80% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½- —
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04½- —
Grease,[1,5] house, loose	lb.	.08¼- —
white, loose	lb.	.08¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).		
Green,[2] chrome, CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.23 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.24 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.33 - —
reduced color, 5%, same basis,	lb.	.06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.10¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.21 - —

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph: 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide, drums, pure, works	lb.	.24 - —
Tetrahydroxide, bbls.	lb.	.85 - —
Paris (see P).		
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs	lb.	3.75 - —
emerald, kgs.	lb.	2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).		

Green dyes are listed under Dyes.

Grindelia robusta, bls	lb.	.11 - .12
Guaiac resin, cs	lb.	.80 - .85
strained, cs	lb.	1.50 - 1.60
Wood, bls.	lb.	.05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms	lb.	1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms	lb.	2.40 - 2.74
Guarana, powd., cs	lb.	1.20 - 1.80
Gum aloe (see A).		
Ammoniac, tears, cs	lb.	1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, umber sorts, cleaned, bgs	lb.	.14½- .15
powd., bbls.	lb.	.20 - .21
white, sorts, 1, bgs	lb.	.33 - .35
Asafetida (see A).		
Aspraltum (see A).		
Benzoin, Siam, cs	lb.	4.50 - 4.75
Sumatra, cs	lb.	.50 - .55
Camphor (See C).		
Chicle, prime, 33% moisture, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.40 - .42
Copal, Congo, No. 1 unsorted	lb.	.14¾- —
No. 2, unsorted	lb.	.12¾- —
No. 3, unsorted	lb.	.11¼- —
Manila, Boeas, amber and dark	lb.	.14½- —
Boeas, Macassar, light	lb.	.15½- —
Loba, A	lb.	.14 - —
B	lb.	.13¾- —
C	lb.	.13¾- —
CBB	lb.	.12 - —
CNE	lb.	.10 - —
D	lb.	.12¾- —
DBB	lb.	.11 - —
Du	lb.	.08¾- —
DK	lb.	.09½- —
dust	lb.	.07¾- —
MA	lb.	.09¾- —
MB	lb.	.09¼- —
WS	lb.	.11¾- —
Philippine, amber, sorts	lb.	.10¼- —
extra pale sorts	lb.	.12¾- —
nubs	lb.	.13¾- —
pale chips	lb.	.13 - —
scraped	lb.	.15 - —
seeds and dust	lb.	.08¾- —
small pale chips	lb.	.11¾- —
Sambas and white split chips	lb.	.15½- —
Singapore dust	lb.	.08¾- —
spirit soluble, CBB	lb.	.12 - —
DBB	lb.	.11 - —
MA	lb.	.09¾- —
MB	lb.	.09¼- —
WS	lb.	.12¼- —
Pontianak, bold, genuine	lb.	.22¾- —
chips	lb.	.12¾- —
mixed	lb.	.17¾- —
nubs	lb.	.18¾- —
split	lb.	.19¼- —
Dammar, Batavia A	lb.	.35¾- —
A/C	lb.	.31½- —
A/D	lb.	.28¾- —
A/E	lb.	.25¾- —
B	lb.	.34¾- —
C	lb.	.28¾- —
D	lb.	.25¾- —
dust	lb.	.13¾- —
E	lb.	.18¾- —
F	lb.	.13¾- —
dust	lb.	.13¾- —
Singapore, No. 1	lb.	.30¾- —
2	lb.	.25¾- —
3	lb.	.12¾- —
chips	lb.	.23¼- —
dust	lb.	.13 - —
seeds	lb.	.17¾- —
East Indian, Batu, bold, scraped	lb.	.10¼- —
unscraped	lb.	.09 - —
chips	lb.	.03¾- —
dust	lb.	.05½- —
nubs and chips	lb.	.05¾- —
black, bold scraped	lb.	.12 - —
unscraped	lb.	.07¼- —
nubs and chips	lb.	.07¼- —
chips	lb.	.11½- —
dust	lb.	.05½- —
nubs	lb.	.13¾- —

ENTREGAS INMEDIATAS

HIDROSULFITO DE SOSA

Sosa Caustica 76-78%
Aqua Oxigenada
Acido Formico
Formol 40%
Carbonato de Sosa 56-58%
Bicromatos
Magnesia Calcinada (pesada)

OTROS PRODUCTOS ESPECIALES

Distribuidores para THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

FORMIATO DE NÍQUEL • También CATALIZADOR DE NÍQUEL
CARBONATO DE NÍQUEL • ÓXIDO DE NÍQUEL, etc.

GOLWYNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK, N.Y., E.U.A.

Gum, dammar, Rasak, bold	lb.	.22½-	—
chips	lb.	.11¾-	—
dust	lb.	.05½-	—
nubs	lb.	.16¾-	—

On arrivals since June 1, importers have been authorized by OPA's amended order M-63 to add to the above prices charges of approximately 8⅛% for freight, marine and war risk insurance.

Gums, copal, Congo and Pontianak are packed in bgs.; Manila copal gums are packed in baskets; dammar gums are packed in cases; East India gums are packed in bgs.; gum elemi is packed in sans. Prices are in carload lots, ex dock or ex whse., San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ½c. to ½c. per lb. higher.

Elemi	lb.	.08¾-	—
Ester, ordinary, carload lots. N. Eng., Middle Atlantic States, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., and St. Louis, Mo., f.o.b. cars, destination	lb.	.09½-	—
other points	lb.	.10 -	.11
ten drums, N. Eng., etc.	lb.	.09¾-	—
other points	lb.	.10½-	.11¾
single drums, N. Eng., etc.	lb.	.10 -	—
other points	lb.	.10¾-	.12

Ester gum spot prices are ½c. per pound higher.

Euphorbium, cs.	lb.	1.50	Nom.
Galbanum, cs.	lb.	1.60	- 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.	lb.	2.30	- 2.35
powd., bbls.	lb.	2.50	- 2.55
Ghatti, soluble, bgs.	lb.	.11	- .15
Gualac (see Gualac resin).			
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.	lb.	.14	- .33
Kauri, Bush, boid	lb.	.40	- —
assorted	lb.	.35	- —
chips	lb.	.32	- —
dark	lb.	.18	- —
bright	lb.	.18	- —
BXXX	lb.	.77	- —
B1	lb.	.34	- —
B2	lb.	.30	- —
B3	lb.	.27½-	—
80% chips	lb.	.16	- —
XXX	lb.	.66	- —
1	lb.	.43	- —
2	lb.	.31	- —
3	lb.	.22	- —

Gum Kauri prices are for carload lots, packed in cases, ex dock or ex whse. San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ½c. to ½c. per pound higher. On arrivals of gum kauri since June 1, importers have been authorized by OPA's amended order M-63 to add to the above prices charges of approximately 8⅛% for freight, marine and war risk insurance.

Kino, tins	lb.	No prices.	
Locust bean, powd., bbls.	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
Mastic, cs.	lb.	3.50	- 3.75
Myrrh, USP, cs.	lb.	.75	- .76
Olibanum, siftings, cs.	lb.	.12	- .13
tears, cs.	lb.	.20	- .35

Opium (see O).

Rosin (see R).

Sandarac, cks.	lb.	.95	- .97½
Scammony, cs.	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Talha, bgs.	lb.	.10	- .11
Tragacanth, Aleppo, No. 1, cs.,	lb.	3.75	- 3.80
No. 2, cs.	lb.	3.40	- 3.45
No. 3, cs.	lb.	1.10	- 1.20
Yacca,[1] bgs.	lb.	.06	- .07½

Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	22.65	- —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equaled.	ton.	17.00	- —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equaled.	ton.	28.25	- —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	28.25	- —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald.	ton.	17.00	- —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald.	ton.	21.45	- —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	- —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	- —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	13.00	- —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	- —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equaled.	lb.	13.00	- —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	- —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	- —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., Akron, N.Y., Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	- —
Saltville, Va.	lb.	9.00	- —
Terra Alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N.Y.; Southard, Okla.	ton.	12.00	- —
Harlem River, N.Y.	ton.	12.00	- —
import, bgs., ex dock	ton.	No prices.	

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.	lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.	lb.	5.25	- 5.50
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls.	lb.	.46	- .47
Helonias root, bls.	lb.	.82	- .83
Hematine, cryst., bgs., No. 1	lb.	.34	- —
No. 2	lb.	.30	- —
No. 3	lb.	.28	- —
No. 4	lb.	.26	- —
No. 5	lb.	.24	- —
paste, bxs., No. 1	lb.	.14¼	—
No. 2	lb.	.13¼-	—
No. 3	lb.	.12½-	—
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.0835-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0825-	—
Hempseed, Manchur., bgs.	lb.	.14½-	.15
Henbane leaves, bbls.	lb.	1.90	- 2.10
Henna leaves, bls.	lb.	.25	- .30
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb	.29	- .35
Heptane,[1] 56°-100°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19	- —
tankcars, Group 3	gal.	.10	- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	- —
10 gal., Group 3	gal.	.55	- —
Heptane, laboratory grade, 77°-115°, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.13	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19	- —
tankcars, Group 3	gal.	.10½-	—
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	- —
10 gal., Group 3	gal.	.55	- —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.10	- —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine[4,5], tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more, shipment, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.32	- —
150 to 1,350 lbs., shipment, same basis	lb.	.33	- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, shipment, same basis	lb.	.38	- —
fib. ctns., same basis	lb.	.40	- —
Hexanes[1] 60°-70°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19	- —
tankcars, Group 3	gal.	.11	- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	- —
10 gal., Group 3	gal.	.55	- —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	- —
Homatropine hydrobromide, 25 oz. lots, bots.	oz.	37.50	-42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago	unit.	4.25	- 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.	lb.	.26	- .27
Horehound, bls.	lb.	.12	- .14½
Hydrangea root, bls.	lb.	No prices.	
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs.	oz.	20.00	- —
Hydrochloride, bots., ozs.	oz.	20.00	- —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.	oz.	29.00	- —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots.	bot.	1.95	- —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).			
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.30	- —
fib. ctns., works	lb.	.40	- —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls. 100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River; West Coast via Panama Canal	lb.	.16	- .18½
Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms.	lb.	.90	- .94
Hydroxycitronellol, cns.	lb.	6.50	- 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots.,	gram.	4.50	- —
Hyoscyamine, bots.	oz.	37.50	- —
Hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	37.50	- —
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	37.50	- —
Hypernic, cryst., bgs., No. 1	lb.	.42	- —
No. 2	lb.	.34	- —
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.24	- —
No. 2	lb.	.19	- —

I

Iceland moss, bls.	lb.	1.45	- 1.50
Ichthyol, bots.	lb.	4.00	- —
Indian red (see Red Indian).			
Indigo, nat., chests	lb.	2.14	- 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.	lb.	.16½-	.19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.74½-	.85
Indium metal	oz.	12.50	- —
Indol, CP, bots.	lb.	28.00	-30.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	1.67	- —
kgs., 150 lbs., less 5%, ex whse., Staten Island	lb.	1.35	- 1.44
resubl., 5 lb. bots.	lb.	2.10	- —
50 lb. lots	lb.	2.00	- —
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	3.95	- 4.10
jars	lb.	4.20	- —
Ionone, alpha, bots.	lb.	2.75	- 2.80
beta, bots.	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Methyl, alpha, 100%, cns.	lb.	4.35	- —
Ipecac, root, bgs.	lb.	1.66	- 1.85
powd., bgs.	lb.	1.76	- 1.95
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.26	- .27
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls.	lb.	.32	- .33
prime bleached, bls.	lb.	.40	- .50
powd.	lb.	.52	- .53
Iron acetate, N. F., IV., 100-lb. cbys.	lb.	.17	- —
50 lbs. djns.	lb.	.18	- —
liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.03	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. cbys., wks., frt. alld.	lb.	.04	- —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	4.65	- 6.25
150-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	5.00	- 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.05	- .08
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equaled.	lb.	.07½-	.08
USP X, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.07½-	—
kegs	lb.	.08½-	—
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equaled.	lb.	.06½-	.07½
djns.	lb.	.07½-	—
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls.	lb.	.72	- .75
powd., cns.	lb.	.84	- .87
scales	lb.	.77	- .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.30	- 3.39
100-lb. lots	lb.	3.40	- 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.52	- 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms.	lb.	1.50	- 1.52
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.18	- 3.53
syrup, cbys.	lb.	.39	- .40
bots.	lb.	.53	- .59
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.	lb.	.03½-	.04
Oxalate, powd., kgs.	lb.	.47	- .49
cans	lb.	.52	- —
pearls, cns.	lb.	.82	- —
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).			
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs.	lb.	.54	- —
25 lbs.	lb.	.57	- —
scales, cns., 50 lbs.	lb.	.59	- —
25 lbs.	lb.	.62	- —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns.	lb.	.59	- .62
scales, cans.	lb.	.64	- .67
Reduced, 90%, cs.	lb.	.65	- .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Coppers and ferric sulphate).			
USP, cryst., 275-lb. bbls.	lb.	.04½-	—
dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	.06½-	—
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, gran., 2,000-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	.32	- —
200-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	.35	- —
pearls, 2,000-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	.32	- —
200-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	.35	- —
scales, 2,000-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	.44	- —
200-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	.47	- —
Prices on green are the same as for brown.			
Iron-ammonia oxalate,[6] bbls.	lb.	.23½-	—
dms., kgs.	lb.	.25½-	—
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls.	lb.	.22½-	—
dms.	lb.	.25½-	.26½
Isobutyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works	lb.	.0860-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0760-	—
Propionate, dms., works	lb.	.102 -	—
Isopentane, 50-gal. dms., single, works	gal.	.45 -	—
10-gal. dms., single, works	gal.	.55 -	—
Isophorone, dms., works	lb.	.25 -	—
Isopropylamine, dms., works	lb.	.35 -	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., 5 gals., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.12 -	—
c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½-	—
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.10 -	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol).			
Ether, dms., 5 gals., frt. alld.	gal.	.55 -	—
55 gals., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.35 -	—
55 gals., c.l., W. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.39 -	—
l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.44 -	—
tanks, E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.25 -	—
W. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.29 -	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.	lb.	.09	- .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.45	- .62
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.52	- .53
resin, lump, 100-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	5.85	- —
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.90	- —
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.34	- .35

K

Kamala, tins	lb.	.39	- .40
Kaolin (see China clay).			
Kava kava root, bls.	lb.	.27	- 28
Kerosene[1] at refinery:—			
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.068-	—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), truck	gal.	.11½-	—
Gulf ports, 41-43, bulk	gal.	.03⅞-	.04¼
Arkansas, 41-43 w.w., bulk, car lots	gal.	.04⅝-	—
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks	gal.	.04⅜-	.04½
Pennsylvania, 45-46 and 47, w.w., tanks	gal.	.06¼-	.07⅜
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.08 -	.11

L

Lady slipper root, bls.	lb.	.48 -	.50
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).			
Lard,[1,8] city, trcs.	100 lbs.	13.50	- —
Western, choice, trcs.	100 lbs.	13.50	- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Laurel berries, bls.	lb.	.25	- .26
Leaves, Greek, bls.	lb.	.55	- .56
Cyprus, bls.	lb.	.39	- .40
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.18	- .19½
Spanish	lb.	.82	- .83
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.70	- .75
medium, bls.	lb.	.80	- .85
select, bls.	lb.	.90	- .95
Lead,[1] metal (see paint market).			
Acetate,[9] white, broken, bbls.	lb.	.12½-	—
cryst., bbls.	lb.	.12½-	—
gran., bbls.	lb.	.13¼-	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.13¼-	—
Arsenate,[8] bls., c.l.	lb.	.11 -	.12
bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.11½-	.12½

Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd., E.	lb.	.07½-	—
dlvd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.07¾-	—
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.08 -	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, fib. dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	.49 -	—
Iodide, NF V, powd., 5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.80 -	—
jars	lb.	2.60 -	—
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½-	—
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).			
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f.o.b. works	lb.	.21¼-	—
1 to 5 ton lots, same basis.	lb.	.19¾-	—
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.12½-	—
Peroxide, powd., bbls., tech.	lb.	.23 -	—
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.17¾-	—
Resinate, fused, 16%, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.09½-	.10¾
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Stearate, precipitated, bbls.	lb.	.31 -	.39
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼-	—
Other points	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10¼-	—
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.10 -	—
other points	lb.	.09½-	—
smaller lots, Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¼-	—
other points	lb.	.10 -	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¼-	—
other points	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10 -	—
Ariz., etc	lb.	.10½-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¼-	—
other points	lb.	.09¾-	—
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11 -	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¾-	—
other points	lb.	.10¼-	—
99% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¾-	—
other points	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼-	—
Ariz., etc	lb.	.10¾-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½-	—
other points	lb.	.10 -	—
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.10½-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11¼-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.11 -	—
other points	lb.	.10½-	—
in oil, 95% min., 100-lb. kgs.,	lb.	.14 -	—
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls.	lb.	.10 -	.12
pale, bbls	lb.	.12 -	.14
Lead, silicate, bgs., 5 tons	lb.	.0730-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.0780-	—
Stearate, bbls.	lb.	.31 -	.33
Sulphate (see Lead, white basic sulphate).			
Titanate, bgs., or bbls., c.l. (20 tons), works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼-	—
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11¼-	—
smaller lots, E., frt. alld.	lb.	.11½-	—
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11½-	—
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.	lb.	.08½-	—
other points	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08¾-	—
other points	lb.	.08½-	—
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.07½-	—
other points	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08 -	—
other points	lb.	.07½-	—
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers,	lb.	.13¾-	—
100-lb. kgs., dealers	lb.	.11¾-	—
painters	lb.	.12¾-	—

Consumers' prices and painters' prices are ½c. lower on orders of 500 lbs. or more.

Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.	lb.	.28½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.29 -	.43
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.26 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½-	.37¼
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.	lb.	.40½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.41 -	.55
Lemon peel, bls.	lb.	.35 -	.46
Licorice extract, mass, cns.	lb.	No prices.	
powd., bbls.	lb.	No prices.	
root, natural, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.18
powder, bbls., bls.	lb.	.22 -	.26
select, bbls., cs.	lb.	1.05 -	—
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—			
Adams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	7.00 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	6.25 -	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	7.00 -	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	6.50 -	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	6.25 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	6.25 -	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Longview, Ala.	ton.	6.25 -	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Martinsburg, W.Va.	ton.	7.50 -	—
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	6.50 -	—
Newals, Ala.	ton.	6.25 -	—
Rincon, Cal.	ton.	13.00 -	—
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Riverton, Va.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	8.00 -	—
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	13.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	6.50 -	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	7.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 -	—
York, Pa.	ton.	7.50 -	—
hydrated, f.o.b. Adams, Mass.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	8.50 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	8.50 -	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Le Roy, Minn.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Longview, Ala.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Louisville, Ky.	ton.	14.50 -	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Newala, Ala.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Potoskey, Mich.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Rapid City, S. D.	ton.	12.00 -	—
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	9.00 -	—
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	16.00 -	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	8.50 -	—
York, Pa.	ton.	8.50 -	—
spray, paper bgs., f.o.b.:—			
Adams, Mass.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	11.00 -	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.50 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	11.00 -	—
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	11.00 -	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	10.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	11.00 -	—
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00 -	—

Lime salts (see Calcium).

Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kans., Okla., Tex.	lb.	No price	
dms., same basis	lb.	No price	
400 lbs. or more, bgs., same basis	lb.	No price	
dms., same basis	lb.	No price	
less than 400 lbs., same basis	lb.	No price	
dms., same basis	lb.	No price	
Solution, Zone 1, dms., consumers	gal.	No price	
Zone 2, tanks, dealers, wks.	gal.	No price	
30-50, dms.	gal.	No price	
Zone 3, tanks, dealers, dlvd.	gal.	No price	
30-50, dms.	gal.	No price	
Zone 4, tanks, dealers, wks.	gal.	No price	
dms., wks., except Cal.	gal.	No price	
Zone 5, dealers, dlvd.	gal.	No price	
dms.	gal.	No price	
Zone 6, tanks, dealers	gal.	No price	
30-50, dms.	gal.	No price	

Prices for lime sulphur solution are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed. Zone 1 includes Ga., S. C., Ala., N. C., except the counties of Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Alleghany, Tenn., east of Tenn. river. Zone 2: New England States. Zone 3: Ark., Ohio., Ind., Ill., Ia., Ky., Wis., Minn., Mo. and Tenn. west of Tenn. river; Penn., eastern tier, and W. Va., western tier. Zone 4: West of Rocky Mountain, except southern California, which makes up Zone 5. Zone 6: N. Y. east of Herkimer, N. J., Md., Del., Va., Pa.—all counties lying east of the western boundary of Bedford, Blair, Center, Clinton and Potter, W. Va.—counties of Mineral Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Hardy, N. C.—counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes and Rockingham.

Linalool, cns.	lb.	6.75	- 7.00

Linalyl acetate, 70% to 80%, cns., lb. 5.50 - 6.00
90%, cns. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
92%, cns. lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Linden flowers, bls. lb. 1.10 - 1.60
without leaves, bls. No stocks
Linseed meal, 32%, sacks, f.o.b. New York, Jan.-June deliveries ton. 36.50 - —
same basis, f.o.b. Buffalo ton. 37.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., 20 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash. lb. .03¼- —
dlvd. other points lb. .03 - —
5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .03¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .03¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo. lb. .03 - —
Other points lb. .03¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .03¼- —
Ariz., etc. lb. .03¾- —
Colo., etc. lb. .03½- —
Other points lb. .03 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.90 - —
50 lbs., works lb. 1.93 - —
25 lbs., works lb. 1.95 - —
Carbonate, NF VI, 250-lb. bbls. lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. kgs. lb. 1.30 - —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls. lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
100-lb. kgs. lb. 1.40 - —
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Hydroxide, jars lb. 1.35 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots. lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l., (20 ton) lb. .0560- —
smaller lots lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons) lb. .0585- —
smaller lots lb. .0610- —
ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons) lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons) lb. .04½- —
smaller lots lb. .04¾- —

Lithopone in car lots is ¼c. per lb. higher delivered to the Pac. Cst. and in less car lots is ½c. higher ex whse., Pac. Cst.

Liverwort, leaves, bls. lb. .60 - .62
Lobelia, herb, bls. lb. .33 - .34
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bgs. lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bgs. lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls. lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls. lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls. lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls. lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs. lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs. lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls. lb. .55 - .60
imported, bls. lb. 4.50 - —
Lupulin, N.E., tins. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 7.50 - 8.00

M

Mace,[1] Banda, cs. lb. .90 - .91
Siauw, No. 1, cs. lb. .70 - .71
West Indian, cs. lb. .70 - .71
Madder, Dutch, bbls. lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate,[6] dms. lb. .18 - .20
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs. lb. .06¼- —
bbls. lb. .07½- —
kgs. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs. lb. .07¼- —
bbls. lb. .08½- —
kgs. lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs. lb. .06¼- —
bbls. lb. .07½- —
kgs. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs. lb. .07 - —
bbls. lb. .08¼- —
kgs. lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs. lb. .09 - —
bbls. lb. .08½- —
kgs. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs. lb. .09 - —
bbls. lb. .09½- —
kgs. lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs. lb. .06¼- —
bbls. lb. .08½- —
kgs. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs. lb. .08¾- —
bbls. lb. .09¼- —
kgs. lb. .10½- —
Other points lb. .08 - —

Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N.Y., N.J., Pa., D. of C., Del. and Md., c.l. shipments, frt. equald. with Phillipsburg, Ambler, Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, and New York. On l.c.l. shipments, frt. allds., including dlvd. storedoor. Magnesia prices are f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting. Zone 2—Balance of N.S.; prices f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Ambler, Phillipsburg, Valley Forge, and New York.

Magnesium, chloride, anhyd., dom. bbls., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
flake, dom., bbls., works, c.l., ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works ton. 39.00 - 42.00
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., 200-lb. bbls., lb. .25 - —
25-lb. dms. lb. .30 - —
100-lb. kgs. lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs. lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, bbls. lb. .33 - .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls., ton lots lb. .31 - —
less than ton lots lb. .32 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, 1,000-lb. contracts, dms. lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms. lb. .42 - —
cs., 500-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .42 - —
5-lb. cns. lb. .60 - —
Magnesite, cal., dom., bgs., pwd., f.o.b. mines, Calif. ton. 58.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. ton. 84.00 - 90.00
dead-burned, dom.,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash. ton. 22.00 - 40.50
Malva flowers, black, bls. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
blue, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls. lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .18 - .19
Manganese acetate, dms. lb. .26½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs. lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls. lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls. lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls. lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works, ton. 74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works ton. 77.00 - —
½, 4 tons, works ton. 82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works ton. 74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works ton. 77.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works ton. 71.75 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works l.c.l., 5 tons, works ton. 74.75 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works ton. 73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 3.05 - 3.14
100-lb. lots lb. 3.15 - 3.25
cns., 25 lbs lb. 3.27 - 3.36
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs. lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs. lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms. lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 6.2%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls. lb. .09 - .10½
precip. dms. lb. .14½ - .15½
Sulphate, anhyd., ton lots, works lb. .11¾- —
single dms., works lb. .11½- —
feed grade, 77-80%, c.l. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .06½- —
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. eastern points, ton. 59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati ton. 66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, c.l. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. lb. .05½- —
Mangrove bark, if, and when, available, bgs. ton. 60.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs. lb. No stocks
small, cs. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol, com'l grade, bbls., ton lots, works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .40 - —
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs., or multiples, works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram,[1] Chilean, bls. lb. .44 - .45
in transit, bls. lb. .43 - —
French, bls. lb. .84 - 1.15
Tunisian, bls. lb. .60 - .65
Matico leaves, bls. lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, cs. lb. 13.00 - 13.50
synthetic, USP, cs. lb. 13.00 - —
technical, 60-lb. cs. lb. 6.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.50 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs. lb. 1.44 - —
25 lbs. lb. 1.46 - —
50%, pails, 50 lbs. lb. 2.09 - —
25 lbs. lb. 2.11 - —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] 5-lb. bots. lb. 3.02 - —
100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 2.89 - —
25-lb. jars lb. 2.91 - —
Chloride[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst. lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd. lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Iodide,[2] red, NF, 5-lb. bots. lb. 4.65 - 4.71
100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, 5-lb. bots. lb. 4.76 - 4.81
fib. dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Oxide,[2] yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
NF VI, fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.88 - —
red,[2] NF (see Red precipitate).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns. lb. 1.98 - —
25-lb. fib. dms. lb. 1.80 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Metal leaf, Japanese, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminums, 5½x5½ in. pkg. 2.50 - —
composition, 5½x5½ in. pkg. 3.00 - —
gold XX, deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg. 15.00 - —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine,[6] kgs. lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine,[6] kgs. lb. .70 - —
Methanol, natural,[1,5] producer group A, all grades, E. of Miss. R., dms., c.l. gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. gal. .76 - —
tanks gal. .60 - —
Methanol prices W. of Miss. R. are 3c. per gal. higher.
pure, group B, tanks, frt. alld., Zone 1 gal. .50 - —
Zone 2 gal. .52 - —
Zone 3 gal. .54 - —
Zone 4 gal. .54½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1 gal. .55½- —
Zone 2 gal. .57½- —
Zone 3 gal. .59½- —
Zone 4 gal. .61½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1 gal. .58½- —
Zone 2 gal. .75½- —
Zone 3 gal. .62¾- —
Zone 4 gal. .75½- —

Natural methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Tenn., R. I., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Synthetic,[3,5] pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .36½- —
3, frt. alld. gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld. gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld. gal. .42½- —
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .52½- .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld. gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld. gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld. gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld. gal. .32½- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N.Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss. R. lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss. R. lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .09¼- —
W. of Miss. R. lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .08 - .09
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .07½- .11
dlvd W. of Miss. R. lb. .07½- .10½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. R. lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, dms., E. of Rockies, frt. alld., c.l. gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .86 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .75 - —

Methyl acetone prices on Pacific Coast are 8c. per gal. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums, car lots.

Synthetic, tanks, Zone 1 gal. .43 - —
Zone 2 gal. .44½- —
Zone 3 gal. .45½- —
Zone 4 gal. .45½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1 gal. .51 - —
Zone 2 gal. .52 - —
Zone 3 gal. .53½- —
Zone 4 gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1 gal. .54½- —
Zone 2 gal. .57 - —
Zone 3 gal. .58 - —
Zone 4 gal. .59½- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots lb. 2.20 - —
25-lb. lots, bots lb. 2.35 - —
Bromide, cns. lb. .75 - .80
cyls. lb. .65 - .75
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs. lb. .70 - 1.10
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl. lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl. lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.

Methyl, cinnamate, bls. lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms. lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.15
cns. lb. .37 - .40
Salicylate, dms. lb. .35 - .37
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
smaller containers, same basis, lb. .28 - —
Methylcellulose, specl. vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works lb. .70 - —
std. vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works lb. .32 - —
Methylene blue, medcl., kgs., 100 lbs. lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrigeration, dms., works lb. .18 - .22
solvent, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone, dms., tech., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same terms lb. .09½- —
tanks, same terms lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketons, dms., tech., works lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, dom., cryst., cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis ton. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 13.00 - —
250 mesr, containers extra, c.l., same basis ton. 12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 14.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 17.00 - —
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis ton. 17.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 19.50 - —
Mica, dry grd., amber, No. 1 quality, c.l. ton. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs ton. 40.00 - —
1,000 lbs lb. .02 - —
500 lbs lb. .02½- —
100 lbs lb. .03 - —
refined, c.l. ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs ton. 30.00 - —
paint, c.l. ton. 53.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs ton. 65.00 - —
white, No. 1 quality, c.l. ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs ton. 45.00 - —
1,000 lbs lb. .02½- —
500 lbs lb. .03 - —
roofing, c.l. ton. 29.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs ton. 39.00 - —
paint, c.l. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs ton. 70.00 - —
wet grd., paint or lacquer, c.l., lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. lb. .05 - —
paper, wall, or coated, c.l. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. lb. .05 - —
rubber, c.l. lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Biotite, c.l. lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .04¼- —

Mica, dry grd., is quoted in bags at the works; wet grd. mica in car-load lots is frt. alld. E., and in less car-load lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per pound higher west of the Mississippi.

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. lb. .15½- .16
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. lb. .16½- .17
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. lb. .29½- —
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .30½- —
Millet seed, yellow, bgs. lb. .03¼- .03½
early fortune, bgs. lb. .03¼- .03½
hulled, bgs. lb. .07 - .12
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinners and V. M. & P. naphtha).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1 lb. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis lb. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis ton. 20.00 - —
Area 4, same basis ton. 24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis ton. 33.20 - —

Note—Area No. 1 is La., Fla., Tex. and Ga. Area No. 2 is N.Y., Penn., Md., Mass. and N.J. Area No. 3 is Ore., Wash. and Calif. Area No. 4 is Id., Utah, Mont., Colo., Wyo., Kan., S.D. and Neb., excluding Grand Island. Area No. 5 is Ind., Mich., Ohio, Wis., Minn., Ia. and Grand Island, Neb.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[6] kgs., 99%, powd. lb. 2.60 - 3.00
trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., basis Mo. content, works lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms lb. .25 - —
tanks lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l. lb. .05½- —
55 gals. lb. .07 - —
10 gals. lb. .08 - —
5 gals. lb. .09 - —
tanks lb. .05 - —
Monoethylanilin, dms. lb. .47 - —
Monomethylamine, dms. lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol-sulphate, dms. lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphophate (see Soda phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs. oz. 11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs. oz. 10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs. oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs. oz. 8.80 - —
Ethylhydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs., oz. 10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs. oz. 10.55 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs. oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs. oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, powd., 5-oz. bots., oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs. oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs. oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs. oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns. lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz. 37.00 - 39.00
synth, ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, California, brown, good, bgs. lb. .13 - .15½
yellow, bgs. lb. .08 - .08½
Montana, yellow, bgs. lb. .06 - .06½
Roumanian, yellow lb. .05¾- .06
Washington, yellow, bgs. lb. .06 - .06½
Myrobalans, J1, bgs., f.a.s. ton. 75.00 Nom.
J2, bgs., f.a.s. ton. 70.00 Nom.
Extract, liqud, 25%, bbls. lb. No prices
solid, 50%, bbls. lb. No prices
powdered, bbls. lb. No prices

N

Naphtha, Painters (see Petroleum, naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[6] dom., 74 deg., tanks, works, 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
78 deg., tanks, works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works, 100 lbs. .06 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis lb. .08¼- —
pkgs. (16-oz.), same basis lb. .08½- —
(12-oz.), same basis pkg. .07 - —
Neocinchophen, USP., 100-lb. lots, dms. lb. 7.00 - —
50-lb. lots lb. 7.05 - —
25-lb. lots lb. 7.10 - —
Nerolin, cryst., cns. lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls. lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls. lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] 100 lbs., dms. lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. bot. lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide,[6] black, bbls. lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls. lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine,[2] sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
10-lb. tins. lb. .86½- —
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Nikethamide, 25 lbs. or more, bots. lb. 18.00 - —
under 25-lb. lots, bots. lb. 19.00 - —
Nitercake, bulk, works ton. 16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09 - —
tanks lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble,[6] 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, works lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 sec. and higher, bbls., dry weight, works lb. .28 - —

Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 10% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrolville, Wis. unit-ton. 3.00 Nom.
Chemical, Ill., Nov.-Dec. shipments unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Norfolk, Va. unit-ton. No prices
Nitromethane, lms., l.c.l., wks. lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls. lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs. lb. No prices
Chinese, whole lb. .43 Nom.
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., bgs., cs. lb. .42 - .43
West Indian, bgs. lb. .37 - .38
Nux Vomica, bls. lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .12 - .16

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0385- —
tanks .....lb. .0325- —
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal. tech., 360-lb. dms.. divd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, USP, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
sweet, true, exp., dms., cns., lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Amber, crude, cns.....lb. No stocks
refd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
Angelica, root, bots.....lb. 150.00 - —
seed, bots.....lb. 120.00 -150.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Apricot, kernel, cns.....lb. .45 - .48
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55% phenols, cns..lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Porto Rican, 55-60% phenols, cns..lb. 1.65 - 2.10
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 6.50
natural, coppers.....lb. 32.00 -35.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet, birch).
Birch tar, crude, cns.....lb. 2.00 - —
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Mexican (see Linaloe, wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Oil, cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
free from metal, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.40
redistilled, cns.....lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Calamus, cns.....lb. No stocks
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. .45 - .46
dms.....lb. No prices.
white, cans.....lb. .48 - —
dms.....lb. No prices.
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 16.00 -17.00
rectified, cns.....lb. 17.00 -18.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VIII, cns..lb. 3.75 - 4.75
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb. 16.75 -17.50
Cardamom, bots.....lb. 25.00 -84.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 10.50 -12.00
Castor,[1,6] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .17¾- —
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .15¾- —
dms. (returnable), c.l...lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks.....lb. .13 - —
dehydrated, dms.....lb. .1860- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1900- —
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14¼- —
dms. (returnable), c.l....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks.....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .13½- —
Oil, cedarleaf, USP, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30
technical, cns.....lb. .80 - .90
Cedarwood, Southern, dms...lb. .75 - .80
Celery, bots.....lb. 30.00 -40.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .68 - —
Chinawood,[1,5] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks.....lb. .3875- —
Cinnamon, bark oil, bots....lb. No prices
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Java, cns., dms.....lb. No prices
Clove, makers, USP, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.10
dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Coconut,[1,5] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f..lb. .0835- —
edible, ex tax.....lb. .0985- —
Cod,[5] Newf., dms.....gal. .90 - —
tanks.....gal. .85 - —
Codliver,[5] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl. 80 00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb. 28.00 -35.25
Corn,[1,5] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
refd., bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[5] cooking, bbls....lb. .16¾- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 4.70 - 6.80
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cumin, bots.....lb. 10.00 -12.00
Cypress, bots.....lb. 12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
weed, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 3.85
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. .99 - 1.06
dms.....lb. .95 - 1.02
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Oil, fishliver,[1,5] 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram—per million unit. .14 - —
60,000 to under 200,000 units per gram—per million units. .20 - —
200,000 or more units per gram—per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, rose, cns. lb. 16.50 -17.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb. 20.00 -24.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 2.25
Grapeseed, dom., dms.....lb. .35 - .36
imported, dms.....lb. .20 - .25
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 19.00 -20.00
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots.lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.60
Juniper berry, cns.....lb. 12.00 -18.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Juniper, tar, USP XI, dms..lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Lard,[5] common, 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14¾- —
winter, strained, bbls.....lb. .15½- —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
prime, lined., bbls.....lb. .15¾- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs...lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Lavender, flower, French, cns. lb. 8.50 -12.00
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .70
spike, Spanish, tech., cns..lb. 4.25 - 6.85
dms.....lb. 4.15 - 6.75
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns..... No stocks
Terpeneless, Type 1.....lb. 11.75 -15.00
Type 2.....lb. 9.50 -13.00
Uruguay, 10 kilo cans.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Lime, dist., Mex., cns.....lb. 8.00 - 9.50
W. I., cns.....lb. 9.25 - 9.50
expressed, cns.....lb. 12.50 -13.50
Lignaloe, wood, Mexican, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Brazilian (see Bois de rose).
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1330- .1350
l.c.l., 10 or more.....lb. .1350- .1370
5 to 9.....lb. .1390- .1410
less than 5.....lb. .1410- .1430
tanks.....lb. .1240- .1260
Less .005c. per lb. for drum shipments, plus deposit.
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-600 vis., 2¼-4, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks..gal. .07¾- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks. gal. .22½- .23
neutral, 150-300 vis., 3, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .15
200-280 vis., 3, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
Pennsylvania,[3] bright stocks, 8 color, 140-150 vis., 10-25 pour, tanks. gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., 3 color, 150 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks. gal. .29 - .31
200 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks. gal. .31 - .33
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 9.00 -10.00
Italian, coppers.....lb. 15.00 Nom.
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0880- —
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms.....lb. .1270- .1290
kettle-bodied, ret. dms....lb. .1370- .1390
light-pressed, ret. dms...lb. .1170- .1190
tanks.....lb. .1060- .1080
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, bots., cns..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
expressed, dms.....lb. .13 - —
Neatsfoot,[5] pure, bbls.....lb. .19¼- —
Neroli, bots.....lb. 300.00-375.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Oiticica,[1,5] liquid, dms.....lb. .25 - —
solid, dms.....lb. .23 - —
Oleo,[5] 1, bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 4.50 - —
Olive,[5] denat., dms.....gal. 3.50 - 4.00
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.00 - 4.25
imported, dms.....gal. 4.25 - 4.50
foots, dms.....lb. .19 Nom.
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms. c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. No prices
35% (69% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. No prices
80% (69% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.00 - —
expressed, Calif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - —
Argentine, 10-kilo cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Brazilian, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Messina, USP, coppers....lb. No stocks
Mexican, sponge-pressed, cns. lb. 5.50 - 5.75
West Indian, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
terpeneless.....lb. 35.00 -175.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.70 - 3.25
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Palm,[1,5] Niger, bulk, c.i.f...lb. .0825- —
Paraffin,[1] 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80@100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour....gal. .08½- —
100-100 vis., 10/25 pour....gal. .08¼- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .14 - —
300[1] flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¾- —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill..lb. .13 - —
refd., edible, bbls.....lb. .17 Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. 2.90 - —
import, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms. lb. 5.50 - 5.75
redist., USP, cns., dms....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Perilla,[1,5] crude, dms.....lb. .2450- —
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns....lb. 1.80 - 2.05
dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Pimento berry, cns.....lb. 3.75 - —
leaf, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Pine, tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts.....gal. .19½- —
Whiting, Ind.....gal. *.34 - —
dms., c.l., Boston, Providence. gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —

* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

STAMP OF APPROVAL

THERE is one stamp of approval that means something in this business and that is the approval of the buying public.

TO give your best and merit this stamp of approval (and the consumer patronage that goes with it) you must deliver a high quality, uniformly satisfying product.

USING our dependable quality, fairly priced raw materials is one of the most certain ways of achieving this.

For Rose Odors
BUTYL PHENYL ACETATE
Excellent in Rose Odors and Floral Odors generally.
Has fruity, floral characteristics and is very stable.
Economical to use and there still is an ample supply.

Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON ST., CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT ST., W. WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, rapeseed,[1,6] denat., tanks	lb.	.1150- —
blown, dms	lb.	.18 - 18½
Red,[6] dms., dlvd	lb.	.11¾- .12¾
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11 - —
Rose, natural, coppers	oz.	30.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.15 - 2.20
dms.	lb.	2.00 - 2.05
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms	gal.	.57 - —
2d rectified, dms	gal.	.59 - —
3d rectified, dms	gal.	.63 - —
Rue, bots	lb.	8.25 - 8.50
Sage, Spanish, cns	lb.	3.50 - 3.75
Sandalwood, domestic, distilled, NF, cns	lb.	5.75 - 6.75
Mysore, cns., case lots	lb.	7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast	lb.	.0890- —
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms	lb.	.1270- .1290
kettle-bodied, ret. dms	lb.	.1370- .1390
light-pressed, ret. dms	lb.	.1170- .1190
tanks	lb.	.1090- .1100
Sassafras, artif., cns	lb.	2.00 - —
natural, dom., cns., dms	lb.	2.00 - 2.20
Savin, cns	lb.	16.00 - —
Savory, cns	lb.	No stock
Sesame, tanks, Coast	lb.	.15 Nom.
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal.		.19 - —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.20 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.14 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	12.50 -12.75
Soybean,[6] dom., crude, dms	lb.	.13 Nom.
tanks	lb.	.12¼ Nom.
refd., dms	lb.	.14¼ Nom.
tanks	lb.	.13¾- —
Spearmint, dms	lb.	3.10 - 3.50
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms	lb.	.1301- —
45°, dms	lb.	.1278- —
natural, dms	lb.	.1223- —
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	1.30 - 1.35
Sunflower,[1,6] tanks	lb.	.1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns	lb.	5.00 - 5.65
South, cns	lb.	3.25 - 4.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton.		55.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	60.00 -65.00
tanks, works	ton.	40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.04½- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls	lb.	.14½- —
tanks	lb.	.13¾- —
Tansy, cns	lb.	3.30 - 3.90
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.33 - —
l.c.l., E. cities	gal.	.30 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.24½- —
rectified, USP, bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.60 - —
Tar acid (see T).		
Teased,[1] crude, dms	lb.	.29 Nom.
refd., dms	lb.	.32 Nom.
Thyme, NF, red, cns	lb.	2.60 - 3.50
white, cns	lb.	2.85 - 4.00
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).		
Turkey, red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).		
Turpentine (see T).		
Turtle, cns	gal.	8.50 - —
Vetiver, Java, bots	lb.	37.50 -40.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms	lb.	.1070- —
Winter, bleach, dms	lb.	.1110- —
Wheat germ, 100-gal. dms., dlvd.	gal.	10.00 - —
25-gal. dms	gal.	12.50 - —
10-gal. dms	gal.	13.50 - —
5-gal. dms	gal.	14.00 - —
1-gal. dms	gal.	15.00 - —
White, mineral, dom., f.o.b. N. Y., tech., 50-65 vis., returnable dms., c.l.	gal.	.36 -
l.c.l.	gal.	.42 - .45
65/75 vis., c.l.	gal.	.36 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.42 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.39 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.45 - .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l., gal.		.44½- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.50½- .53½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l., gal.		.49 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.55 - .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l., gal.		.51 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l.	gal.	.54½- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.60½- .63½
200/210 vis., c.l.	gal.	.58 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.64 - .67
320/330 vis., c.l.	gal.	.65 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.71 - .74
325/345 vis., c.l.	gal.	.68 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.72 - .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, USP, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l.	gal.	.40 - —
5 bbls	gal.	.45 - —
85 vis., c.l.	gal.	.40 - —
5 bbls	gal.	.45 - —
100 vis., c.l.	gal.	.49½- —
5 bbls	gal.	.54½- —
145 vis., c.l.	gal.	.57 - —
5 bbls	gal.	.62 - —
180 vis., c.l.	gal.	.60½- —
5 bbls	gal.	.65½- —
340 vis., c.l.	gal.	.72 - —
5 bbls	gal.	.77 - —
Russian	gal.	No prices
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns	lb.	4.75 - 7.50
South, cns	lb.	4.00 - 5.25
synth. (see Methyl salicylate).		
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).		
Wormseed, cns	lb.	2.85 - 3.00
Wormwood, cns	lb.	4.35 - 5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns.,	lb.	No stocks
Manila, bots	lb.	45.00 - —
Jivine, aggregate, c.l., mines,	ton.	7.00 -11.00
Lumps, same basis	ton.	7.00 - —
Spalls, same basis	ton.	5.00 - —
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	9.50 - —
325 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	20.00 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust	ton.	12.00 - —
pium gum, USP, 50-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns	lb.	13.25 - —
5-lb. lots, cns	lb.	13.50 - —
1-lb. lots, cns	lb.	13.65 - —
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.		
range, Lake, Persian, bbls	lb.	.30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo.,	lb.	.12½- —
dlvd. other points	lb.	.12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc.,	lb.	.12¾- —
Ariz., etc	lb.	.13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo.,	lb.	.13 - —

Orange, mineral, French, Tours, casks, ex dock	lb.	No prices
kgs., ex dock	lb.	No prices
Molybdate,[6] bbls	lb.	.31 - —
Toner, bbls	lb.	.80 - 1.05
Orangeflower petals, cs	lb.	.45 - .75
Orange peel, bitter, bbls	lb.	.30 - .31
sweet, bls	lb.	.15 - .17
Haitian, bgs	lb.	.09 - .10
Oregano, Mexican, bgs	lb.	.17 - .18
Orris root, whole	lb.	1.35 - 1.40
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	1.45 - 1.50
Orthoamylphenol, l. c. l., dms., works	lb.	.25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls	lb.	.70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms	lb.	60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms	lb.	.32 - —
Orthocresol,[6] 30.4°C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17¼- .18
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 - .18¼
Orthocresol, 29° Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 - .17¼
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.06 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07 - .08½
100-lb. tins, same basis	lb.	.08 - .09
50-lb. tins, same basis	lb.	.09 - .10
tanks, same basis	lb.	.05½- .06½
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.		
Orthonitroanilin, dms	lb.	.45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.15 - .16
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns	lb.	.75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms	lb.	.09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms	lb.	.82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms	lb.	.19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bgs	lb.	.23 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.11 - —
No. 2	lb.	.10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works	lb.	3.50 - —
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs	lb.	3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs	lb.	4.00 - 4.25
Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs	lb.	.38½- .39
good, bgs	lb.	.38 - .38½
Spanish, extra fancy, cs	lb.	.53 - .54
good, bgs	lb.	.43 - .44
medium, cs	lb.	.48 - .49
Parachlorophenol, dms	lb.	.32 - —
Paracymene, refd., dms	gal.	.75 - 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.11 - .13
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½- .15
Paraffin,[3] crude scale and semi-refined, 122-124 A.M.P., slack bbls. or solid in 100-kilo bgs., 10,000 lbs., f.o.b. refinery	lb.	.04½- —
124-126 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.04¼- —
126-128 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.04½- —
128-130 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.04¾- —
130-132 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.05 - —
132-134 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.05¼- —
134-136 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.05¼- —
Paraffin, fully refined, 120-122 A.M.P., bbls., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.05 - —
122-125 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0520- —
120-122 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0530- —
128-130 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0560- —
130-132 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0585- —
131-133 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0585- —
133-135 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0615- —
135-137 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0640- —
138-140 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0715- —
141-143 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0765- —
143-145 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0810- —
145-150 A.M.P., slabs, cartons, same basis	lb.	.0860- —
146-148 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0930- —
149-151 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.10¼- —
160-165 A.M.P., f.o.b. refinery, San Francisco, c.l.	lb.	.14 - —

Methocel

DOW METHYLCELLULOSE
PHARMACEUTICAL GRADE

REPLACES NATURAL GUMS WITH DEFINITELY BENEFICIAL RESULTS

METHOCEL*, Pharmaceutical Grade, is being used with excellent results in many applications which heretofore required natural gums, now unavailable under war time restrictions. Solutions of this water soluble cellulose ether thickener are clear, colorless, odorless, neutral, inert and resistant to fermentation.

METHOCEL, Pharmaceutical Grade, is a Dow product and possesses exceptional purity. This essential quality, together with characteristic Dow uniformity, makes it highly desirable for pharmaceutical preparations. Pharmaceutical manufacturers are invited to write for further information on this useful chemical which is one of the more recent additions to the Dow pharmaceutical list.

DOW

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
MIDLAND MICHIGAN

New York City, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Houston

DOW PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS

*Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Paraffin wax, crude and semi-refined, packed in 50-kilo bgs., is 10 points per lb. higher; prices on slabbed material are 20 points per lb. higher than on solid. Tankcar prices are 30 points less than barrel prices. Fully refined wax in bags is 40 points higher than slabs loose; fully refined wax in tankcars is 5 points lower than slabs loose prices.

Paraformaldehyde,[2,5] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N. Tonawanda		.23	—
100 to 999 lbs., shipments, same basis	lb.	.24	—
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
5 and 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15	—
USP, cns., cbys.	lb.	.37	- .45
Paranisidine, ums.	lb.	.75	—
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works	lb.	.45	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs.	lb.	.15	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs.	lb.	.30	—
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70	—
Paratoluidin, bbls.	lb.	.48	—
Pareira brava root, bls.	lb.	.21	- .22
Paris green, dealer, dms., kegs, c.l., f.o.b. wks., frt. alld.	lb.	.24	- .26
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	- .27
Passion flower, herb, bls.	lb.	.07	- .08
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
Peanut meal, 8.75%, Southern Alabama-Georgia points, November delivery	ton.	40.00	—
Pectin, 200-lb. bbls.	lb.	.80	—
Pellitory root, bls.	lb.	.65	- .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works,	lb	.20	- .26
Pentaerythritol, C.P., bbls., div'd.,	lb.	.75	—
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.00	—
tech., bbls., div'd.	lb.	.33½	- .35½
less than barrel lots	lb.	.40	—
Tetra acetate, bbls., div'd.	lb.	1.00	—
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.50	—
Pentanes,[1] 28°38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3,	gal.	.11	—
l.c.l., G.3	gal.	.19	—
tanks, G.3	gal.	.06½	—
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l., G.3	gal.	.29	—
10 gal., G.3	gal.	.55	—
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.0650-	.0670
50 to 100 bgs.	lb.	.0680-	.0690
White,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.11¼	Nom.
24 bgs.	lb.	.1290-	.1305
Red, chillies, dom., fair, Hontaka type, bgs.	lb.	.37	- .38
Carolina, bgs.	lb.	.18½	- .19
Japan, Hontaka	lb.	No stocks	
Mombassa, bgs.	lb.	.23	- .24
Sierra Leone, bgs.	lb.	.22½	- .23
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls.	lb.	.40	- .45
import, bls.	lb.	.96	- 1.10
Perchlorethylene,[5] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., zone 1,	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½	—
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.08½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09	—
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½	—
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½	—

All prices on perchlorocthylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following states:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., N. H., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City; N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla., and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Peru, balasm, dms.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Petrolatum, USP, XII, yellowish to light amber	lb.	.03½	- .04½
USP, XII, white to faintly yellowish (including former "cream white")	lb.	.05½	- .07½
red	lb.	.03	- .03½

Petrolatum prices are f.o.b. Western Pennsylvania refineries, with barrels, carloads, and tankcars ½c. per lb. less.

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, Arkansas, Smackover, heavy	bbl.	.83	—
California, gravity 18-18.9 and below	bbl.	.80	—
30-30.9 and above	bbl.	1.23	—
Illinois basin	bbl.	1.37	—
Louisiana	bbl.	.80	- 1.48
Oklahoma-Kansas, gravity 20-20.9 and below	bbl.	.75	—
40 and above	bbl.	1.25	—
Pennsylvania, Bradford-Allegany	bbl.	3.00	—
Buckeye lines	bbl.	2.55	—
Corning	bbl.	1.31	—
Eureka lines	bbl.	2.59	—
N.Y. Transit lines	bbl.	3.00	—
Pennsylvania, National Transit lines	bbl.	3.00	—
S.W. Penn. lines	bbl.	2.65	—
Texas, Conroe	bbl.	1.43	—
East	bbl.	1.25	—
Gulf Coast, gravity 19-19.9 and below	bbl.	1.06	—
40 and above	bbl.	1.48	—
Pecos County	bbl.	.95	—
West (and Lea County, N. M.), gravity 19-19.9 and below	bbl.	.70	—
40 and above	bbl.	1.12	—
Wyoming, Lance Creek	bbl.	1.12	—
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60°C., c.l.	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55	—
35-60°C., l.c.l.	gal.	.29	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55	—
40-75°C., c.l.	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55	—

Petroleum ether prices are spot quotations f.o.b. Group 3, for material packed in drums.

Fuel oil, at refinery:—			
Oklahoma, No. 3, tanks	gal.	.03½	—
No. 6	bbl.	.80	- .90
14-16	bbl.	.95	—
Group 3, No. 3, tanks	gal.	.03½	—
No. 5	bbl.	.85	—
No. 6	bbl.	.80	- .85
Petroleum, fuel oil, at refinery, Kansas, No. 6	bbl.	.90	—
Arkansas, No. 3, tanks	gal.	.03½	—
Pennsylvania, No. 1, tanks,	gal.	.05½	- .07½
No. 2	gal.	.05½	- .07½
No. 3	gal.	.05½	- .07½
California, heavy	bbl.	.80	- .90
light	bbl.	.85	- 1.00
diesel, tanks	gal.	.03½	- .04½
stove, dist., tank	gal.	.03	- .05½

Petroleum, lacquer diluent, at refinery:—			
California, 100 l.b.h., 200 e.p., tanks, d'vd. Los Angeles,	gal.	.11	—
Fort Welles, Wash.	gal.	.12	—
San Francisco	gal.	.11½	—
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12	—
East Coast, N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.11	—
N. J., tanks	gal.	.11½	—
Group 3, benzol type, tankcars	gal.	.07¾	—
toluol type, tanks	gal.	.07¾	- .07½
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks,	gal.	.10½	—
198-290 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¼	—
246-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½	—
312-408 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09	—
362-458 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09	—
East Coast, N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.10	—
N. J., tanks	gal.	.10	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06½	—
Gulf Coast, tanks	gal.	.06½	—
tankwagon, Baltimore, 25-100 gals.	gal.	.13	—
100 gals. or more	gal.	.12	—
Boston	gal.	.12	—
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1630-	—
Buffalo	gal.	.1240-	—
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11	—
Chicago	gal.	.13½	—
Detroit	gal.	.1580-	—
Hartford	gal.	.1630-	—
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1480-	—
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420-	—
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.11	—
New York (200 gal.)	gal.	.11	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.11	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.129	—
Providence	gal.	.13	—
Rochester	gal.	.1320-	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1370-	—
Syracuse	gal.	.14	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.13	—
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.13	—
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—			
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.12	—
East Coast, N. Y., tankcars	gal.	.11	—
N. J., tankcars	gal.	.11	—
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.07½	—
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orlans), tankcars	gal.	.06¾	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13	—
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730-	—
Chicago	gal.	.1380-	—
Detroit	gal.	.15	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420-	—
Newark	gal.	.12	—
New York	gal.	.12	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.125	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1470-	—
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway	gal.	.21¼	—
No. 2, over 90% arom., same basis	gal.	.21¼	—
3, same basis	gal.	.22½	—
8, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.14	—
No. 80, same basis	gal.	.13½	—
40, same basis	gal.	.13½	—
8, 30 and 40, in drums, delivered in metropolitan area, New York, gal., .29, .28 and .28, respectively.			
V.M.&P., at refinery:—			
California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo	gal.	.11	—
Richmond	gal.	.11½	—
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12	—
54-77, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, d'vd. Los Angeles	gal.	.10	—
d'vd. Los Angeles	gal.	.10	—
San Francisco	gal.	.10½	—
Portland, Seattle, gal.		.11	—
East Coast, N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.11	—
N. J., tanks	gal.	.11	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07½	—
Gulf Coast (d'vd. New Orleans), tanks	gal.	.06½	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13	—
Chicago	gal.	.1380-	—
Detroit	gal.	.15	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1340-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1320-	—
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.125	—
New York	gal.	.12	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.125	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1470-	—
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)	gal.	.24	—
East Coast, N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11	—
N. J., tanks	gal.	.11	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07½	—
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—			
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.11	—
East Coast, N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.09½	—
N. J., tanks	gal.	.09½	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06¾	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.13	—
Boston	gal.	.12	—
Chicago	gal.	.13½	—
Detroit	gal.	.1580-	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420-	—
Newark	gal.	.11	—
New York	gal.	.11	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.11	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1370-	—
Syracuse	gal.	.14	—
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. tins	lb.	3.60	- 3.70
dms., 100 lbs., spot or contract,	lb.	3.50	—
Phenol,[6] USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¼	—
under 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11½	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls.,dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.85	—
bbls., dms., kgs., 100-250 lbs.,	lb.	.87	- .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.80	—
100-lb. fib. dms.	lb.	.82	—
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.87	—
50-lb. kgs.	lb.	.84	—
Phenothiazin. Unmodified, fib. dms., incl., 2,000-lb. shipt.	lb.	.55	—
150 lbs., same terms	lb.	.65	—
100 lbs., same terms	lb.	.67	—
50-lbs., same terms	lb.	.70	—
Phenyl chloride, dms.	lb.	.17	—
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots.	lb.	4.50	- 5.00
dimethylacetate, cns.	lb.	14.50	-15.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.	lb.	5.00	- 5.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.,	lb.	8.00	-15.00
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.,	lb.	4.55	—
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works,	lb.	7.10	—
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75	—
Phloroglucinol, CP, tins, wks.	lb.	20.00	-22.00
tech., tins, works	lb.	15.00	-16.00
Phosgene, ton lots, works	lb.	.19	—
Phosphate rock, Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried (B.P.L. on a dry basis, not in excess of 4% combined oxide of iron and alumina and not more than 3% moisture) 68%-68% (7½c. per unit rise to 70% maximum and 15c. per unit fall to 66% minimum), bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, c.l.	long ton.	2.00	—
70%-68%, same basis (10c per unit rise to 72% maximum and 20c per unit fall to 68% minimum) 70%	long ton.	2.40	—
72%-74%, same basis (15c per unit rise to 74% maximum and 30c per unit fall to 70% minimum) 72%	long ton.	3.00	—
Phosphate rock, Fla., land pebble, 75%-74%, same basis (20c per unit rise to 76% maximum and 40c per unit fall to 74% minimum) 75%	long ton.	4.00	—
77%-76%, same basis (25c per unit rise to 81% maximum and 50c per unit fall to 76% minimum) 77%	long ton.	5.00	—
finely ground (P_2O_5 on dry basis, minimum grade guaranteed and not more than 3% moisture) ground 85% minus 200 mesh, 65.5% basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, f.o.b. cars, mines, c.l.	short ton.	2.75	—
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton.		3.00	—
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton.		3.25	—
Tenn., brown phosphate rock, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried (B.P.L. on a dry basis, combined oxide of iron and alumina adjusted on basis of 2 units B.P.L. for 1 unit I. & A. and not more than 3% moisture) 68%-66% B.P.L. 6% I. & A. (12½c. per unit rise to 70% maximum and 25c. per unit fall to 66% minimum; I. & A. basis 6% with 2 units of B.P.L. for 1 unit I. & A., added when below or deducted when above), same basis, 70% B.P.L.	long ton.	4.80	—
72%-70% B.P.L., 5½% I. & A. (20c. per unit rise to 75% maximum and 25c. per unit fall to 70% minimum; I. & A. basis 5½% with 2 units B.P.L. for 1 unit I. & A., added when below or deducted when above) 72% B.P.L.	long ton.	5.30	—
finely ground rock (P_2O_5 on a dry basis, minimum grade guaranteed and not more than 3% moisture, no adjustment for excess grade or I. & A., ground 95% minus 200 mesh or 85% minus 300 mesh) 29% P_2O_5, f.o.b. cars, mines, c.l.	short ton.	4.50	—
30% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	4.70	—
31% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	4.80	—
32% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.00	—
33% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.50	—
Phosphorus, red, cs.	lb.	.40	- .44
amorphous, tns.	lb.	.55	—
yellow,[6] dms.	lb.	.18	- .20
cases	lb.	.23	- .25
Phosphorus, oxychloride,[3] cyls.	lb.	.15	- .18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	- .12
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13	- .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.	lb.	.38	- .42
Trichloride, cyls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Phthalamide, bbls., wks., ton	lb.	.35	—
single, bbls., works	lb.	.40	—
kgs., works	lb.	.45	- .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
Pichi leaves, bgs.	lb.	.08	- .09½
Picrotoxin, bots.	oz.	8.00	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots.,	vis. oz.	3.90	- 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vis.	oz.	3.80	- 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.	lb.	.28½	- .29
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).			
Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	.63	- .80
Pitch, burgundy (see B).			
Coaltar, 180° m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	19.00	—
l.c.l.	ton.	22.60	—
Hardwood, 1-time, dms., c.l., d'vd., Akron	ton.	23.75	-24.00
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.05	- .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas)			
Pitch, pine, dms.	100 lbs.	3.25	—
stands, 200 lbs.	stand.	6.00	—
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).			
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls.	lb.	.12	- .18
Podophyllin, dms., d'vd. E. of Miss.	lb.	8.75	- 9.60
Poke root, bls.	lb.	.10	- .11
Polyamyl naphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.25	—
Pomegranate bark, bgs.	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Root bark, bgs.	lb.	.80	- .85
Poppy flowers, red, bls.	lb.	.65	- .85
Seed,[1] Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.65	- .67
Indian, white, bgs.	lb.	.09¾	- .10¼
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.36	- .37
Potash abietate.	lb.	.08	—
Acetate, USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.28	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	.31	- .44
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., 100-lb. lots, cbys., demjs.	lb.	.13	- .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., or gran., bbls., kgs., 300 lbs.	lb.	.19	- .21
gran., bbls., kgs., 250 lbs.	lb.	.19	- .21
Bichromate,[2,5] spots, c.l., works,	lb.	.09¾	—
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works	lb.	.09¾	—
5 casks or 8 bbls., or less, works	lb.	.10	—
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs.	lb.	.27	- .31
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.28	- .32
Carbonate, calc., dom., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾	—
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.03½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.02¾	—
USP, gran., bbls., 325 lbs.	lb.	.14	- .16
powd., bbls., 325 lbs.	lb.	.19	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.21	—
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½	—
liquid, 45% basis, dms.	lb.	.03¼	- .03½
tanks	lb.	.02¾	—
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½	- .06¾
Chlorate,[2,5] cryst., kgs., works	lb.	.11	Nom.
powd., kgs., works	lb.	.09¾	- .10
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs.	lb.	.08	Nom.
Chromate,[2,5] bgs.	lb.	.24	- .27
Citrate, USP, gran., 250-lb. bbls., lbs.	lb.	.33½	—
100-lb. dms.	lb.	.34½	—
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.35½	—
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.37½	—
powd., 3c. per lb higher.			
Cyanide, dom., dms., works	lb.	.55	—
gold, 41% gold, bots., works	oz.	14.20	-14.95
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.34	- .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.50	- 1.52
100-lb. lots	lb.	1.60	- 1.62
50-lb. lots, cbys. or cns.	lb.	1.65	- 1.67
25-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	1.75	- 1.77
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.75	—
25 lbs. to 50 lbs.	lb.	1.80	- 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., 100 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.34	- .36
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.	lb.	.72	—
25 to 50 lbs.	lb.	.75	—
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	3.46	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.35	—
Iodide, bots., or cans.	lb.	1.44	- 1.48
dms.	lb.	1.35	- 1.38
Kainit, 20% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports.	ton.	No prices	
Manure salt, dom., 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., unit-ton.		.20	—
25% K_2O, same basis	unit-ton.	.21	—
import, 30% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports.	ton.	No prices	
Metabisulphite, kgs.	lb.	.18	- .19
CP, cryst., 300-lb. bbls.	lb.	.34	—
purified, 300-lb. bbls.	lb.	.23	—
Muriate, dom., 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports, unit-ton.		.53½	—
granular, 50-52% K_2O	unit-ton.	.56	—

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price; basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.

Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs.	lb.	.40	- .42
tech., bbls., dms.	lb.	.28	- .30
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l.f. ports,	ton.	No prices	
Perchlorate,[2,6] kgs., works	lb.	.09½	- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works	lb.	.19¾	- .20¼
USP, dms., works	lb.	.20½	- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms.	lb.	.70	- .75
Yellow, spot, bbls.	lb.	.17	- .19
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.18	—
Silicate alkaline, lumps, bgs., works	lb.	.07	—
glass, bgs., c.l.	ton.	290.00	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.25	—
solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works,	100 lbs.	5.00	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	5.50	—
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works,	100 lbs.	5.50	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	6.00	—
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works,	100 lbs.	6.50	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	7.00	—
Sulphate, NF, powd., 650 lbs., bbls.	lb.	.15	Nom.
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	.17	—

Prices on granular 4c. higher.

tech., dom., bulk basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min. 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.	ton.	36.25	—
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms.	lb.	.75	- .85
N.F., dms.	lb.	.55	- .65
Xanthate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.12	—
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, dom., bulk, min. 40% K_2SO_4, 10.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports.	ton.	26.00	—
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms. works	lb.	.40	- .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, 350-lb. bbls.	lb.	.45	—
100-lb. dms.	lb.	.50	—
Prickly ash bark, bls.	lb.	.11½	- .12
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.23	- .25
Prince's pine herb, bls.	lb.	.32	- .33
Procaine, hydrochloride, 25-lb. cns.	lb.	8.00	—
5-lb. cans	lb.	8.25	- 8.50
1-lb. bots.	lb.	8.75	—
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3	gal.	.03	- .03¾
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).			
Pulsatilla, bls.	lb.	1.10	Nom.
Pumice, dom., grd., fine, 4F, 3F, 2F, F, O, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up.	lb.	.04	—
600-1,999 lbs.	lb.	.04½	—
100-599 lbs.	lb.	.04¾	—

Pumice, dom., grd., fine, f.o.b. New York, 2,000 lbs. and up, lb. .03⅝- —
500-1,999 lbs.....lb. .03⅝- —
100-499 lbs.....lb. .04 - —
coarse, O½, ⅛, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up..lb. .04¼- —
600-1,999 lbs.....lb. .04½- —
100-599 lbs.....lb. .05 - —
New York, 2,000 lbs. and up..lb. .03⅝- —
500-1,999 lbs.....lb. .03⅞- —
100-499 lbs.....lb. .04¼- —
imp., Italian.....lb. No prices
Pumice stone packed in barriels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd., gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd..gal. 8.53 - —
Pyrethrum[6] flowers, coarse, grns., (g.f.p.) 0.9% pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .27 - .28
fine powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .23 - —
fine, grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls..lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .39 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, dms....gal. 1.71 - —
refd., 2°, dms.....lb. .46 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, bulk, c.l.f. Atl. ports..unit-ton. No prices
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins..lb. 4.60 - —
Pyrophylite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., mines..ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
china, white, ivory, cs., works, lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works....lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works.....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works...lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, dom., bls.....lb. .06 - .08
Quebracho extract, liquid, 35% tan, bbls., works..lb. .05⅝- —
tanks, works.....lb. .05¼- —
solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty..lb. .04⅞- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05 - —
pwd., bgs., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .11 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Quercitron, crystals, bgs.....lb. .28 - —
extract, bgs., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1,4] dom., flasks (76 lbs. net), f.o.b. shipment point in Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz..flask.191.00 - —
Tex. and Ark.....flask.193.00 - —
Quicksilver freight $4.28 per flask to N. Y.; dealers' commission, 1%; brokers, 2%.
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Quinidine,[5] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. 1.06 + .13½•
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

• Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[5] 100 oz., cns.....oz. .84 + .13½•
Acetate, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, cns.....oz. .60 + .13½
Citrate, cns.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihpdrobromide, bots.....oz. .86 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots.....oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, cns.....oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns....oz. .81 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns.....oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, cns.....oz. .76 + .13½
Hydriodide, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hypophosite, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, cns.....oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, cns.....oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP XI, cns.....oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, cns.....oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, cns.....oz. .99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns.....oz. 1.03 + .13½

• Quinine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[5] cns., oz. .81 + .13½

Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, large bgs., lb. .08⅜- .09
dom., dwarf Essex, bgs...lb. .10 - .10½
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.10
Red,[2] alizarin lake,[3] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Red, alizarin lake prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Red, cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .95 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.05 - —
light shade, bbls, ton lots, lb. .80 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .85 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. .90 - —
light-medium shades, bbls., ton lots..lb. .85 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .90 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. .95 - —
maroon shade, bbls., ton lots..lb. 1.65 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.10 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.15 - —
deep, bbls., ton lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
medium shade, bbls., ton lots..lb. .90 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.00 - —

Red, cadmium, lithopone quotations are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, charges prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.

Selenide, bbls., light, works. lb. 2.35 - —
maroon, works.....lb. 2.90 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs...lb. 4.00 - —
50 lbs.....lb. 4.75 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.25 - —
1 lb.....lb. 5.35 - —
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Eosin toner, bbls.....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis, lb. .07⅞- —
Imported, English, all shades. lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide see (Red oxide).
Lacquer maroon, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts, lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb. .60 - —
Rose, lake, bbls.....lb. .25 - .28
Pink, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Lithol-rubine toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb. .40 - —
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs..lb. 3.09 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works..lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, Copley, Ohio..lb. .08⅜- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08¼- —
50-lb. bgs.....lb. .096 - —
Imported, English.....lb. .14½- —
Para, toner, concent., kgs., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb. .70 - —
Persian Gulf, oxide, bbls., c.l., lb. No prices
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin-toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y. kgs..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. .60 - 1.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .55 - —
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .35 - —
Spanish, oxide, Grade 1, c.l., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .04⅝- .07¾
Toluidin toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. 1.05 - —
Turkey, c.l.f. New York.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y., E. St. Louis..lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, bbls., works.....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .2065- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y...lb. .25 - .40
quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Red dyes are listed under Dyes.
Red, precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.26 - —
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls., lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., 200-lb. dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .74 - —
USP, cryst., 100 lbs., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Riboflavin .....gram. .65 - .68
Rice bran, concentrate, 573-lb. dms., f.o.b. Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option..lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - —
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
red, bls.....lb. No prices
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Spanish, bls.....lb. .18½- .19
Rosin, gum ex dock:—
B, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.90 - —
D, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
E, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.05 - —
F, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
G, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.13 - —
H, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.13 - —
I, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.11 - —
K, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
M, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.18 - —
N, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
W. G., bbls.....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
W. W., bbls.....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
X, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines..ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
Import, lump, bbls.....lb. No prices
powd., bbls.....lb. No prices
Rue, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .33 - .34
Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.48 - —
Safflower bls.....lb. No prices
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Spanish, tins.....lb.32.50 -33.50

Barium Hydrate (BaOH) TECHNICAL

Crystals . . . in Barrels
For Immediate Delivery from New York

ISCO Caustic Potash (88-92% KOH)
SOLID • FLAKE
GRANULAR • BROKEN
WALNUT
LIQUID 45% KOH
Also 50% Strength

•

ISCO Carbonate of Potash (K_2CO_3)
HYDRATED 83-85%
CALCINED 98-100%
LIQUID 47-48%

•

ISCO Ferric Chloride (60% $FeCl_3$)
IRON CHLORIDE
Lump or Crystal
In grades for every industrial purpose

NAPHTHALENE
FLAKE • BALL • CHIPPED • CRUSHED
Write, wire or phone

INNIS, SPEIDEN & COMPANY
Established 1816
A National Institution
117-119 Liberty Street • NEW YORK
CHICAGO • CLEVELAND • CINCINNATI
BOSTON • PHILADELPHIA • GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

Safrol, cns.	lb.	2.25 - 2.45
dms.	lb.	No prices
Sage,[1] Calif. leucophylla, whole, bls.	lb.	.55 - .57
rubbed, bgs.	lb.	.65 - .67
powder, bgs.	lb.	.75 - .77
dom., Dalmatian type, bls.	lb.	.85 - .95
Cyprus, bls.	lb.	.34 - .35
Greek, bls.	lb.	1.60 - 1.70
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.32 - .33
Sago flour, bgs.	lb.	.05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	8.03 - —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	7.75 - —
Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs.	lb.	.90 - —
bxs., 25 lbs.	lb.	.93 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.90 - —
powd., fib. dms., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.02 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00 - —
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.	ton.	14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. N.Y.	ton.	17.00 -18.00
Vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.	ton.	15.70 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y.	ton.	19.40 -23.20
Chrome see Chrome cake).		
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.	ton.	15.00 - —
import, bulk, c.i.f.	ton.	16.00 Nom.
Saltpeter, dbl. refd., gran., bbls., 10-20 tons	100 lbs.	8.20 - —
1-9 tons	100 lbs.	8.35 - —
less than ton lots.	100 lbs.	8.60 - —
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons	100 lbs.	9.20 - —
1-9 tons	100 lbs.	9.35 - —
less than ton lots.	100 lbs.	8.60 - —
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.	oz.	3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.	kilo.	210.00 -220.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.	lb.	1.75 - —
No. 2, cns.	lb.	1.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, American, bls.	lb.	.25 - .26
Honduras, bls.	lb.	.59 - .60
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.20 - .21
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls.	lb.	.20 - .21
select, bls.	lb.	.31 - .32
Savory, bls.	lb.	.73 - 1.75
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.09 - .14
Scammony root, bgs.	lb.	.07 - .08
resin, lump, cns.	lb.	.85 - —
powd., bxs.	lb.	.90 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.	lb.	.25 - .30
Western, bls.	lb.	.17 - .18
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.	lb.	.46 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment.	lb.	.23¾- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't.	lb.	.34¼- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.34¾- —
Selenium, pwd. A, 10-lb. tins.	lb.	2.90 - —
100-lb. cases.	lb.	1.75 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.	lb.	.61 - .62
Senna leaves, Alexandria, half leaf, bls.	lb.	.22 - .28
siftings, bgs.	lb.	.21 - .22
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.16 - .17½
2, bls.	lb.	.12 - .16
3, bls.	lb.	.11 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.15 - .17
Pods, bls.	lb.	.13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	.70 - .82
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.13 - .13½
Indian, natural, bgs.	lb.	.08½- .09
hulled, sterilized, bgs.	lb.	.11¾- .12¼
Shellac,[1,6] bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.42½- —
dlvd., Boston	lb.	.43½- —
Chicago	lb.	.44 - —
Pacific Coast	lb.	.46 - —
Shellac, bleached, refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.48½- —
dlvd., Boston	lb.	.49½- —
Chicago	lb.	.50 - —
Pacific Coast	lb.	.52 - —

Bone dry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more; (4) less than 100 lbs., regardless of packing, 5c. more.

Shellac,[1,6] 100 bgs. or more, garnet, bgs.	lb.	.3890- —
D.C., V.S.O., or Diamond 1, bgs.	lb.	.4660- —
Superfine, f.o.b. Boston, N.Y.	lb.	.3660- —
dlvd., Chicago	lb.	.3710- —
Pacific Coast	lb.	.3960- —
T.N., f.o.b. Boston, N.Y.	lb.	.3550- —
dlvd., Chicago	lb.	.3600- —
Pacific Coast	lb.	.3850- —

Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 1c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.

Shortening, trcs.	100 lbs.	16.50 -17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, c.l., Ill., works.	ton.	17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00 - —
400 mesh, c.l.	ton.	18.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	19.00 - —
smaller lots.	ton.	20.00 - —
wet-grd., 325 mesh, c.l., Ill., works.	ton.	18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	21.00 - —
400 mesh, c.l.	ton.	30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	35.00 - —
smaller lots.	ton.	38.00 - —
96-98%, 325 mesh, c.l.	ton.	20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	21.50 - —
smaller lots.	ton.	23.00 - —
Silica, amorph., 99%, 325 mesh, c.l.	ton.	20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	22.00 - —
smaller lots.	ton.	25.00 - —
medium-grd., 99%, 325 mesh, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.	ton.	25.50 - —
smaller lots.	ton.	27.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, c.l.	ton.	13.50 - —
l.c.l.	ton.	18.50 - —
140 mesh, c.l.	ton.	11.00 - —
l.c.l.	ton.	16.00 - —

Silica prices are for bag packing f.o.b. works.

Silicon tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55 gals.	lb.	.27 - —
10-gal. dms., same basis.	lb.	.32 - —
smaller pkgs.	lb.	.75 - 1.25
tech., dms., 55 gals., works.	lb.	.22 - —
10-gal. dms., same basis.	lb.	.27 - —
smaller pkgs.	lb.	.50 - 1.00
Silver, bullion	oz.	.44¾- —
Govt. purchase, dom., metal.	oz.	.7111- —
Govt. purchase,[1] foreign metal.	oz.	.44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.	oz.	.32%- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.	oz.	.29 - .34
Proteinate, bots., dms.	oz.	.28 - .33
Simarubra barks, bls.	lb.	.55 - .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.	lb.	.13 - .14
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.	ton.	12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.	lb.	.75 - .80
Smalt, black, extra velvet, ctns.	lb.	.05 - .08
Blue, ctns.	lb.	.07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.	lb.	.66 - .67
Soapbark, bls.	lb.	.13 - .14
crushed, bls., bbls.	lb.	.16 - .17
cut, imp., bls., bbls.	lb.	.17 - .18
dom., bbls.	lb.	.10 - .11
powd., bbls.	lb.	.19 - .20
Soda, acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07 - .10
USP, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - .07
Alginate, water soluble, refined, bbls., works.	lb.	.79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works.	lb.	.42 - —
Aluminate, white, soluble, c.l., bgs., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	7.50 - —
dms., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	7.75 - —
l.c.l., bgs., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	8.40 - —
dms., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	8.65 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd., c.l.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.15½- —
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.09¼- .09¾
Arsenite,[6] dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works.	lb.	.06¾- —
l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.07½- .08½
white, dms., c.l., dealers, works.	lb.	.07¾- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.08½- .09½

Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices are ¾c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.15 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.18 - —
2	100 lbs.	2.33 - —
3	100 lbs.	2.58 - —
4	100 lbs.	2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.35 - —
2	100 lbs.	2.50 - —
3	100 lbs.	2.75 - —
4	100 lbs.	3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works.	100 lbs.	.95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.13 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13 - —
2	100 lbs.	2.28 - —
3	100 lbs.	2.53 - —
4	100 lbs.	2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.35 - —
2	100 lbs.	2.50 - —
3	100 lbs.	2.75 - —
4	100 lbs.	3.15 - —
bulk c.l.	100 lbs.	.90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13 - —
2	100 lbs.	2.28 - —
3	100 lbs.	2.53 - —
4	100 lbs.	2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.35 - —
2	100 lbs.	2.50 - —
3	100 lbs.	2.75 - —
4	100 lbs.	3.15 - —
bulk c.l.	100 lbs.	.90 - —

Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b. recognized warehouse point and include delivery in any quantity to cutsomer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1: All Northern U.S. E. of Miss. River and North of the Southern boundaries of Ky. and Va., including also St. Louis, Mo., and Davenport, Ia., parallel La., Miss., Ala., South of 31° Texas, E. of 100° Meridian and S. of 31° parallel and Fla., in Me., N. H. and Vt.; special local zone prices apply for ship't to various counties. Zone 2: Ark. East of 98° Meridian; Neb. E. of 98° Meridian; Tex., N. of 31° parallel and E. of 100° Meridian (except Wichita Falls), Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31° parallel; Iowa (except Davenport), Ga., Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), N. and S. C. and Tenn. Zone 3: Kansas, Neb., W. of 98° Meridian, Tex., W. of 100° Meridian including Wichita Falls, but excluding El Paso), N. and S. D., Okla., Ark., W. of 98° Meridian. Zone 4: El Paso, Tex., Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah and Wyoming.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	.39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.40 - —
900 lbs. or less.	lb.	.43 - —
USP, bbls., fib., 4,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	.46 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.47 - —
900 lbs. or less.	lb.	.50 - —
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.70 - —
bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.55 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.25 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y.	100 lbs.	2.51 - —
kgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y.	100 lbs.	2.76 - —
Bichromate,[6,8] spot, c.l., works.	lb.	.07¾- —
l.c.l., 6 cks. or 10 bbls. or over, works.	lb.	.07¼- —
5 cks. or 9 bbls. or less, works.	lb.	.07¾- -
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.11 - —
10-bbl. lots	lb.	.11½- .12
1-9 bbls.	lb.	.12 - —
kegs	lb.	.12½- .14

Substitute *for* Scarcity

1939!

Nineteen thirty-nine! That was the year Hitler started on his romp through Europe. And that was the year Mathieson introduced *synthetic salt cake* to the kraft paper industry. October, to be exact. At that time shipments of ordinary salt cake from Europe, which had supplied about half the salt cake required for our kraft pulping operations, were cut off by the war. Except for the timely intervention of Mathieson Synthetic Salt Cake, which has since proved itself superior to ordinary salt cake, there might have been a serious dislocation in the kraft paper industry.

How serious the threatened dislocation might have been, no one knows. But the gravity of the situation has been high-lighted by subsequent reports on the importance of paper and pulp products in the war effort. "So vital is paper in waging war," an authoritative source states, "it is estimated that the present struggle would be forced to stop within 60 days if the supply of pulp and its many products were cut off."

Among those products are 60,000 tons of kraft paper, required to interleave armor plate and cold rolled steel . . . 30,000 tons of kraft to package shells and high explosives . . . and an entire carload of blueprint paper to design one modern aircraft carrier! All this in addition to thousands of tons of paper required for other wartime purposes—notably to package the "tools" of war and to record its innumerable decisions and directives, at home and in the field.

An exclusive Mathieson product, *synthetic salt cake* is but one of the many aids to American industry developed by Mathieson chemists and engineers. Sodium Chlorite, another new Mathieson product, is widely used by the pulp and paper and textile industries as a bleaching and processing agent. And in Chlorine, Caustic Soda, Soda Ash and Ammonia, the Mathieson Alkali Works has made available not only to the paper industry but to *all* U. S. war industries four heavy-duty industrial chemicals that are vital to victory.

MATHIESON
CHEMICALS

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.)
60 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

LIQUID CHLORINE . . . SODA ASH . . . CAUSTIC SODA . . . BICARBONATE OF SODA . . . BLEACHING POWDER . . . HTH PRODUCTS . . . AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS and AQUA . . . FUSED ALKALI PRODUCTS . . . SYNTHETIC SALT CAKE . . . DRY ICE . . . CARBONIC GAS . . . SODIUM CHLORITE PRODUCTS.

Soda, bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
38 deg., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35 deg., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44 deg., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., works, 500 lbs..lb. .27 - .31
fiber dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .28 - .32
Cacodylate, 1, 5-lb. bbls., works, lb.17.00 - —

Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).

Caustic, flake, 76%, powd., ammo. process. bbls., c.l., works—100 lbs. 2.95 - —
dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.90
2 .....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3 .....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4 .....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same zone prices as ammonia process.
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..lb. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76% ammon., process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.80 - —

Soda, caustic, solid, electro process, dms., l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon. process. Caustic soda, l.c.l., prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.

Chloride (see Salt).

Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .06½
Chromate,[3,4] c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., 6 cks., 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .09¼- —

Citrate, USP VIII, 225-lb. bbls. lb. .18½- —
dms., 50-lb. lots.....lb. .20½- —
25-lb. lots.....lb. .22½- .23½
dms., kgs., 100-lb. lots...lb. .19½- —
USP, XI, gran., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24 - —
boxes, 25-lb. lots.....lb. .26 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .28 - .29
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .25 - —
powd., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24½- —
boxes, 50-lb. lots.....lb. .26½- —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .29½- —
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .25½- —

Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dom., dms. lb. .14 - .15
imports, 90%, cs.....lb. No prices
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., divd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhy., dms., divd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 80%, bbls., c.l., frt. allw..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .06½- —
1-9, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
96%, bbls., c.l., same basis.lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .08¾- —
1-9, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.

Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - 1.32
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.47
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.67
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.25 - 1.32
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.47
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.72 - —
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .83
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., 100 to 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .24 - .27
Hypophosphite, N. F., cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. .67 - —
Hyposulphite, cryst., large bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
pea 5,000 lbs. and over, bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.20
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.60
2,500 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.10
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.30
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.60
500 to 2,500 dms., works, 100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.25
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.85
less than 500 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.95
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.15
dms., works.....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.45
Iodate, jars.....lb. 5.40 - —
Iodide, jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
bots. .....lb. 2.52 - 2.57
Mandelate, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 3.25 - —
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
15 dms. and over, divd. N.Y. 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
3-14 dms., same basis..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
1-2 dms., same basis.100 lbs. 5.30 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works....lb. 2.50 - —
10 bbls. and over, divd. N.Y. lb. 3.30 - —
1-9 bbls., divd. N.Y.....lb. 3.55 - —
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works..lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls., N. Y. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —

Soda, nitrate,[6] dom., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., divd., f.o.b. cars Hopewell, Vatton.30.05 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis. ton.29.35 - —
bulk, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va..ton.27.00 - —
imp., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. cars, Atl. Gulf, Pac. warehouses, rail or shipment..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis... ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast, f.o.b. ports. 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Soda nitrite l.c.l. prices range represents delivery at various points.

Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
15 dms. and over, same basis..lb. 5.45 - —
3-14 dms., same basis...lb. 5.60 - —
1-2 dms., same basis....lb. 5.55 - —
flake, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
10 bbls. and over, divd. N.Y.C..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
1-5 bbls., same basis.100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —

Soda, pentachlorophenate briquets, single bgs., works..lb. .26 - —
70 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .20 - —
490 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .18 - —
powd., 100 lbs., kgs., works.lb. .19 - —
500 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 6.50 - 7.25
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 6.20 - 6.45
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - 7.45
cryst., tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.65
monobasic, anhyd., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.45 - 8.45
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.20 - 9.20
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
kegs, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..... 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.70 - —
USP (dibasic), bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .11¼- .12
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —

Soda, prussiate, yellow, bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .11 - —
contracts .....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .11¼- —
contracts .....lb. .10¼- —
Pyrophosphate,[3] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equalized. 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
5 tons and over, same basis. 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.25
less than 5 tons, same basis..100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.80
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
5 tons and over, same basis. 100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.45
less than 5 tons, same basis..100 lbs. 5.95 - 6.80
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs., divd. N.Y.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls., divd. N.Y.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bxs.....lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., wks., 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. prices are on same basis as those for soda ash and caustic soda. The sales are also the same.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
100 lbs. 4.05 - —
10 bbls or over, divd. N.Y.C.
1-9 bbls.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
works..100 lbs. .80 - —

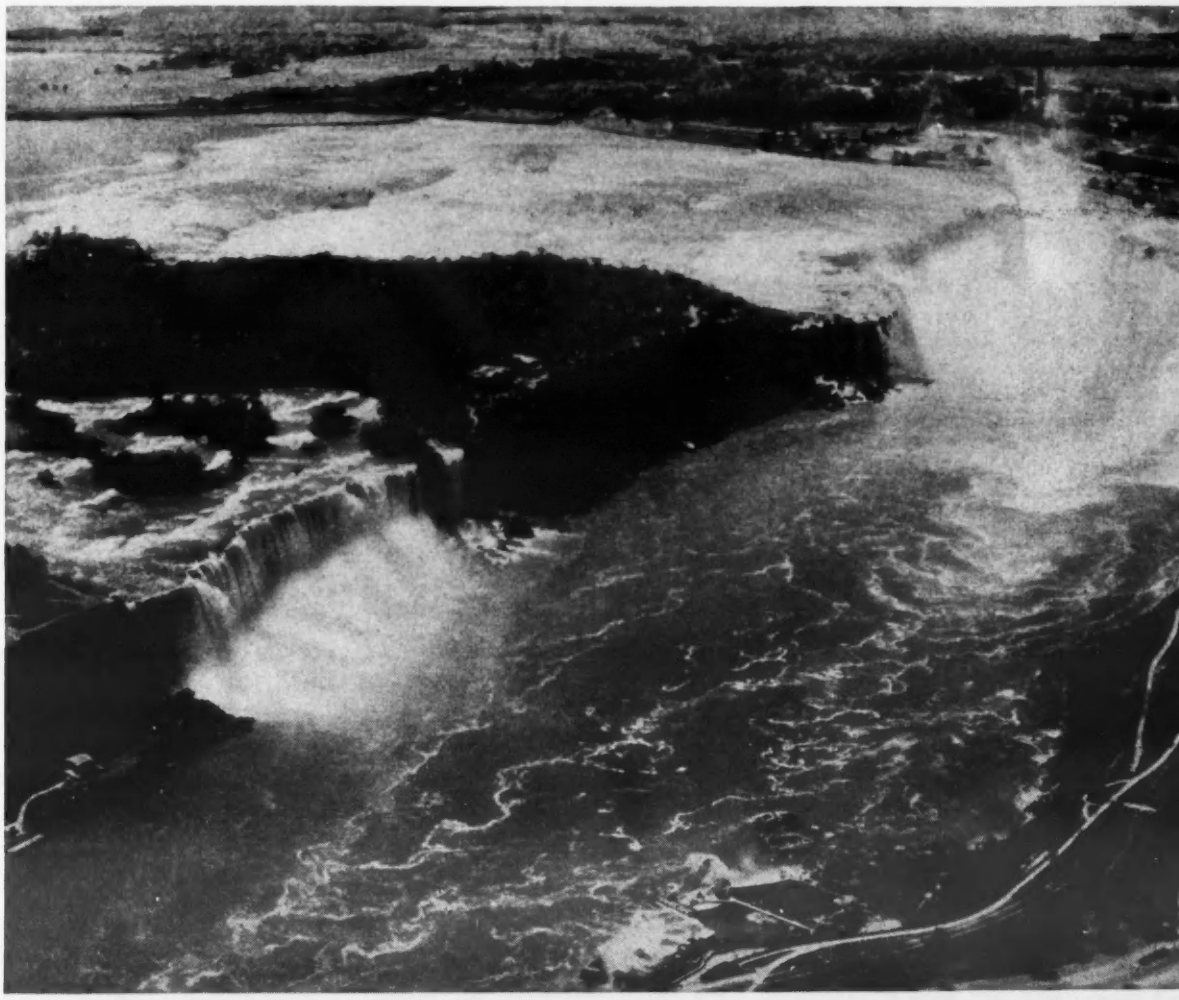
Shrine of GOOD WILL

Standing as it does between two great countries whose friendship has never been questioned, Niagara Falls is a perpetual reminder of the fact that nations can live and prosper side by side in peace and mutual respect. The beauty of this fact is commensurate with the beauty of the Falls themselves. Thus, Niagara today is considered by the people of the Americas as a shrine of good will . . . a constant expression of the desire of free men to respect the freedom of others.

So in the light of events, Niagara has become more than a scenic wonder . . . more than a trysting place of sentiment and romance . . . more, indeed, than a source of dynamic power in a power-driven age. It is symbol of the simp fundamental truths which men and tions can live together—living pr that world democracy can be a ba for world peace.

We who work within sight and sound Niagara Falls are devoting every ounce of energies and facilities to speeding the flow chemicals for Victory.

CAUSTIC POTASH · CAUSTIC SO
PARA · CARBONATE OF POTA
LIQUID CHLORINE



EBG Niagara ALKALI COMPANY
60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Soda, silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
1 to 4, works....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
tanks, wks.....ton.12.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
1 to 4, works....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
tanks, wks.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls....lb. .09 - .14½
Stannate, dms.....lb. .33½- .86½
Stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works..lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt), NF, VI, desiccated, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
USP, cryst., gran., bbls....lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Sulphite, cryst., 100-lb. bgs., works..lb. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls. .....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1 to 4.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .28
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100% dms., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
single dm. lots, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinolate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] CP, kgs.....lb. No prices
tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-Formaldehyde, sulphoxylate, standard cont. (125-250 lbs.), lb. .19 - .22
Solvent, naphtha,[3] dms., wks.gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .27 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l. dms., works. .lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal, 44% protein, sacks, New York rate points, Nov. del..ton.38.25 Nom.
same basis, Baltimore rate points, Nov. del..ton.37.65 Nom.
protein, alpha, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., 10-20 tons, works....lb. .17½- —
100-20,000 lbs, works.....lb. .17½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .21 - —
Sparteine sulphate, bots. cns..oz. 2.75 - 2.90
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04½- —
Squawvine, leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .26 - .28
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's Bread, edible, bls..lb. .24 - .35
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 3.47 - —
powd., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago.. 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0760- —
import, bgs.....lb. No prices
Rice, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. .06¼ Nom.
bbls. .....lb. .07 Nom.
Wheat, thick, boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Staveacre, seed, bgs.....lb. No prices
Stearin, oleo.....lb. .10½- —
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Stramonium leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns.....lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, NF, IV, 250-lb. bbls..lb. No prices
tech., 90% precip., bbls....lb. .25 Nom.
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.06 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, dom., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
25 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¼- —
1-24 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¾- —
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .44 - —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.10 - —
dms.....lb. 1.13 - —
Strophantin, bots.....oz.30.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.lb. 2.75 - 2.95
Styrolyl, acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .70 - —
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, 25-oz. cans, 100-oz. lots..oz. .88 - —
Strychnine, glycerophosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots.....oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .48 - —
Sucrose Octa-acetate, C.P. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.40
Milk, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over.....lb. .26 - —
less than 10.....lb. .27 - —
Sulfadiazine, tablets, bots., 50's, ea. 4.86 - —
100's .....ea. 8.46 - —
1,000's .....ea.72.00 - —

Sulfaguanidine, 3.5-gm. bot..doz. 2.50 - —
4-oz. bots.....ea. 8.10 - —
1-lb. bots.....ea.30.00 - —
Sulfanilamide, 5 lbs., bots....lb. 1.45 - —
5lb. dms., 1,000 lbs., 1 delivery, lb. 1.00 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.20 - —
Sulfapyridine, powd., bots., tins.. lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, 1,000-lb. lots., dms. lb. 4.00 - —
500-lb. lots, dms.....lb. 4.10 - —
100-lb. lots, dms.....lb. 4.15 - —
25-lb. tins.....lb. 4.30 - —
1-5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.45 - 4.50
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulfathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - —
Sulphur, crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, contracts..long ton.18.00 - —
Sulphur, flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flour, comm'l bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
refined, cast, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
heavy, USP, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.70 - —
light, USP, bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lumps, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —

Prices at the mine for various grades refined sulphur 50c. less per 100 pounds.

rubbermakers, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
refined, 100%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l...lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .04 - .04¼
10-gal. dms., c.l.....lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls. works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit, cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works. lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.05
Precipitated, USP, bbls.....lb. .18 - .27
Sumac, grd., Sicilian, f.a.s...ton. No prices
leaf, f.a.s.....ton. No prices
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .08 - —
No. 2.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs., lb. .07½- .08
medium, bgs.....lb. .07¼- .07¾
poultry .....lb. .07 .07½
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, basis 16% a.p.a., bulk, f.o.b. cars, boats, Balto..unit-ton. .60 - .64
net ton. 9.60 -10.24
guaranteed 16% a.p.a., bulk, plus flattening charge of 50c., unit-ton. .63¼- .67½
net ton.10.10 -10.74
20% a.p.a., bulk, same basis, spot..unit-ton. .63¾- .68
net ton.12.75 -13.60
triple, bulk, f.o.b. cars, Balto., spot..unit-ton. .85 - —

T

Talc, dom., aluminum flake-type, grd., c.l..ton.12.50 -24.50
l.c.l. .....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., c.l.....ton.17.50 -43.00
N. Y., fibrous, 325 mesh, 93-94%, c.l..ton.13.00 -18.00
99-99½%, c.l.....ton.15.25 -19.25
99.95%, c.l.....ton.17.00 -21.00
coarse, off-color, c.l.....ton.13.00 - —
Pennsylvania, c.l.....ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l. .....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont .....ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canadian, c.l., dlvd. N. Y. .....ton.24.00 -30.00
French .....ton. No prices
Italian .....ton. No prices
Talc, domestic, is quoted at the mills in bag packaging.
Tallow,[1,8] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
ined., extra, tanks.....lb. .08¾- —
special, tanks.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 25% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- —
Tamarind, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
kegs .....lb. 7.45 - —
Tankage, dom., fertilizer, animal, bulk, basis N.Y..unit-ton. 4.50 & .10
grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., 10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, basis Chi..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
feeding, unground, 9-11% ammon., bulk, basis N. Y., unit-ton. 5.10 - —
feeding, unground, bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
import, S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f. port..unit-ton. Nominal
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour, Brazil, bgs.....lb. .03¾- .06½
Java, bgs.....lb. .04¾- .07¼
Tar acid oil,[4] 10%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .33½- —
Tar, pine, retort, dms., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .30 - .33
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .24¼- —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Tartar emetic, tech., fine gran. or powd., bbls., kgs., 5 or more..lb. .47¾- —
less than 5.....lb. .48 - —
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .52¾- .53
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms., lb. .70 - .72
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .77
Terpineol, CP, dms.....lb. .43 - —
alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., works, net wght..lb. .17 - —
Terpinyl acetate, cns.....lb. .87 - —
dms. .....lb. .85 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).

Tetrachlorethane, dms., works.lb. .08 - 08½
Tetrachlorethylene, CP, dms...lb. .21½- —
tech. (see Perchlorethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99% pure, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine[6] .....lb. 2.65 - —
Sodiosalicylate,[6] dms.....lb. No prices
Thiamine hydrochloride, bots., cns., 100 grams or more..gram. .37 - —
smaller lots.....gram. .40 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.... ....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.... .....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium, nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[3] French, bls.....lb. .80 - 1.62
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Thymol, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs.....lb. 3.40 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, anhydrous.....lb. .48 - .48½
Crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. .39 - .39½
Metal,[1,6] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls...lb. No prices
Titanium[1] dioxide, bgs., c.l. 20 tons)..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .14¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .15¼- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .15 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15¼- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .15½- —
non-chalking, bgs., c.l (20 tons), lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .16¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .17 - —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .17¼- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery..lb. .17 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .17¼- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .17½- —
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .15¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15¼- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .15¾- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .15¼- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15¾- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
barium or magnesium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
calcium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), lb. .05½- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¾- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - —

Carload prices are f.o.b. factories with actual freight paid. Less than carload prices are f.o.b. factories or ex warehouse with actual freight or trucking paid, except on the Pacific Coast, where they are f.o.b. warehouses. Pacific Coast prices are ¼c. per lb. higher than the above. When shipped in barrels, prices are ¼c. per pound higher.

Titanium tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55 gals..lb. .57 - —
10-gal. dms., same basis..lb. .65 - —
5-gal. dms., same basis..lb. .70 - —
smaller pkgs.....lb. .90 - 1.25
technical, dms., works, 55 gals..lb. .52 - —
10-gal. dms., same basis..lb. .40 - —
5-gal. dms., same basis..lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs.....lb. .55 - 1.00
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs....lb. .96 - —
Tolu, balsam, cns.....lb. .85 - .95
Toluidin, mixed, dms. .....lb. .26 - —
Toluol,[2,6,8] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., returnable..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .28 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .28 - —
1° nitration,[6] dms., returnable, gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .29½- —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .29½- —
Tonga, NF, 50% bark and vine, bls..lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Brazilian, Surinam, cs...lb. .95 - 1.10
Totaquine, USP XII, 100 oz. containers..oz. .40 - —
25 oz. containers.....oz. .43 - —
5 oz. containers.....oz. .45 - —
smaller containers .....oz. .45 - .80
bulk .....oz. .50½- —
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Trimyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Tributyl citrate, ton lots, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - —
single dms.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Trichlorobensene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Trichlorethylene,[6] Zone 1, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —

All prices on trichlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City, N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla. and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Ida., Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Tricresylphosphate,[6,8] CP, cns., works..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26 - .31
smaller lots, works.....lb. .25½- .31½
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms., l.c.l..lb. .26 - —
Triethyl citrate, ton lots, 500-lb. dms..lb. .24 - —
single dms.....lb. .26 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .46 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[6] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., wks..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal powd.,[6,8] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, CP, kgs.....lb. No prices
Chem. grade, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .09¼- .10
Madras, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock..gal. .77¾- —
l.c.l., 10 ex dock..gal. .79¾- —
5 ex dock.....gal. .81¾- —
wood, dest., dist., dms., dlvd., E. cities..gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .67 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .59 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
Urea, dom., 46%, N., bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., Metropolitan New York, Phila., Wilmington, Del., Baltimore, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville....ton.80.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va. ton.82.50 - —
5-19 tons, f.o.b. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., Baltimore..ton.85.00 - —
less than 5 tons, f.o.b. New York, Phila..ton.90.00 - —
import, 40% N., bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl. Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., ship.....ton. No prices
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. whse..ton. No prices
pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
fertilizer compound, basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. V., or Atl., Gulf ports. ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, basis 45% N., tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., or Alt., Gulf ports..ton.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports, ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .27

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Eastern, bls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb.10.00 - —
Java, tins.....lb. 9.50 - —
Mexican, whole, tins....lb.11.00 - —
cuts, tins.....lb.10.00 - —
Tahiti, white label, tins....lb. 6.00 - —
yellow label, tins.....lb. 5.75 - —
West Indian, tins.....lb.10.00 - —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins, lb. 2.60 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.75 - —
ex-guaicol, 25-lb. tins.....lb. 2.35 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.40 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.50 - —
ex lignin, any quantity, 25-lb. tins..lb. 2.35 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.40 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
Venice turpentine, true, cs.....lb. No prices.
artificial, cs.....lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate, cns., works.....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. gross, works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
5 gals., dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c. .....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c. .....bot. .73½- —
25 c.c. .....bot. .45½- —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex (see Rice bran).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut liver).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic; acid, nicotinic amide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo bark, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
tree .....lb. .28 - .29
Wattle bark, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.41.00 -43.00
Extract, solid, bgs.....lb. .04475-.0460
liquid, tanks.....lb. .05 - —
bbls. .....lb. .06¾- —
Wax, amorphous, Group 3, at refineries; 160-165, amber..lb. .15½- —
black .....lb. .14 - —
white .....lb. .26 - —
180-185, amber.....lb. .17½- —
black .....lb. .16 - —
white .....lb. .30 - —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26

Wax, *bees,[1] yellow, crude, ton lots or more, bgs., f.o.b. N. Y.:—
Central & S. A., sun-bleachable, same basis, lb. .4475- —
unbleachable, same basis, lb. .4150- —
African, sun-bleachable, or nonsun-bleachable, same basis..lb. .3750- —
Refined, USP, slabs, same basis..lb. .5250- —
bricks, same basis.....lb. .5350- —
liscs, same basis.....lb. .5550- —
discs, 5-lb. ctns., same basis lb. .5650- —
2-lb. ctns., same basis.lb. .5750- —
1-lb. ctns., same basis.lb. .5850- —
rounds, or squares, same basis..lb. .5750- —
5-lb. ctns., same basis.lb. .5850- —
2-lb. ctns., same basis.lb. .5950- —
1-lb. ctns., same basis.lb. .6050- —
Bleached, sun or chemical, USP, same basis..lb. .5700- —
bricks, same basis....lb. .5800- —
discs or cakes, same basis lb. .6000- —
5-lb. ctns., same basis.lb. .6100- —
2-lb. ctns., same basis.lb. .6200- —
1-lb. ctns., same basis.lb. .6300- —
*Candelilla, crude, one ton or more, bgs., f.o.b. N.Y...lb. .3800- —
refined, bgs., same basis...lb. .4400- —

Note—For prices on powlered candelilla wax, add the following amounts to the above schedule:—20 mesh, 5c. per lb.; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

*Carnauba,[1] ton or more, bgs., f.o.b. N.Y.—
Yellow, No. 1, same basis..lb. .8325- —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .8125- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .7900- —
North Country, No. 2, same basis..lb. .7575- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .7350- —
Chalky, No. 3, same basis.lb. .7125- —
Refined, No. 3 North Country, same basis..lb. .7675- .8000

Note—For prices on powdered carnauba wax, add the following amounts to the above schedule:—20 mesh, 5c. per lb.; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c. per lb.

Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .13¼- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14¼- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .15¼- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16¼- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .16¼- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17¼- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. .40 - .45
Montan, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
*Ouricury, 1-ton lots or more, bgs., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .4850- .5175
refined, bgs., same terms..lb. .6200- —

Note—For prices on powdered ouricury wax, add the following amounts to the above schedule:—20 mesh, 5c. per lb.; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Osokerite, import, hard, green, congeal, p. 66°-68° C., bgs. lb. No stocks
70°-72° C., bgs.....lb. No stocks
74°-76° C., bgs.....lb. No stocks
snow-white, pure, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28

Note—On sigle sales of carnauba candelilla and ouricury waxes in less than ton lots, the following additions to maximum prices above may be made:—200 lbs. to 1 ton, 2c. per lb.; more than 100 lbs. and not less tran 200 lbs., 3c. per lb.; 50 to 100 lbs., 5c.; and 1 to 49 lbs., 10c.

White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .06 - .09
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., c.l.ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-grd., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
gilders, bolted, c.l.....ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -24.00
extra bolted, c.l.....ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27 00
Paris white, c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
Limestone, airfloated, 99½%, 250 mesh, c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, c.l.....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, 200 mesh, c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
gilders', c.l.....ton.11.50 -13.00
l.c.l. .....ton.12.50 -16.00
water-floated, gilders' putty grade, c.l..ton.12.00 -13.00
l.c.l. .....ton.13.00 -16.00
precipitated, c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.15.00 -25.00
dry ground, 325 mesh, 30 tons, f.o.b. plants..ton. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., up to 5 tons.....ton. 7.00 - —
less than 5 tons.....ton. 9.00 - —
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .05½- .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .72 - .75
leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, dom., 40 mesh, c.l., f.o.b. North Tonawanda, N.Y., ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis...ton.30.00 -32.00
Bags, extra, 25c. each; must be returned for credit. Carload freight to New York, N. Y., 29c. per 100 lbs.
Import, 70 mesh, bgs., ex dock, ton. No prices
80 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton. No prices
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton. No prices
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton. No prices
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Levant, bgs.....lb. No prices
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xylol,[3,5,6] (xylene), indus., dms., returnable, works..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .27 - —
tanks, W. of Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .37 - —
10°, dms., returnable, works... gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., returnable, works.gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .37 - —

Xylol, 3°, dms. returnable, works, gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .42 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Yellow, arsenic[3] sulphide, dom., bbls., f.o.b. New York..lb. .52 - .55
bottles, same basis.....lb. .60 - .64
imp., bbls., same basis.....lb. .20 Nom.
Benzidine, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.25 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs..lb. 1.35 - 1.40
lithopone, primrose, lemon, golden and standard orange, ton lots, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls., lb. .60 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs..lb. .65 - —
Yellow cadmium lithopone prices are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, transportation prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.
sulphide, orange kegs or cases, works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. No. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow, CP, prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 3c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Yellow, Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa bbls., same basis chrome. lb. 1.37 - —
primrose shade, bbls., same basis chrome..lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 2.37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.39 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls, works....lb. .02 - .02¾
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0365- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis, chrome CP, contracts..lb. .15 - —
open order.....lb. .15 - —
Navy specifications type, contracts..lb. .15 - —
open order.....lb. .15 - —
Yellow dock root, dom., bls...lb. .16 - .23
Yellow root (xanthorisa), bls...lb. .11 - .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis..oz. 2.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .25 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .30 - —
Zinc,[1,3,4] Metal (see Paint market).
acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd....lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .27 - —
Zinc, acetate, kgs., 100 lbs...lb. .29 - —
E. of Rockies..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12¼- —
Zinc arsenite prices are on a frt. alld. basis to dest., in lots of 96 lbs. or over.
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .32½- —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .37½- —
kgs. .....lb. .34½- —
Chloride, tech., fused, dom., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
USP, 100-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - .31
25-lb. jars.....lb. .36 - —
solut., 50%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
Chromate (see Yellow Zinc Chromate).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.54 - —
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Metal (see daily quotations in Market report).
Oxide,[3] pigment, dom., acidular type, bgs., cl., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¾- —

—Continued on page 43

8 reasons why most interior water-thinned paints contain zinc sulfide pigments

1 EASY MIXING . . . No difficulty in manufacturing. Zinc sulfide pigments incorporate easily. No prolonged mixing or grinding. Smoother paints—fewer agglomerates.

2 HIGH HIDING . . . The nature of the vehicle in paints of this type enhances the hiding value of zinc sulfide pigments.

3 UNIFORMITY . . . Uniform plant batches of paint obtained with uniform New Jersey Zinc pigments.

4 GOOD PACKAGING . . . With a properly formulated emulsion, zinc sulfide pigments are stable in the package and stand alternate heating and freezing.

5 SERVICEABLE FILMS . . . Zinc sulfide pigments do not hinder the binder from coalescing to form well-knit films. Makes for good washability.

6 GOOD COLOR . . . Zinc sulfide pigments produce whites which compare favorably with other paints in your line. An excellent base for clear, bright tints.

7 EASE OF APPLICATION . . . Paints made with zinc sulfide pigments stay with the brush and work easily.

8 LOW COST . . . All the above factors, plus high value per dollar of pigment involved, give economical paint for manufacturer and user.

Our Technical Service Division will be glad to discuss formulations and to send samples of pigments upon request.

ALBALITH 332,335,392,836 (Lithopones)

CRYPTONE BA-40 (Zinc Sulfide—Barium Pigment)

CRYPTONE ZS-830 (Technically Pure Zinc Sulfide)

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Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison.

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Start Learning CMP

It is imperatively necessary that every business concern start now to study the new WPB Controlled Materials Plan, even though this regulation of supplies does not become fully effective until next July and at present comprises only a relatively small number of materials. WPB has prepared a manual for guidance and a measure of assistance in such a study. Much more assistance will be needed to enable proper compliance with the new plan of control, and many questions will have to be asked in order to get that assistance.

Preparatory steps in the Controlled Materials Plan must be taken long before full compliance becomes necessary. It is essential that these steps, some of which in respect of bills of materials or particulars are now in order, be known before they are taken. It will be difficult to turn back and start over again, and it is probable that a late start would mean an inadequate supply because it is clear that there is not going to be very much of any of the materials currently determined for control available for civilian production. It is generally believed that not more than 2 percent of the total production of the controlled steels, copper, or aluminum will be left over when war demands have been filled. And that remnant for civilian use must cover maintenance and repair, as well as production supplies.

There are clear advantages in the CMP vertical system over earlier horizontal controls. But, the former also has the characteristic of, at least potentially, narrowing the channel of preferences and lengthening their line. A more definite statement of the manner in which the needs of civilian production will be evaluated must be constructed. But, whatever is done to provide a scheme of allocation commensurate with curtailed supplies, it must be expected that many lines of civilian goods will have to find substitute materials or substitute products. It is because these goods sometimes shared inequitably under distribution by priority that displacement of that method has long been sought and now is hoped for under the new plan which gives governmental agencies almost full control.

72d—OPD—Year

WPB Readying for CMP

The necessity of learning what Controlled Materials Plan is, what it is designed to do, how it will essay this task, and what will be needed to make it work lies no more with business than it does with government. In fact, the latter has the first, if not the larger, responsibility: WPB is expected to enable and extensively to facilitate and expedite the winning of the war. WPB has set out to make CMP work to that purpose.

The reorganization of the distribution setup of WPB has been extensive. Largely it is a consolidation, and it lays emphasis on the fundamental interrelationship of what is to be done and the how and who of its doing. So the constructing of programs of distribution of materials and the application of these programs have been put in one office and under one man. The ideal of singleheadedness is being approached. It appears that the characteristic of singlemindedness is collaterally brought into prominence, and the war job of WPB takes precedence more and more over the jobs of a thousand folks back home.

The new WPB setup to meet the requirements of CMP brings the industry units of the agency into more prominence. These units will have more than a little to say, to advise, and to determine with respect to programs of control of materials in their respective fields. It is not illogical to expect that they will have the deciding voice in matters of distribution for civilian production. It is to be hoped that their advisory groups will continue to exist and will get full measure of the consideration which, by functioning fairly, they will deserve.

There is more than mere peculiarity in the fact that chemicals have the front place in the new commodities bureau. There is notable significance that the chief of the former chemicals branch has been placed at the head of the commodities bureau. The chemical allocating job mentioned here last week is material and relevant. It is pertinent to repeat that emulation would well become other units now that CMP is in their hands.

72d—OPD—Year

Back to First Practices

There is more than a little logic in the idea that solution of industry's growing problem of containers might profitably be sought in the early, argillaceous stages of container developments. The jar, the crock, and the jug have served a vast number of packaging purposes through the centuries, and they can serve them today as well.

Ceramic containers are strong. They present unlimited decorative possibilities. They can be shaped to meet practically any desire or need. They pack easily and they travel well. Their one drawback is their weight. This, of course, is more of a handicap in the smaller sizes than it is in those which serve the purpose of tight cooperage or heavy steel drums.

Jugs, jars, and crocks require no critical materials in their composition. The equipment necessary for their production also runs low in its demands on scarce metals. Plants for their manufacture can be located close by the sources of their raw material, because their power needs are relatively low. Transportation has its inning in the outward movement of the products and, sometimes, in the getting in of fuel for their firing.

Ceramic research has contributed much to argillaceous manufacturing especially in the strengthening of its wares. This is evident particularly in the field of chemical stoneware and electrical insulators. Chemistry well may join in the furtherance of developments directed to the reducing of the weight of the useful jug. Inklings come now and then of complex ceramic masses, clayey bondages of other minerals, which fire to the strength of steel of the same gauge—but fall a bit short in plasticity. Certainly, that fault should not stump today's physicochemists.

72d—OPD—Year

Out of the Farm

The chemurgists meet in Cincinnati this week. In the same town and the same period, the chemical engineers will also be in convention assembled. The juxtaposition plus the natural affinity which should be a potent influence should produce something epochal in the way of agricultural contribution via science to the sum total of industrial service of mankind.

If the chemurgists and the chemical engineers really get seriously into collaboration, they can solve a lot of problems of scarce materials, because the waste of the country's rural regions, cultivated as well as wild, is basically potential in many fields. Success in any such collaborative program would require the services of the mechanical engineer—unless the participating chemical engineer were of that idealistic combination type which industrial management seeks avidly. The biggest problem in the task of making agriculture more broadly industrially useful is that of transportation, with the problem of power a close second.

A new opportunity opens for collaboration of chemurgist and chemical engineer and farmer—he must be properly inducted—in the spreading popularity of dehydration of foods. This industrial operation has grown by leaps and bounds and other processes since it was advocated here some months ago as a means, not only of providing good food, but also of saving tin and trains. There are chemical and mechanical problems to be solved in the dehydrating operations of preparing, predrying, drying, and finishing. There are combination chemical and physical problems in the development of suitable packages and satisfactory packaging processes.

Where the chemical engineer may be able most usefully to serve in connection with the dehydration of foods of animal and vegetable origin is in the utilization of by-products or wastes. He might even develop realization of the chemurgist's dream of power alcohol.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS BY FERMENTATION PROCESSES

NOAH has received credit for one of the earliest recorded chemical discoveries. He found that under some conditions grape juice underwent a change and the resulting product, when imbibed, produced a pleasant physiological effect entirely different from that which the original juice gave. Unfortunately, as a result of continuing his testing "not wisely but too well", he has received some undesirable notoriety.

It was also observed at an early date that sometimes fruit juices underwent another type of change which resulted in the development of sourness. Milk was also found to become sour on storage. Since the resulting products found practical use, empirical methods of regulating these alterations were developed.

Not until the investigation of Pasteur was it recognized that these changes were due to the growth of various microscopic organisms. It had been noticed earlier, however, that the development of visible organisms, termed molds, also resulted in changes of the medium on which they grew.

Since Pasteur a large number of experimenters have developed methods not only of preventing, but also of encouraging, the growth of these organisms, both visible and microscopic. Others have studied the chemical changes brought about by them. It is now recognized that these reactions are similar to, or in many cases the same as, those occurring during the development of a fruit or vegetable and are natural vegetative processes.

As a result of some of these researches a considerable variety of products of industrial importance is now being manufactured by the careful cultivation of a number of these organisms. Since this is a comparatively new field, it can safely be assumed that with time the number of compounds produced by such methods will be greatly enlarged. The probability of this is increased by the fact that the raw materials for such processes are generally of American agricultural origin, thus removing any dependence on foreign products.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. has been one of the leaders in this field and is at present producing Citric Acid, Gluconic Acid, Fumaric Acid, and Oxalic Acid by such methods. From these acids a wide variety of derivatives is being manufactured. A well-trained research staff is engaged in the improvement of present processes and in the development of new products. Results in many of these latter investigations indicate that products of possible importance in a variety of fields will in time be made available.

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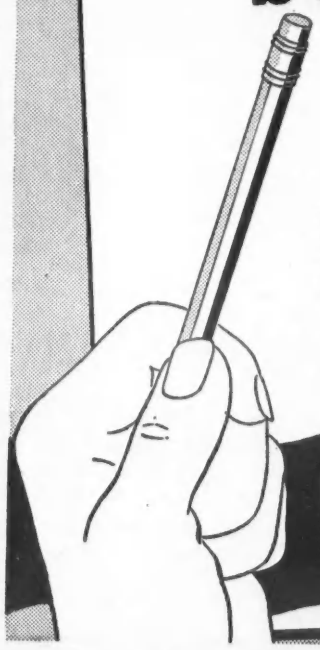

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Heavy Chemicals

Transfer of Alkalies to Export License Group K Features Market For Heavy Chemicals—Class B Shipping Rate Assigned —Gallic, Tannic Acids Shifted to Group 47

The transfer of alkalies by the Board of Economic Warfare from general export license group C to general license group K and the assignment of a Class B shipping rate provided an interesting development in the market for heavy chemicals last week. The problem of securing shipping space, however, remains. Gallic and tannic acids were changed from group C to group 47.

The market tone in general was firm with a good movement of those materials vital to the war production program noted but only light demad in most cases from civilian consuming channels.

Orders emanating from WPB and OPA last week affecting the heavy chemical market included permission to deliver small amounts of molybdenum without applying for an allocation order; an official interpretation of Tin Conservation Order M-43-a making clear that radio and radar equipment, when used for the account of the armed services and where use of tin is required by specifications, is exempt from the restrictive provisions of the order; and establishing maximum prices for tin oxides and tin anodes purchased by WPB as f.o.b. Barber, N. J., instead of f.o.b. point of shipment, as originally issued.

Paper production, as a percentage of six-day capacity, was 89.9 the week ended November 7 according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 92.9 percent in the previous week and 105.0 percent a year ago.

Alumina Hydrate.—Factors taking material in light volume. No change in prices.

Alumina Sulphate.—New features lacking. Demand at recent quiet levels. Prices unaltered.

Aluminum.—WPB allocation rules on paste and seed transactions. Aluminum under industry control. No change pricewise.

Alum, Soda.—No new developments. Prices show no change.

Ammonia, Anhydrous.—No change in market position. No movements pricewise.

Ammonia, Aqua.—Firm tone unaltered. Quotations unrevised, with contract work on 1943 business progressing.

Ammonia Bicarbonate.—No new features in market. Prices hold unchanged.

Ammonia Carbonate. — Demand characterized fair. No change in prices.

Ammonia Persulphate.—No change in firm market tone. No movements pricewise.

Ammoniac, Sal. — Consumers' requirements at good levels. Price schedules fully maintained.

Antimony. — New features lacking from a demand standpoint. Prices steady.

Antimony Needles.—Interest light. No alterations pricewise.

Antimony Oxide.—Movement to consumers in small volume. Material under allocation. No change as regards prices.

Antimony Sulphide.—Market devoid of new features. Quotations unchanged.

Arsenic Trisulphide.—Demand irregular. Material used as substitute for red arsenic. No change pricewise.

Arsenic, White.—Supply and demand situation causes firm tone.

Barium Carbonate.—Demand fair. Price schedules confirmed.

Barium Chlorate.—Material under allocation. Quotations steady.

Barium Chloride.—Demand spotty. No movements pricewise.

Bauxite.—Allocations govern transactions. Undertone steady.

Bleaching Powder.—Active demand eliminates possibility of any surplus. Quotations well maintained.

Calcium Chloride.—Good volume of orders for Winter uses anticipated. Prices steady.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—Demand continues heavy. No change in prices.

Chloropicrin.—Market call is irregular. Prices steady.

Chlorine.—War needs continue in substantial volume. Supplies allocated to non-essential consumers' industries below requirements. Market tone firm.

Cobalt Acetate.—Under allocation. No change in quotations.

Copper.—Continuation of strict control placed upon use of copper in manufacture of farm tractors and farm engine power units has been announced by WPB with issuance of L-170-a. At the same time, order L-26-c, which formerly contained these controls, was revoked.

Copper Sulphate.—Little needed by banana trade due to tight shipping

Price Changes

Advanced

None.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.2	170.2	170.2	168.5

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	109.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Ammonia Phosphate

War needs for ammonia phosphate have brought about an approximate increase of 25 percent in production over the past year, according to trade factors. Used principally in flameproofing, fabrics to be used both indoors and out are processed with ammonia phosphate, although its protective properties will not stand continued exposure to weather for an extremely long period. It is used on felts, for insulation, and has the approval of Underwriters Laboratories for fireproofing wood, applications being made in the latter case under steam pressure. The material also finds important uses in bomber bodies and in the fermentation of alcohol as well as on match stock. With ammonia under allocation, the market position of ammonia phosphate is very tight.

Association Meetings

American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, Hotel Commodore, this city, December 1 and 2.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Hotel Roosevelt, this city, December 7 and 8.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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conditions from South America. Quotations very steady at levels prevailing for some time.

Copperas.—Interest in material light. No movements as regards quotations.

Cryolite.—Material under allocation with interest shown by reports of broader use for insecticidal purposes. Prices unchanged.

Cyanide-Chloride Mixture. — Call light. Quotations steady.

Ethyl Chloride.—No new developments. Prices show no change.

Feldspar.—Good movement to glass industry. Price schedules well maintained.

Ferric Sulphate.—Market tone unaltered. No change as regards quotations.

Glauber's Salt.—No new developments in market. Pricewise, no alterations.

Lead Acetate.—Demand quiet. Prices unchanged.

Lime.—Demand good. Prices steady to firm.

Magnesia Arsenate.—Market steady, with material under allocation.

Magnesite.—No change in level of demand. No movements pricewise.

Manganese Carbonate.—Market position unaltered. Prices same. Bureau of Mines has issued metallurgical report explaining result of pyrometallurgical studies in the matte smelting of manganese carbonate, oxide or silicate ores with copper and iron sulphides. Study is part of bureau's efforts to develop methods for utilizing low-grade domestic manganese ores in manufacture of steel.

Manganese Chloride. — Consumers showing little interest. Quotations maintained.

Manganese Dioxide.—No new features in market. Consumers' interest light. No change as regards price schedules.

Molybdenum Metal Powder. — No change as regards activity or prices. Permission to deliver small amounts of molybdenum without applying for an allocation order has been granted by WPB. Under certain conditions, deliveries up to 500 pounds may be made in any one month without applying for an allocation.

Nickel Oxide.—Material attracting only light interest. Allocations govern transactions. Prices same as in preceding period.

Nickel Salt.—Movement of material to consumers in small volume. Quotations show no change.

Phosgene.—Market tone unaltered. Quotations firm.

Potash Carbonate.—No new features on demand side of market. Price schedules steady.

Potash, Caustic.—No change in conditions with contracts being written for 1943. Quotations steady.

Saltcake.—No new features in market. No movements pricewise.

Saltpeter. — Meat packers' takings light. War needs continue heavy. No change in quotations.

Soda Antimoniate.—Light interest against satisfactory supplies. Quotations confirmed.

Soda Ash. — Demand substantial. BEW has changed soda ash from general export license group C to general license group K. A class B shipping rate has been given. Further details will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Soda Bisulphite.—No new developments. No movements as regards quotations.

Soda, Caustic.—Demand fairly good. Prices firming. BEW has changed caustic soda from general export license group C to general license group K. A class B shipping rate has been given. Further details will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Soda Cyanide.—Material under allocation. No movements pricewise.

Soda Chlorate. — Allocations rule. Supplies at good level. Prices hold unchanged.

Soda Nitrite.—Interest continues in broad demand. Prices steady.

Soda Silicate. — All's quiet. Pricewise, no change.

Soda Stannate.—No new features in market. No change quotably.

Soda Sulphate, Anhydrous.—Little interest shown by users. Prices rule unaltered.

Tin.—An official interpretation of Tin Conservation Order M-43-a has been issued by WPB to make clear that radio and radar equipment, when used for the account of the armed services, and where use of tin is re-

—Continued on page 32

BEW Changes Alkali Shipping Ratings

The Board of Economic Warfare has announced the following license changes and assigned shipping ratings:—

Chemicals—	Dept. of Commerce No. Schedule B	Gen. Lic. Group —Old	Gen. Lic. Group —New	Shipping rating
Sodium carbonate, calcined (soda ash)....	8365	C	K	B
Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) convert solutions to dry weight for statistical purposes	8373	C	K	B
Tannic acid....	8303.98	C	47	..
Gallic acid.....	8303.98	C	47	..
Insecticides, fungicides and disinfectants—				
Pyrethrum extract	8205.3	C	47	..
Pyrethrum flowers	2209.19	C	47	..
Rotenone	8205.93	C	47	..
Cube root, powder and extract	2209.05	C	47	..

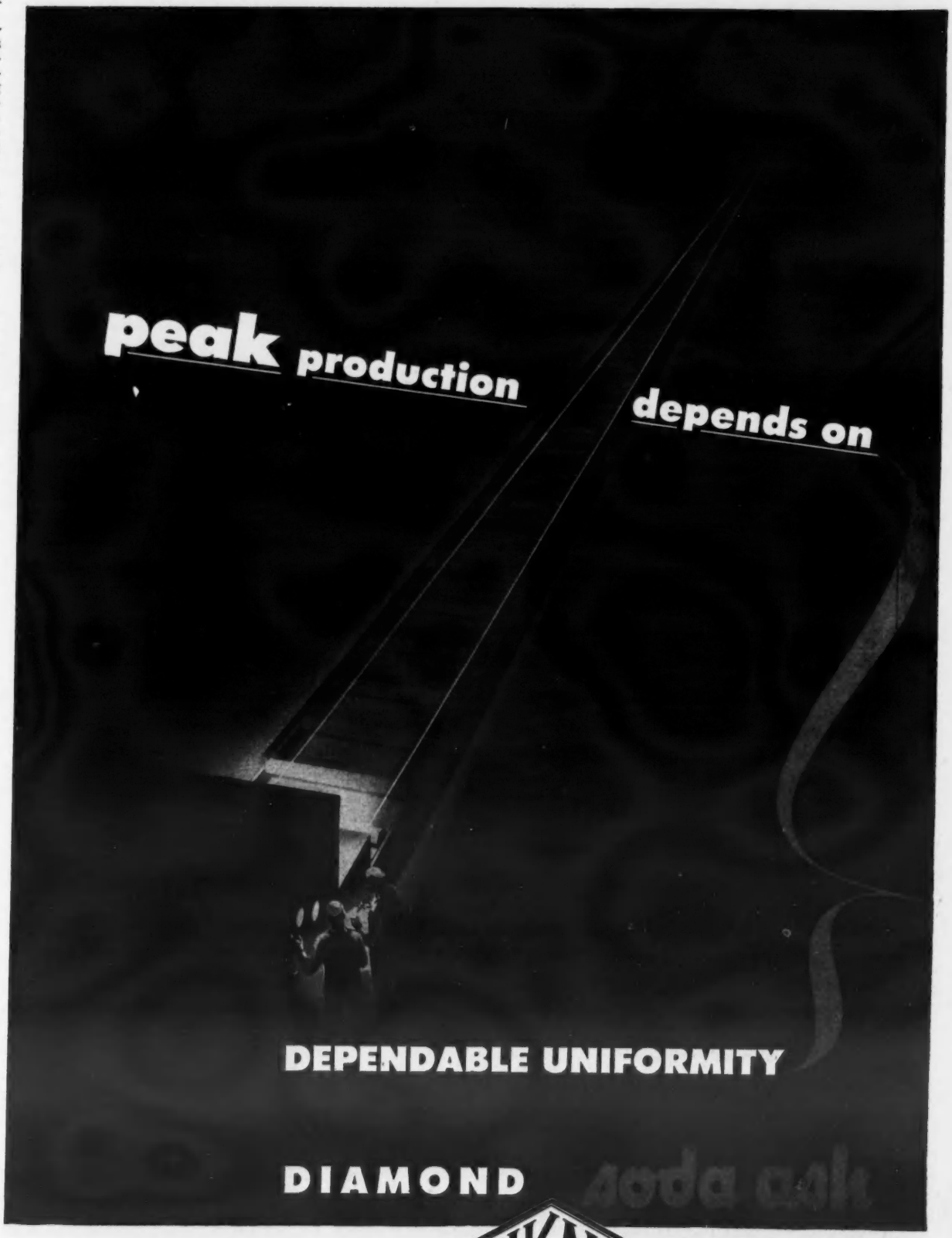
Nutgall has been added to the list of exceptions to medicinals, pharmaceuticals, and medicinal chemicals allowed to be exported to Group C destinations under general license regardless of value. Ipecac, its forms, conversions, and derivatives have been added to, and iodine, bromine, and bromine preparations containing 10 percent or more by value of bromine have been deleted from the list of exceptions to items that may be exported under general license to Group K destinations where, in a single shipment the net value of such article and materials classified under the same schedule B or F number does not exceed $25. Rotenone and cresols and cresylic acid have been added to the list of items which require individual export licenses when shipped "in transit."

Shipments of the foregoing commodities which were on dock, on lighter, laden aboard the exporting carrier, or in transit to ports of exit pursuant to actual orders for export prior to November 12, may be exported under the previous general license provisions.

National War Labor Board Changes Made

OPD Washington Bureau

Cyrus Ching, vice president of the U. S. Rubber Company, who was formerly an alternate member of the National War Labor Board, has succeeded E. J. McMillan as a regular member, representing industry, Mr McMillan, president of Standard Knitting Mills, Inc., Knoxville, has resigned to devote full time to his business. Rueben B. Robertson, executive vice-president of the Champion Fiber & Paper Co., Canton, N. C., succeeds Mr. Ching as an alternate member of the Board, representing industry. Frederick S. Fales, formerly vice-president and director of Standard Oil Company of New York, has been appointed an alternate member of the board to succeed R. R. Deupree, president of Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, who resigned to return to his business.



Heavy Chemicals

—*Continued from page* 31

quired by specifications, is exempt from restrictive provisions of order.

Tin Oxide.—Maximum prices for tin oxides and tin anodes purchased by WPB have been established as f.o.b. Barber, N. J., instead of f.o.b. point of shipment, as originally issued.

Trichlorethylene.—Tone quiet. Prices unaltered.

Uranium Oxide.—Material in light demand. Prices show no change.

Zinc Carbonate.—Little interest shown. No change pricewise.

Zinc Cyanide.—Demand light. Quotations steady.

Acids

Demand for those chemical acids moving into war production channels continued last week at a heavy level. Other items for the most part remained quiet, consumers' needs showing no upturn from requirements of recent weeks.

Abietic.—Market lacking new developments. No change pricewise.

Acetic.—Supplies continue to grow tighter with demand on increase. Tone firm.

Acetic Anhydride.—Material under allocation. Demand exceeds production. Prices same.

Battery.—Demand good. No alterations pricewise.

Chlorosulphonic.—No change in rate of activity. Price schedules well maintained.

Chromic.—General limitation order governs transactions. Prices show no change.

Formic.—New features lacking. Price schedules confirmed.

Gallic.—BEW has changed gallic acid from general export license group C to general license group 47, effective November 12. Further details will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Hydrofluoric.—Market tone unaltered. No fluctuations pricewise.

Lactic.—Material in quiet demand. No change in prices.

Muriatic.—Heavy movement to war production channels. No alterations pricewise.

Naphthenic.—Material under allocation. Prices show no change.

Nitric.—War needs heavy. Quotations rule unchanged.

Sebacic.—Market devoid of new developments. Price schedules maintained.

Sulphuric.—War consumption heavy. Regular consumers looking hopefully to plans for expansion of production. Price schedules show no change.

Baltimore, Nov. 11.—The demand for sulphuric acid by the government is still on the increase. Every effort is being made to push production, with the market still unchanged at the ceilings, which show some variations according to the highs realized by different producers in March. Approximate levels are:—98 percent acid, $17.83 per ton; 66 degree acid, $16.95 per ton, and 60-degree acid, $14.13 per ton. Oleum is quoted at $19 per ton for 20 percent supplies.

Tannic.—BEW has changed tannic acid from general export license group C to general license group 47, effective November 12. Further details will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Insecticides

The market for insecticides showed little change over the past week in level of demand for the various materials and no price fluctuations were noted.

Lead Arsenate.—Quiet prevails. No movements pricewise.

Nicotine Sulphate.—No change in market tone. Supplies adequate. Quotations confirmed.

Paradichlorobenzene.—Supplies very tight. Price schedules firm.

72d—OPD—Year

Panel Chemical Acquires Westchester Chemical Corp.

Panel Chemical Corporation, this city, recently acquired the Westchester Chemical Corporation, with a plant in Mamaroneck, N. Y., the Westchester Chemical plant was constructed for production of potash permanganate. The Panel firm is reconstructing the Westchester Chemical plant and expects to have it in operation in February, 1943.

The Panel Chemical Corporation was formed in July, 1942, with an authorized capital of $160,000 of preferred stock and 4,000 shares of no par value common stock. Current paid in capital totals $150,000. The Panel firm was formed for production and sale of high grade organic chemicals especially pharmaceuticals. Main office of the Panel firm is in 285 Madison avenue and has a factory in Riverdale, N. J.

Officers of the Panel organization are:—Chairman of the board, Henry Mann; president, W. M. Grosvenor, jr.; vice-president and treasurer, Kenneth Banta; vice-president and secretary, W. W. Jacobi; vice-presidents, Jacques Errera, Jean Cattier and Julio Herrera.

72d—OPD—Year

Vreeland Gets Captaincy

George E. Vreeland, six years assistant to the president of the United States Alkali Export Association, has been commissioned a Captain in the Army. He reports at Edgewood Arsenal November 13. Previous to his connection with the association, Mr. Vreeland was associated with the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.

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Dyestuffs, Textile, and Leather Chemicals

Conditions in Market for Dyestuffs, Textile, Leather Chemicals Show Little Change—Bichromate Factors Actively Engaged in Writing 1943 Business — Corn Starch Position Tight

Conditions in the market for dyestuffs, textile, and leather chemicals were little altered last week. Bichromate producers were actively engaged in writing contract business for 1943. In general, those items classified as chemicals were not attracting a great amount of inquiry. Interest in fustic, however, was steady, and this was true also of several other dyestuffs. Cornstarch was in a very tight position, and egg yolk and albumen continued to move in large volume against government orders. More shipments of myrobalans and quebracho extract were reported received, and hemlock and oakbark extracts were very steady.

Animal and vegetable fats and oils subject to sulphonation during the quarter ended September 30 amounted to 9,681,000 pounds.

Buyers of semi-tanned goat and sheepskins imported from India, Iran, and Iraq have been advised by the Office of Price Administration that it has in preparation for early issuance a new price regulation which will establish dollars and cents maximum prices at levels below the prevailing markets.

Domestic mill consumption of cotton in October is reported to have slackened somewhat as compared with the average of 44,400 bales per day spun during September. Consumption during the first quarter (August, September and October) of the current season probably totaled something like 2,850,000 bales against 2,706,000 in the same period last season.

Chemicals

Alumina Acetate.—Consumers taking material in small volume. Quotations show no change.

Antimony Salt.—Demand fair and prices at recent levels.

Chrome Acetate. — Movement to regular users at the favorable pace prevailing in recent weeks. Prices firm.

Potash Bichromate. — Producers writing contract business for 1943 at prices currently in effect.

Soda Bichromate. — Present prices hold unchanged for contracts offered for 1943.

Soda-Formaldehyde, Sulphoxylate. —Demand unchanged from recent levels. Market devoid of new developments.

Soda Prussiate.—Call for material light. Prices unchanged.

Sulphamic Acid.—Under allocation. Position unchanged.

Sulphonated Oils.—Demand irregular. No change in prices.

Zinc Dust.—No change in level of consumers' requirements. Price schedules hold steady.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Market devoid of new features. Prices firm.

Corn Starch

The currently tight position in corn starch reflects excessive buying by the government, together with a sizable industrial demand and the results of overburdened transportation facilities. The government reentered the market in May and Department of Agriculture takings in July of this year brought the cumulative quantity of purchases since March 15, 1941, to 335,916,496 pounds. Export figures are no longer available but an indication of the extent of requirements may be had from the fact that as far back as 1940 257,215,002 pounds were exported, an appreciable increase over the 190,578,034 pounds recorded for 1939. The corn grind of eleven refiners of starches, syrups, sugars, and other derivatives of corn for October totaled 10,528,413 bushels, as compared with 9,969,384 bushels in September. This represents corn ground for domestic use only.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
261.5	261.5	261.5	248.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Cochineal.—Good interest. Tight supply situation prevails. Quotations same.

Fustic.—Consumers' interest steady. Prices show no change.

Hypernic. — Steady interest. No change in quotations.

Indigo.—Market devoid of new developments. No alterations in price schedules.

Logwood. — Tone continues firm. Material attracting steady interest. Stocks tight.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Supplies of light blood albumen adequate. WPB allocation order in effect on soluble dried blood. Freer movement looked for regarding latter. Prices confirmed.

Egg Albumen.—Heavy government demand. Prices under temporary ceiling with exception on government contracts. Processors of dairy products have been assigned higher preference ratings for equipment, maintenance and repair material by an amendment to preference rating order P-118.

Corn Sugar.—No new developments. Prices unchanged.

Dextrin, Corn. — Supplies tight. Prices firm.

Egg Yolk.—Strong demand from government. Prices under temporary ceiling with exception on government contracts.

Starch, Corn.—Position very tight. Large quantities moving for lend-lease shipment. Domestic demand heavy. Price schedules firmly adhered to.

Tapioca Flour.—Shipment of 400,000 pounds just received. Material no longer may be used for sizing purposes. No change in prices. Processing of cassava roots into edible flour by addition of 25 percent wheat is to be undertaken in a factory to be erected in Barbados, British West Indies, for which the government has authorized a sum of approximately $60,500, according to Department of Commerce.

Zein.—Factors report no new developments. Price schedules show no alterations.

Tanning Materials

Divi-Divi.—Firmness prevails with import situation very tight. Sellers now quoting this item at $100 per ton for both Colombian and Venezuelan supplies. Advance not confined to last week.

Gambier.—Supplies of extract light. Quotations show no change.

Hermatine.—No change in firm market tone for crystal and paste material.

Hemlock Bark Extract.—New features lacking. Price schedules steadily maintained.

Mangrove Bark.—Some shipments from East Africa received now and then. South American material no longer available.

—Continued on page 36

Association Meetings:—

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Philadelphia Section, December 4; New England Section, November 20.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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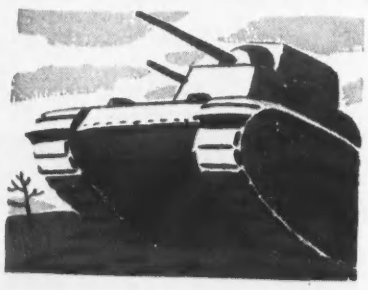

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Coaltar Chemicals

Short Supplies of Coaltar Bases Continue to Hold Market in Firm Position — Little Material Available Now for Intermediates —Good Movement of Colors for Use on Government Work

The tight supply prevailing for some time in coaltar bases, continued to hold the market for coaltar chemicals in a firm price position last week. Little material was available for intermediates. Demand for hydrogenated solvents was taxing productive capacity and coaltar color factors continued to report a good movement to mills working on government orders. The latter situation, coupled with the short supplies of basic products, results in the conclusion that an upturn in demand for colors to be used in connection with civilian goods would, for the most part, go unsatisfied. Market conditions as regards coaltar acids remained unaltered.

Steel operations last week were scheduled at 99.6 percent of capacity, unchanged from the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the rate was 100.2 percent and in the corresponding week of last year it was 96.6 percent, down 1.6 percent from the previous week. Production last week and in the week previous was 1,703,800 net tons. A month ago output was 1,714,100 net tons and a year ago production was 1,596,000 tons. The output last week compares with a high record of 1,729,500 tons, 101.1 percent of capacity, produced in the week of October 26.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
130.1	130.1	130.1	128.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Material remains in tight supply. Movement to government stockpile heavy for use in synthetic rubber program. Takings for aviation gasoline in large volume. Little to be had for non-essential needs. Prices steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended November 7 indicate production from that source of 3,777,600 gallons of benzol.

Coaltar.—Demand at recent high levels. Price schedules rigidly adhered to. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended November 7 indicate production from that source of 14,745,000 gallons of coaltar.

Creosote Oil.—Major utilities and railroads taking material in good volume. Market tone firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended November 7 indicate production from that source of 779,900 gallons of creosote oil.

Cresylic Acid.—Cresylic acid and cresols have been added to the BEW list of items which require individual export licenses when shipped "in transit."

Naphthalene.—WPB allocation rules movement for phthalic anhydride manufacture. Crude production heavy. Off season demand for balls and flakes. No change pricewise. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended November 7 indicate production from that source of 1,645,100 pounds of crude and refined naphthalene.

Phenol.—Lend-lease shipments withdrawing material in considerable volume. Prices steady. WPB allocation order on phenol extended to include certain substituted phenols and phenol-bearing materials. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended November 7 indicate production from that source of 219,300 pounds of phenol.

Pitch, Coaltar.—No new developments. Price schedules show no change.

Pyridin.—Material under allocation. New features lacking. Pricewise, no change.

Tar Acid Oil.—Demand unchanged from recent levels. Prices confirmed.

Toluol.—Derivatives in short supply, with heavy movement to war production channels. Little material available for non-essential uses. Price schedules steadily maintained. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended November 7 indicate production from that source of 755,500 gallons of toluol.

Xylol.—Good demand with quotations steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended November 7 indicate production from that source of 170,600 gallons of xylol, crude and refined.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—Coaltar bases remain firm and in relatively good call. Inquiries are somewhat better, while offerings are limited. The movement on orders shows a generally unchanged level. Benzol still is in good demand. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 28c.; 10-degree xylol, 27c.; solvent naphtha, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Anilin

Curtailment of activities in certain sections of the textile industry has tended to act as an alleviating lever on the demand side of the market for anilin oil. This curtailment factor has counterbalanced the substantial demand being placed for explosive needs for the government. While no figures are currently available on production, indications were that the output was stepped up concomitant with the uptrend in output of other coaltar products. Latest available figures reported by the Tariff Commission showed 1940 production of 55,719,733 pounds against 41,775,370 pounds in 1939. Export statistics are no longer to be had but during the first three months of 1941, early in the war, exports amounted to 1,508,558 pounds, of which 1,363,500 pounds went to the United Kingdom.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane. — Consumers' takings at good levels. No change in market tone. Prices unaltered.

Cyclohexanol. — Position unaltered. Supplies continue tight. Price schedules confirmed.

Cyclohexanone.—Users taking material in good volume. Prices show no change.

Methylcyclohexanol. — Demand active. Quotations firm.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—No new developments. Tone steady.

Benzoic, Technical.—Market continues firm. No change pricewise.

Broenner's.—No change as regards activity or prices.

Cleve's.—Consumers taking material at levels recently prevailing. Factors report no price movements.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Fumaric.—Users' needs at recent levels. Prices unchanged.

Gamma.—No new features in market. Prices steady.

H.—Volume of demand unchanged. Undertone firm. Price schedules show no alterations.

Laurent's.—Rate of activity unchanged. Prices same.

Maleic.—No change in level of demand or prices.

Malic.—Market devoid of new features. Quotations steady.

Picramic. — Supply position unaltered. No fluctuations pricewise.

Picric.—Rate of activity shows no change. Quotations unaltered.

Sulphanilic. — Material attracting good interest. Quotations show no change.

Tobias. — Tone unaltered. Prices steady.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol.—No new developments. Prices show no change.

Alphanaphthylamine. — Demand active. Price schedules unchanged.

Analin.—Material under allocation. Tight supply situation on oil and salts. No change in price schedules.

Anthraquinone.—Position unaltered. Price schedules steady.

Benzaldehyde.—Short supply situation prevails. No change in level of interest. Undertone remains firm.

Benzidin Base.—Material in active demand. Supply situation remains tight. No change pricewise.

Betanaphthol.—Supplies tight. Market tone firm. No alterations as regards quotations.

Diethylanilin. — Market devoid of new developments. Price schedules well maintained.

Dinitrobenzene.—Demand well exceeds production. Quotations steady.

Dinitronaphthalene. — Tone unaltered. No movements pricewise.

Dinitrotoluene.—Little to be had. Market firm. Quotations same.

G Salt.—Consumers' needs unchanged from recent levels. No alterations in prices.

Metanitroanilin.—Material in limited supply. Tone firm.

Metaphenylenediamine.—Allocations

—Continued on page 36

Dyestuffs Conservation

—Continued from page 7

and wide use of subcontracting. We would like to take this opportunity to state that the efforts and cooperation of the American dyestuffs industry has been of the highest possible degree and this effort has been largely responsible for the success achieved. These dyestuff manufacturers who had made and were making anthraquinone vat colors have been especially helpful.

In World War I the dyestuff industry had only few competitors for aromatic chemicals which serve as basic raw materials for the manufacture of dyes. How different is the problem today where many extremely vital military products are all competing for the same materials! The amount of basic chemicals going into the manufacture of explosives, pharmaceuticals, aviation gasoline, synthetic rubber, are unusually large. The dyestuff industry must share the supplies of raw materials with these other vital uses.

The tremendous demand of the armed services for a relatively small number of dyes created a situation early in 1942 which led to specific action by the War Production Board. This action was the issuance on March 28 of conservation order M-103, amended on May 26, June 26, and September 30. The two basic reasons for the issuance of this order were that the supplies of certain finished dyes were insufficient for both military and civilian and that there was a shortage of anhydrous aluminum chloride which is necessary for the manufacture of anthraquinone derivatives.

This conservation order is predicated on several basic principles. Before discussing these principles, it might be well to mention that a return of excess inventory of list A dyes was included in the original order and not repeated. By this provision alone a one-and-a-half-months' supply of these dyes was made available for military procurement not counting new production.

Bases of Conservation

The first basic principle upon which conservation order M-103 is based is the setting aside of certain specific dyes for military use only. Obviously all the dyes which are used for military purposes, or even those the major percentage of which are used for military purposes, may not necessarily be included. List A includes those dyes the entire production of which is needed for military purposes. This list may be expanded or contracted as the need arises. Already one change has been made.

The second basic principle of conservation order M-103 is the establishment of civilian quotas on the anthraquinone vat dyes not restricted for military use and on other anthraquinone dyes which include the alizarine and acetate colors. A quota has been placed upon the manufacturer or seller based on past sales. A quota has been placed on the consumer, not only from the standpoint of a percentage of past purchases, but also in addition a percent quota on use based on past use. These quotas are set quarterly with the year 1941 as the base period. Unused portions of the quota may not be carried over to a succeeding quarter. These quotas cover the sum total of dyes within a class and not each individual dyestuff.

There are many ways to achieve regulation and control over materials so that they are directed in the proper channels and conservation is affected. With specific reference to dyes it could be achieved by limiting and eliminating certain specific dyestuffs. It could be brought about by limiting and eliminating certain specific uses of dyes. The attainment of these ends would mean the regulation of several thousand products multiplied by several thousand end uses covering a dozen industries. All of these results are obtained by setting a quota over the sale, delivery and use of dyestuffs. This principle is also predicated on the belief that men in an industry know most about that particular industry. This allows the full play of ingenuity and allows industry to run its own business. If a consuming mill is limited to this use of dyes, it is forced to conserve and to extend the use of dyes as much as possible.

Bases of Quotas

These quotas are set quarterly. They are determined primarily by the supply of raw material which is available for the manufacture of dyestuffs. They are determined secondarily by the demands of the military and the civilian needs. We should like to be able to set the quota for longer periods. This, however, cannot be done since the supplies of raw material change from month to month. However, since a quarterly basis is the shortest possible period during which production can be efficiently planned, we have chosen that period. Thus the quotas are revised quarterly.

With other limitations which have existed concurrently, we believe that the restrictions under conservation order M-103 have not been too severe. However, past performance has given no assurance of the future. We have largely neglected seasonal trends and fluctuating demands because we have not discovered a simple formula for integrating these trends with the other factor involved. Furthermore, the seasonal trends cut across each other and do not apply to any class of dyes as a whole.

Fastness Not Sacrificed

We have separated the anthraquinone vat dyes from other anthraquinone colors because of the divergence of end uses and in anticipation of a future necessity whereby the quota applying to these two groups might not necessarily be the same.

Before we leave the question of civilian dye quotas, I should like to clear up the misinformation and misinterpretation which has been present in some newspapers and magazines and, I understand, also in advertisements over the radio. This misinformation is that war dyes and textiles dyed from war dyes possess unsatisfactory performance and fastness qualities, therefore extreme caution should be used in purchasing, laundering, and dry cleaning these war textiles which are processed with war dyes. This information is entirely

"Find out what happens when you substitute

ammonium thiocyanate"*

(* Ammonium Sulfocyanide)

If you use an ammonium salt in your process you should experiment with substituting Ammonium Thiocyanate (Ammonium Sulfocyanide). Perhaps you will discover valuable modifications.

Test it in your laboratory in place of the chloride, the oxalate, the acetate, the carbonate or the nitrate.

The variations that occur from the Thiocyanate group might bring interesting and worthwhile results.

Koppers has placed in operation a large commercial plant for the production of Ammonium Thiocyanate crystals and can now offer this chemical in quantity at substantial savings over former costs. Koppers can supply Ammonium Thiocyanate crystals with a minimum purity of 95%.

Test samples, quotations and further information on request.

KOPPERS COMPANY
TAR AND CHEMICAL DIVISION
PITTSBURGH, PA.

incorrect. To our knowledge all of the high quality dyes with the exception of those nine restricted by list A or M-103 have been available in sufficient quantities to meet all civilian demand with very few exceptions. Even those list A dyes which have been restricted may be substituted by other materials which give entirely satisfactory high quality performance for civilian work.

There is no reason why war textile should not possess the desirable characteristics of those materials which have been processed in peactime. We have endeavored by the policy of true conservation to make available these dyes of high quality and performance to meet civilian demands because existence of these high quality materials will insure a saving of textile materials, dyes, chemicals from which the dyes are made, as well as being an outstanding economic advantage to the civilian consumer.

Provision for Exports

The third basic principle of conservation order M-103 is the establishment of export quotas. These apply to those friendly countries which no longer are able to obtain their supplies of dyestuffs from Europe and are dependent upon the United States. These quotas were set up after a study of past shipments and potential demands. Unlike the domestic civilian quotas which are based on past use, the export quotas are based on production. In other words, if American dyestuffs' production is large, a larger share is made available for export, and conversely, if the production should decrease for some reason, the amount available for export is correspondingly smaller. We believe that these export quotas reflect approximately equal treatment of the allied nations' civilian population with our own civilians.

These nations also are supporting armed forces some of which are actively engaged. Here again we have made available, based on an export quota, an amount of list A or military dyes based on production so that these countries again share our increases or decreases in production. These quotas may also be revised quarterly depending upon conditions.

The fourth general principle of conservation order M-103 is the provision that in addition to specific military uses, certain others are exempt. These are free sale between dyestuff manufacturers, quantities for experimentation, and use in leaded gasoline. It might be well to elaborate further on the provisions relating to experimental use since I believe that provision has been subject to some misinterpretation. Experimental use means no past use of the specific dyestuffs within a reasonable time. Once the 25 pounds of any color is used, additional quantities are no longer considered experimental. This holds indefinitely.

The fifth and last principle of conservation order M-103 is the absolute prohibition which now is illustrated by the provisions relating to metatoluylenediamine and anthraquinone. In these cases we believe the uses are unnecessarily wasteful and should be eliminated, the secondary factor being the existence of substitutes. There are no exceptions to these provisions.

I have dwelt with considerable detail on the provisions of conservation order M-103 which may have seemed academic to many who have followed the dyestuffs regulation. However, in closing I wish to emphasize that it is important to view conservation order M-103 in the proper perspective not only as an instrument whereby the anthraquinone dyes regulation is attained, but also more important as illustrative of the broad principles which we may prefer to use as a basis for future action with respect to other organic coloring materials.

72d—OPD—Year

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

the rate of about 1,200 a week. Only a small portion of them are found to be valid on investigation, but even so OPA is not attempting to crack down, except in the most flagrant instances.

What the OPA is doing is letting these violations pile up until it seems warranted that action be taken against a large group at one time. This method, officials feel, makes the problem less difficult to handle and the crackdown much more effective. This is what was done in the case of the meat industry and was the tip off to the new policy.

Christmas Gifts Permitted

Employers can still reward their workers this Christmas with bonuses and gifts without running afoul of the wage stabilization orders. The War Labor Board saw to this in a recent amendment to its regulation—but it cautioned employers not to carry their rewards too far.

Bonuses, gifts, fees, commissions, and and other forms of compsensation customarily paid employees can be continued (1) if it is a fixed amount and the total paid during the current bonus year does not exceed the total paid for like work in the preceeding bonus year, and (2) if it is computed on a percentage basis and the rate and the method of computation is not changed.

This makes it possible for the employee to receive more this year than last. For instance, suppose an employee last year received a bonus of 5 percent on a salary of $2,500. This year his salary is $3,000. His employer can continue to pay him a 5 percent bonus on this year's salary even though the amount is increased from $125 to $150.

Latin American Credits

The South American nations appear destined to become some rather important customers for the wares of the United States after the war is over. Under the impetus of our heavy buying—at high prices—of their metals, vegetable oils, and drug products, plus the inability of those countries now to obtain such things as typewriters, automobiles, etc., they have been accustomed to purchase, the other Americas are accumulating the largest dollar balances in the United States they have had in many years.

The latest official tabulation of these figures shows that for the first half of 1942 the other Americas had a net balance of $240,000,000 in exports to the United States over imports, which was almost twice the size of the balance in the first half of 1941.

Of course, the decline in our exports to South America under the shipping restrictions has something to do with the creation of this favorable trade balance for South America, but officials say that the biggest factor is the large United States purchases of minerals and materials at higher prices.

More Governmenters Needed

Federal payrolls are continuing to mount, keeping pace with the administrative duties imposed by new laws. The Internal Revenue Bureau needs 5,500 more employees to administer the new tax law alone, and an untold number to handle the new work assigned to it under the wage-stabilization order.

Between 200 and 300 economists and statisticians—and they all will have to have secretaries, of course—are being hired for the new unit of the War Labor Board to administer wage controls. Economic Stabilizer Byrnes also needs a big staff to carry on his work under the executive order.

Both the tax law and the wage control law were designed, in part at least, to check inflation attributable to excess funds in the hands of consumers, but the controls are beginning to backfire by creating purchasing power through government salaries paid to additional employees.

72d—OPD—Year

Coaltar Chemicals

Other Intermediates

—Continued from page 35

rule. Good call for material. Prices unchanged.

Metatoluylenediamine.—Now under allocation. Quotations unaltered.

Nitrobenzene.—Market very tight. Price schedules firm.

Orthocresol.—Allocations rule. Prices same.

Parachlorophenol. — Stocks remain low. Quotations show no change.

Paradichlorobenzene.—Supply situation continues very tight. Prices firm.

Paranitrophenol. — Market position tight. Supplies short. No fluctuation in prices.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Market tone firm with material under allocation and use control. Production schedules heavy. No change pricewise.

Xylidin.—No new features. Price schedules show no change.

Coaltar Colors

Mills working on government contracts continued to take coaltar colors in good volume over the past week but the call for the various items for use in connection with civilian goods remained very light. Factors continued in the belief that the slight interest shown by mills working on civilian goods is at the present time fortunate for all concerned, as the tight supply of coaltar bases is reflected in an extremely short situation among colors.

72d—OPD—Year

Dyestuffs, Textile, Leather Chemicals

Tanning Materials

—Continued from page 33

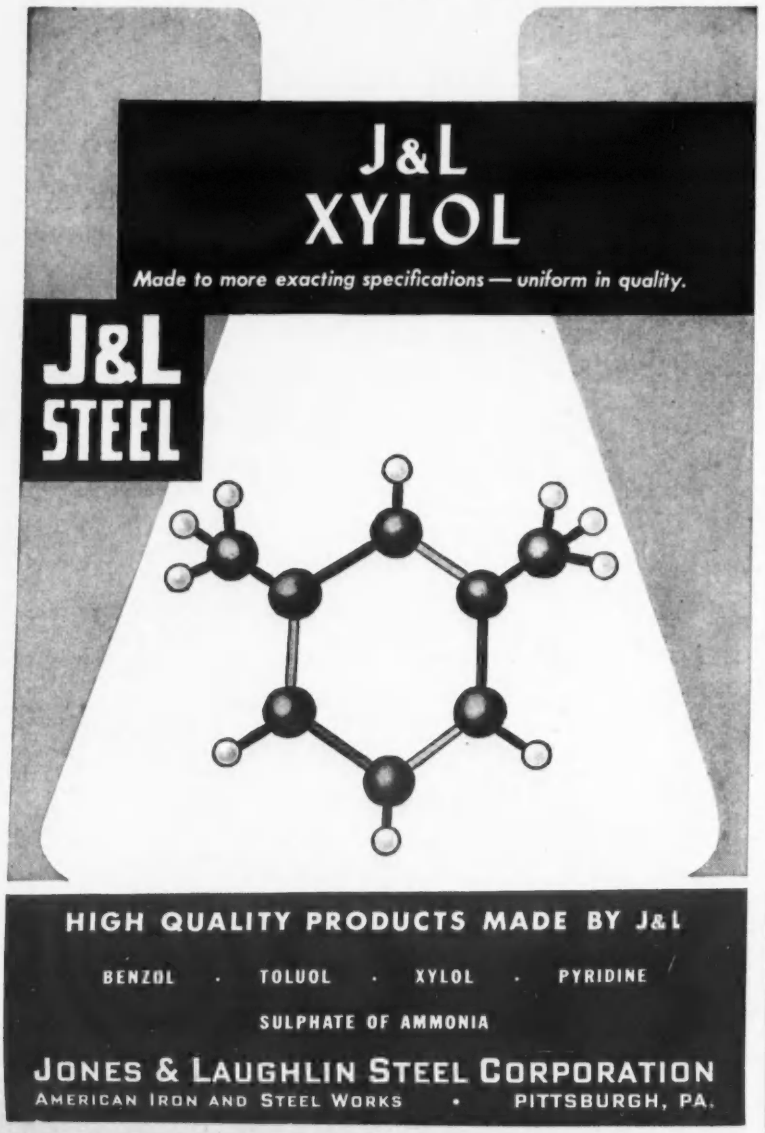
Myrobalans.—Shipment of 3,226,625 pounds recently received.

Nutgalls.—Nutgalls have been added to list of exceptions to medicinals, pharmaceuticals, and medicinal chemicals allowed to be exported to Group C destinations under Board Economic Warfare general license regardless of value.

Oakbark Extract.—Interest at recent levels. Market devoid of new features.

Quebracho Extract.—Shipments aggregating 792,840 pounds received recently. Price schedules show no change.

Wattle Bark.—Market dull. Small supply holds prices firm.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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Holders of War Contracts Keeping Paint Materials Market More Active Than Usual at This Season—Especially Brisk Buying in Solvents, Driers and Glues

Although there has been a further seasonal slowing down of both exterior and interior maintenance painting on residential and store buildings within the past week, there has been no retardation in the application of protective coatings on Army and Navy properties. On the contrary, there has been a pronounced acceleration of the pace of such operations on cantonments, piers, ordnance pieces, tanks, motor lorries, warships and other engines of mechanized warfare as well as on new war industry plants and workers' dwellings in the areas surrounding these plants.

Hence the buying movement has continued fairly active in most "outside" paint materials. In fact, buying has continued at a more than seasonal rate, as paint manufacturers holding government contracts have kept on ordering these materials to meet their requirements, though those lacking this business have held down their purchases to rather meager proportions, sufficient only to enable them to engage in mixing new batches of their finished products during the winter months, in anticipation of a revival of professional painting operations on private properties next Spring. Nor has there been any noticeable slackening of the demand for solvents and driers. And, while consumption of casein has failed to pick up materially, buying interest in glues is running far ahead of the current production.

The regulations recently issued by the Office of Defense Transportation, requiring all shipments by rail to be in full carload lots, or at least up to the full marked capacity of the freight cars, are tending to handicap manufacturers of paint materials in shipping their goods to relatively small buyers, except by recourse to auto trucks. But it is expected that some modification of these ODT regulations will soon be forthcoming. Other obstacles to freer movements of paint materials arising from further restrictions on the use of steel drums and other metal containers are fast being removed by increasing use of fiber drums, wooden barrels, glass bottles and wooden boxes and are likely to be surmounted eventually by these and similar means.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Contrary to its own recent statement, that there would be no additional easing of the lead situation for some time to come, WPB has let down its bars on this score still further, ostensibly to permit the use of lead where it serves better than other materials and to encourage the substitution of lead for other more critical materials, by amending its Order M-38-c again, so as to permit a number of hitherto-restricted essential uses. Its latest amendment removes restrictions on the use of lead in certain building supplies, in foil for industrial babbit, in certain food packaging, in lead sheathed cable, in caskets and in name plates for industrial machinery. While WPB admits that domestic production and imports of pig lead are now sufficient to permit of this further expansion in authorized uses of this metal, it continues to assert that it purposes to keep its stockpile for unknown military demands well built up, even if this necessitates a resumption of the former lead producers' pool. However, no such move now seems in immediate prospect. At all events, manufacturers of lead pigments are now able to procure as much metallic lead as they require for keeping their stocks of finished materials at sizable levels. Although zinc slabs are in far less plentiful supply than metallic lead, the makers of zinc oxides and zinc sulphides are experiencing no difficulty in securing all of this metal that they need.

Lead. — Prevailing spot prices at New York, St. Louis and London for the period from November 6 to November 13, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs		Spot,
	Per pound		Per ton
	New York.	St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0650	$0.0635	* .. .. ..
Monday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Friday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Zinc. — Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from November 6 to November 13, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs		Spot, London.
	Per pound		Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0866	$0.0825	* .. .. ..
Monday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Friday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Price Changes

Advanced

Rosin, gum, pale grades, 5c. per 100 lbs.

Reduced

Rosin, gum, dark, medium grades, 1c. to 5c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, ½c. per gal.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

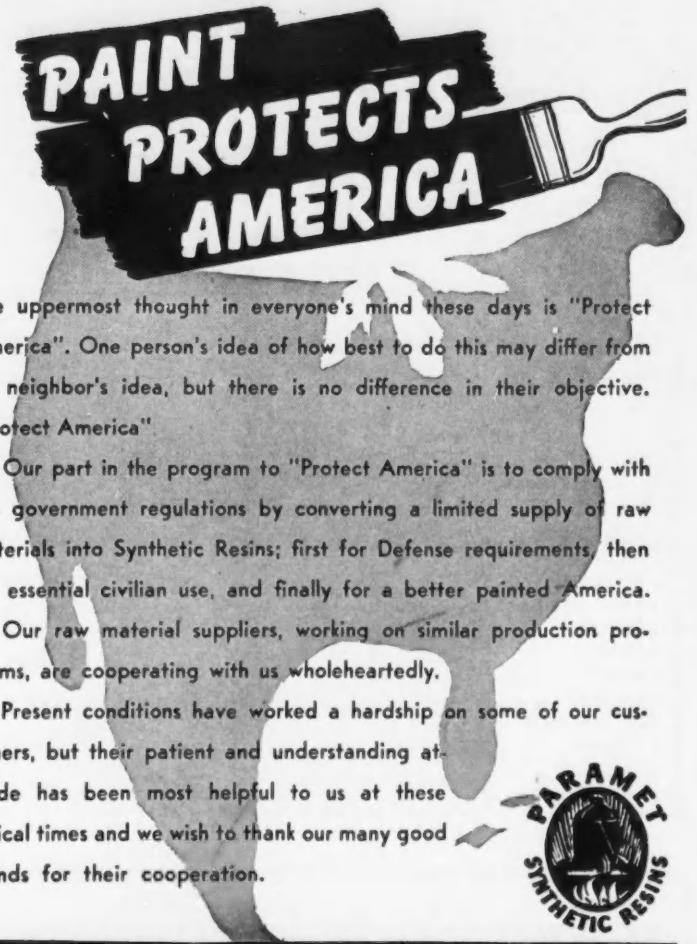
Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	137.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Glues Get Top Billing

After playing a subordinate part in the paint materials market for many years, glues are now assuming a leading role as strategically important materials. Their usefulness had long been recognized and demand for them today is far outstripping the supply. Factories are now working night and day in an effort to keep pace with the unprecedented demand that has risen since scarcity of metal containers has forced shippers to turn to containers made of various kinds of wood or even of boxboard and as the parts of these non-metal containers are most efficiently united and permanently bound with these viscid and tenacious substances, the use of glues has virtually doubled.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9



The uppermost thought in everyone's mind these days is "Protect America". One person's idea of how best to do this may differ from his neighbor's idea, but there is no difference in their objective. "Protect America"

Our part in the program to "Protect America" is to comply with the government regulations by converting a limited supply of raw materials into Synthetic Resins; first for Defense requirements, then for essential civilian use, and finally for a better painted America.

Our raw material suppliers, working on similar production programs, are cooperating with us wholeheartedly.

Present conditions have worked a hardship on some of our customers, but their patient and understanding attitude has been most helpful to us at these critical times and we wish to thank our many good friends for their cooperation.

PARAMET SYNTHETIC RESINS

PARAMET CHEMICAL CORPORATION
MANUFACTURERS OF SYNTHETIC RESINS
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Sulphur

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● Calco's annual consumption of Sulphur tops thirty million pounds. None of it rates less than 99% real Sulphur. But for our purposes of dye and acid production, we have specifications for five distinct types. They range from bright to dark yellow in color. For certain needs, sizable vitreous lumps are most suitable. For others only a powder form of carefully controlled fineness meets Calco standards. Moisture, ash and solubility characteristics are checked to within narrow limits.

Taking such care with the simplest or commonest of raw materials has always been a fundamental safeguard of the quality of Calco dyestuffs, intermediates and other chemicals. Today's demands on all Industry make it even more important. Being sure every step is *right* saves time, lost motion all along the line and conserves natural resources.

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BARIUM STEARATE
CALCIUM STEARATE
ALUMINUM STEARATE
MAGNESIUM STEARATE

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• ST. LOUIS
• PHILADELPHIA
• DALLAS
• MEMPHIS
• SHAWNEE, OKLA.
• LOS ANGELES
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Agents and Warehouse Stocks in Principal Centers

Pigments

Blue Lead.—A fair-sized buying interest continues to be manifested in this pigment. But stocks are still ample. Market tone steady.

Lead Titanate.—In moderate request and adequate supply. Prices well maintained.

Litharge.—A sizable buying movement is noted and movement on outstanding contracts is holding up well. Tone firm.

Lithopone.—Current purchases are again reaching goodly proportions. Supplies adequate. Prices strongly held.

Orange Mineral.—New business is rather limited but the market tone holds steady.

Red Lead.—Continues to move in fair volume. Stocks, while adequate, are not overabundant. Prices firmly maintained.

Titanium Dioxide.—Current demand keeps up well but forward delivery orders are slimmer than hitherto. Rail deliveries in the last week of October reached fairly large proportions, in anticipation of the application of the ODT restrictions, this month. Stocks are of only moderate size and the market holds steady.

White Lead.—A satisfactory buying interest continues to be reported but the movement on old contracts is diminishing somewhat. Supplies are still sizable. Market tone stable.

Zinc Oxide.—Only a light inquiry is noted. Stocks ample. Prices steady. Materially amplified buying is expected as the synthetic rubber production program gains momentum.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Continues in fair request. Supplies adequate. Tone steady.

Barytes.—There is a moderate call for this filler. Stocks ample. Prices well maintained.

Charcoal. — A fair-sized buying movement is noted in this material. Supplies sufficient for current requirements. Tone stable on the basis of the prices recently set by General Maximum Price Regulation, establishing ceilings at the highs of March.

China Clay.—Buying interest keeping up well. Stocks ample. Tone firm.

Diatomaceous Earth.—A steady buying movement is noted. Supplies adequate. Prices well maintained.

Fuller's Earth.—Continues moving satisfactorily into consuming channels. Stocks adequate but being steadily reduced. Tone steady.

Graphite.—In fair request. Supply situation tightening. Prices firmly held.

Gypsum.—Though productive capacity continues restricted by a shortage of skilled labor and the difficulties experienced in training "green" hands, the output, though thus declining, is still reaching sizable proportions. The demand continues brisk and, as stocks are being steadily lowered, prices are being firmly maintained.

Mica.—A brisk demand is shown for both foreign and domestic paint trade grades, as the use of these grades is fast replacing or extending aluminum powder and flake. Stocks still adequate, with production about to be amplified by extended operations in deposits in Vermont, Georgia and North Carolina. Prices well maintained.

Talc.—Sizable purchases continue to be made in this material. Supplies are still meagre. Prices strongly held.

Whiting. In moderate call. Supplies ample. Market tone steady.

Driers

Stearates and palmitates continue moving steadily into consuming channels. Linoresinates and other substitutes for the virtually banned naphthanates are also in good request. Prices well maintained throughout the list.

Dry Colors

Though still somewhat "spotty," the buying movement in both dry and chemical colors is keeping up fairly well. Prices have been maintained better than for some weeks past, as it is confidently expected that OPA will soon issue a new set of price ceilings, as a result of prolonged conferences with the Dry Color Association.

Alkali Blue.—A modest buying interest is shown in this color. Stocks are still rather light and prices firmly held.

Bone Blacks.—In moderate demand. Supplies adequate. Tone steady.

Carbon Blacks.—A slight pickup in the buying interest has been reported, of late. Shipments of channel black for October are recorded as amounting to 26,673,000 pounds, as compared with 25,378,000 pounds for September. Production, last month, aggregated 32,780,000 pounds, contrasted with 31,999,000 pounds for the previous month. Stocks in the hands of producers at the close of October stood at 225,184,000 pounds, showing an increase of 6,107,000 pounds over those reported at the end of September. The demand for gas black is holding up at about the levels reached last month. Prices are being well maintained throughout the list.

Cadmium Colors.—The only movement currently reported in this market consists of occasional shipments of stocks already on hand, inasmuch as manufacturing operations in the paint trade have long since been brought to a standstill by WPB's restrictions on the use of this cadmium for the making of paints for decorative purposes.

Chrome Colors.—A sizable buying movement on both domestic and export accounts continues to be noted. Prices are being well maintained, now that shading is no longer practiced on chrome green, chrome yellow and zinc yellow chromate in order to obtain government contracts.

Lithol Toners.—A fairly brisk call is noted for these colors. Stocks are adequate. Tone steady.

Mercuric Oxides.—A small buying interest continues to be shown in these materials. Supplies are still rather light. Prices well maintained.

Ochers.— In light inquiry. Stocks small. Tone steady.

Vermilion. — In fair request but plentiful supply. Prices firmly held on all descriptions.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone.—Government call good. No change quotably with prices under individual ceiling set by OPA.

Butyl Alcohol. — Allocations rule with no change in market position. Prices under individual ceiling.

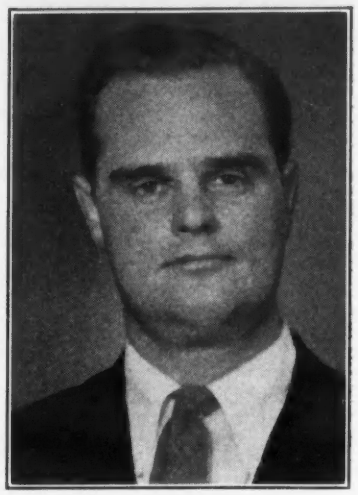
Butyl Acetate.—Tone firm, with prices ceiled.

Cellulose Acetate.—Heavy war call. Production in large volume. Quotations show no change.

Diamyl Phthalate.—Good demand against short supplies. Market firm. Tight position of phthalic anhydride, under allocation and use control, reflected in all phthalates.

Ethyleneglycol.—No new developments. Tone unchanged. Prices same.

WPB Paint Unit Chief



Appointment of B. M. Belcher of New York as chief of the paint, varnish and lacquer unit of the protective coatings section of the Chemicals Branch of the War Production Board has been announced by the WPB. Mr. Belcher has been with the WPB for about a year and assumes a post left vacant since E. H. Bucy was elevated to the head of the Protective coatings section. Mr. Belcher was with Benjamin Moore & Co. before joining the WPB.

Film Scrap.—New features lacking. Price schedules steady.

Nitrocellulose.—No new developments. Prices show no change. Quantity of pyroxylin spread increased to 4,766,437 pounds for September, 1942, compared with 4,275,354 pounds for August, but decreased in comparison with the 7,097,098 pounds for September, 1941.

Tricresyl Phosphate.—As recorded in the REPORTER of November 9, allocation of phosphate plasticers has been brought into line with other current chemicals allocations by requiring the use of standard chemicals allocations forms PD-600 and PD-601. Tricresyl phosphate is under priority control. Movement to war production channels heavy. Prices unaltered.

Naval Stores

The naval stores situation underwent little change last week. In the South the undertone was still regarded as firm, although business failed to show any broadening of consequence. Sentiment concerning the war seemed to be rather more optimistic, but this failed to find reflection in the attitude of buyers, many of whom were still inclined to hold off for fresh developments at Washington as well as in the markets for other commodities.

Variations in primary quotations were generally narrow. Offerings of most grades of rosin in the South were comparatively light. Additions to the government stockpile showed some further falling off following the recent slowing down of operations in the woods. Production is expected to be on a declining scale during the remainder of the naval stores season. In the opinion of some the shrinkage in output this year is likely to prove greater than in former seasons owing to the shortage of labor.

Stocks of rosin and turpentine in the primary market are larger than at this time last season, but holdings at stills in the interior are reported to be lighter than a year ago. Meantime the movement into consuming channels is apparently holding up well despite the quietness of new business in recent weeks.

Turpentine.—Quiet conditions continued to prevail in the local market for turpentine last week. There was nothing very stimulating in the way of market developments in the South and purchases here were still generally limited to comparatively small lots to fill current needs. The tone remained firm.

Savannah, Nov. 13.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons		Barrels		
	Cents.	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Saturday*	..	...	...	...	...
Monday	64	1,850	863	174	26,280
Tuesday	64	6,950	100	...	26,360
*Wednesday	..	...	...	...	...
Thursday	63¾	2,150	241	5	26,615
Friday	63¾	8,800	71	154	26,532

* No trading.

Jacksonville, Nov. 13.—Turpentine stock 18,154 barrels.

Chicago—Nov. 13

Turpentine fairly active. Five-drum lots, 76c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 81c.; single drums, 79c.; single barrels, 84c.

London, Nov. 13.—Turpentine, 87s. per cwt.

Rosin.—The local situation lacked features of interest last week. Buyers showed little disposition to provide for future requirements and although there were reports of a fair inquiry at times, actual transactions were apparently limited to small lots for prompt shipment. The tone remained firm.

Savannah, Nov. 13.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted					
	*Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$3.26	$3.26	...	$3.26	$3.25
D	...	3.37	3.38	...	3.35	3.35
E	...	3.44	3.45	...	3.42	3.40
F	...	3.46	3.47	...	3.46	3.45
G	...	3.47	3.47	...	3.48	3.48
H	...	3.46	3.47	.	3.47	3.48
I	...	3.48	3.48	...	3.46	3.46
K	...	3.52	3.52	...	3.52	3.50
M	...	3.56	3.55	...	3.55	3.53
N	...	3.60	3.60	...	3.60	3.60
WG	...	3.60	3.65	...	3.70	3.70
WW	...	3.70	3.70	...	3.75	3.75
X	...	3.70	3.70	...	3.75	3.75
	Barrels					
Sales	...	179	316	...	606	116
Receipts	...	220	718	.	637	510
Shipments	...	...	150	...	838	...
Stocks	...	...	...	...	...	87,350

* No trading.

Jacksonville, Nov. 13.—Rosin stock 163,872 barrels.

Chicago—Nov. 13

Trade in rosin somewhat more active. Five-drum lots:—B grade, $4.57 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $4.76; M grade, $4.83; W. W. grade, $4.95.

London, Nov. 13.—Rosin, W.W., 33s. per swt.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Market remained firm. Contract movement steady. Spot oil in light supply.

Pitch.—Local trade fairly active. Supplies on spot apparently light. Market steady.

Rosin Oil.—Fair movement of moderate lots. Market firm in company with raw material.

Tar.—Selling schedules unchanged. Market steady. Trade fairly active.

Shellac

Because of the close Federal control of available supplies and the allocation of stocks to uses certain to advance the war program, the shellac market has been stripped of almost all the activity which, in normal times, contributed to the development of market price trends and the variable flow of consuming requirements to shellac merchants. The situation continued to be very tight. Shellac is moved almost exclusively for account of the war, civilian consumption having been vastly reduced.

Synthetic Resins

Though somewhat cramped by recently imposed restrictions on some phenol-formaldehyde products and certain substitute phenol and phenol-bearing materials, phenolic resins and phenolic resin molding compounds, which are to be placed under complete allocation December 1, the market for these materials continues fairly active, with prices well maintained.

Chlorinated Rubber.—In the absence of new production, stocks are lowered to small proportions. Except for disposing of the meager remaining supplies, there is no current movement in these goods.

Ester Gum.—A light demand is reported for this material. Stocks have recently been somewhat reduced. Prices firmly held.

Varnish Gums

While buying interest in spirit soluble gums continues brisk, suppliers are now unable to meet more than a small percentage of proffered orders, as supplies here are almost exhausted. Varnish makers continue to buy as much of the copals, Dammars and Kauris as they can within their sixty days' supply restrictions. Prices are still being strongly held and importers and other handlers are still awaiting announcement of the new price ceilings promised by OPA at the conferences held in New York last September.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Although there has been some improvement in the demand from cold water and plastic paint makers and also from floor covering manufacturers within the past week, paper coaters, constituting the largest consumers, are still limiting their purchases to relatively small amounts. Producers of domestic casein continue naming their individual highs of September 28-October 2 as their prices, but are obtaining little business at these figures which range from 19 cents to 21 cents for the 20-30 mesh. Little change is looked for in the situation until the expiration of Temporary Maximum Price Regulation No. 22 on December 3. Meanwhile OPA is deliberating what action to take toward establishing a permanent price ceiling, based largely upon the information that it ascertains from the questionnaires which it sent out at the outset of this month, inquiring about current production and stocks on hand. Argentine casein is a dead issue, in view of the refusal of the authorities to grant import permits, although large quantities of this material are waiting in Buenos Aires for cargo space and are still being offered on a basis of 7 cents per pound, cost and freight.

FATTY ACIDS . . . SYNTHETIC OILS

To Answer Your Raw Material Problems

Troubled by restrictions on domestic fats? Hampered by loss of imported oils? Then investigate the fatty acids and synthetic oils in the NEO-FAT line!

NEO-FATS . . . superior raw materials for a host of modern products . . . are available in the quantities you need, today!

These standardized materials, of uniformly high quality, include pure fatty acids, mixed fatty acids, special fatty acids prepared to your own specifications, and synthetic drying oils.

NEO-FATS are on the job now in American Industries. Some examples of outstanding NEO-FAT uses are shown here.

Discover for yourself — NOW — what these fatty acids and oils can do for *your* product. Write today for detailed information and samples of the NEO-FATS best suited for your requirements.

PAINTS AND VARNISHES

To replace imported drying oils easily and effectively, use Neo-Fat Synthetic Drying Oils. They produce varnishes which dry rapidly to a glossy film, with good water and alkali resistance.

LUBRICATING GREASES

For improved stability in your finished greases, we recommend our Lub-Base and animal fatty acids for soft greases; and High Melting-Point Neo-Fats for hard greases.

ALKYD RESINS

Alkyds made with Neo-Fat D-142 embody outstanding performance in every vital property, plus great economy, and meet today's specific alkyd requirements. There are also other Neo-Fats for use in every type of alkyd resin.

CHEMICALS

The availability of Neo-Fat Pure Fatty Acids has paved the way for the successful development of many new chemical products and compounds.

NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC RUBBER

We offer a wide choice of quality fatty acids for the compounding of natural rubber, and are also prepared to supply fatty acids to Rubber Reserve Corporation specifications for use in synthetic rubber.

SOAPS

Neo-Fat Double Distilled Cottonseed, Corn Oil, Soybean, Animal and other mixed fatty acids are the logical raw materials for modern soap manufacture. We can also prepare special mixtures of fatty acids to your individual requirements.

COSMETICS

The Neo-Fat line includes both pure and mixed fatty acids to meet the exacting requirements of the cosmetic industry.

VISIT THE ARMOUR BOOTH, NUMBER 132
at the National Chemical Exposition,
November 24-29, inclusive. Sherman Hotel
Chicago

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
Neo-Fat Division
1355 WEST 31ST STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FILAC
CLEAN SOLUBLE NITRATE FILM SCRAP
HORN, JEFFERYS & CO.
BURBANK, CALIFORNIA
"Available in Flakes"

Glues.—The demand for hide glues is far outrunning current production and suppliers of bone glue are also experiencing difficulty in meeting all orders, although factories making both kinds are operating day and night in an effort to keep pace with the call. In many instances, suppliers of hide glues are far behind their schedules in making deliveries on outstanding contracts. Some grades are virtually unobtainable. Prices are being strongly held on all descriptions.

72d—OPD—Year

Buy War Stamps

RED YELLOW **IRON OXIDES** BROWN BLACK
C. J. OSBORN CO., 132 Nassau Street, New York
Established 1889

COBALT OXIDE
COBALT SULPHATE
COBALT ACETATE
OTHER COBALT COMPOUNDS
CADMIUM SELENIDE REDS
BLACK IRON OXIDE
GREEN CHROMIUM OXIDE
BLACK ANTIMONY SULPHIDE
Both of the above meet Bureau of Standards Specifications and infra-red reflectance requirements.
CERAMIC COLOR AND CHEMICAL MFG. CO., 1000 13th St., New Brighton, Pa.

ZOPHAR
GILSONITE
ORE IS BOLD AND CLEAN. ALL SCREENED AT THE MINE
Melting points 275°, 305°, and 330° F.
Carload Shipments from Provo, Utah
L.C.L. Shipments from Brooklyn Warehouse
ZOPHAR MILLS, Inc.
Established 1846
112-26th STREET BROOKLYN, N. Y.

PRECISION
The known consistency of our Metallic Stearates is your guarantee of uniform performance.
METALLIC STEARATES OF KNOWN UNIFORMITY
WARWICK Chemical Company
MANUFACTURERS OF CHEMICALS
WEST WARWICK, RHODE ISLAND
580 FIFTH AVE., N. Y. C.
ROCK HILL, S. C.
© 1942 Warwick Chemical Co.

Minnesota Chemists Form N.D.A.C. Group

The Twin City group of the N.D.A.C chemists organization has been established with the following officers:—President, S. A. Thompson, of the Archer Daniels Midland Company; vice-president, P. E. Eddy, of the Minnesota Linseed Oil Paint Company; secretary-treasurer, George N. Walker, of the Minnesota Linseed Oil Paint Company.

The group plans to cooperate in technical work of the Northwestern Paint and Varnish Production Club, as the North Dakota N.D.A.C. group has done.

72d—OPD—Year

Prime of Warwick Chemical Gets Naval Commission

George E. Prime, plant superintendent for Warwick Chemical Company, West Warwick, R. I., for three years, has received a commission as lieutenant, junior grade, in the Naval Reserve. Lieut. Prime, a resident of Greenwood, R. I., is a graduate of the Rhode Island State College. He received a wristwatch from fellow employees before leaving for Chicago to take up his duties in the Navy.

72d—OPD—Year

Johnson, Nordin Join Dicalite Company

C. E. Johnson and H. E. Nordin, jr., have joined the Dicalite Company. They will be assigned to the New York office. Mr. Johnson, who graduated from Columbia University with a degree in chemical engineering, will do sales engineer work. He formerly was director of research for Reddi, Inc., this city. Mr. Nordin will cover the Eastern and Northeastern territory for the field technical force. He has more than fifteen years' experience in contact with the drycleaning industry.

72d—OPD—Year

Cleveland Paint Club Elects Elmer President

Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has elected the following officers:—President, Ralph Elmer of the Columbus Varnish Company; vice-president, Albert Batterman, of the Forbes Varnish Company; secretary, H. M. Wilcox of the Ferbert-Schorndorfer Company, and treasurer, R. A. Burtzlaff of the Forbes Varnish.

72d—OPD—Year

Memphis Paint Club Elects Hoffman President

Walter K. Hoffman, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, has been elected president of the Memphis Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. Other officers are:—Vice-president, W. T. Arrington, of the Southern Shellac Manufacturing Company; treasurer, C. Harry Pujol, of Phelan's Paints, Inc., and secretary, Joe King, of the Southern Shellac Manufacturing Company.

72d—OPD—Year

Louisville Paint Club Elects Kleier President

H. Kleier, of the Louisville Varnish Company, has been elected president of the Louisville Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. Other officers are:—Vice-president, E. P. Kelly, of the Peaslee-Gaulbert Paint & Varnish Company; secretary-treasurer, W. B. Tabler, of the Wm. B. Tabler Company.

72d—OPD—Year

Galvanizers Group to Hold Wartime Conference

The Galvanizers Committee, sponsored by the American Zinc Institute, will hold a meeting at the William Penn Hotel in Pittsburgh, Pa., November 20. Subjects for discussion include testing standards, substitute coatings, and wartime and peacetime practice, the entire program being designed to keep members informed on current problems and future trends.

72d—OPD—Year

N.Y. Production Club Installs Officers

John A. Murphy, of the Standard Varnish Works, has been installed as president of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club. Other officers installed were:—Vice-president, F. Grant Schleicher, of the W. D. Wilson Printing Inks Company; secretary, Frederick M. Damitz, National Varnish Products Company, and treasurer, Robert D. Bonney, Congoleum-Nairn, Inc.

72d—OPD—Year

Paint Coordinator

Major Irving Totten, formerly of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., who has been assigned to work in the standards and specification section of the conservation branch of the products division of Services of Supply. He is primarily serving in a coordinating position between the army and the WPB with respect to problems arising between the two agencies in the protective coatings field. He is stationed in the Pentagon building, Arlington, Va.

Folding Carton Makers Queries Answered by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

A series of questions and answers was made available by the Office of Price Administration November 11 to assist manufacturers of folding cartons, setup boxes, corrugated and fibre shipping cases and other paperboard products governed by maximum price regulation No. 187 on certain paperboard products, in applying the regulation.

THIS TRADE MARK GUARANTEES QUALITY
REGISTERED
GROUND CLAY
TAINTOR TRADING CO., Inc.
NEW YORK, N. Y

Shawnee
DRY COLORS
"Color Content Guaranteed"
Chrome Greens
Chrome Yellows
Toluidine Reds
Para Reds Iron Blues
Cadmium Colors
Lake Colors
Ultramarine Blue
KENTUCKY COLOR & CHEMICAL CO.
Incorporated
General Office and Works
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
Offices and Agents In Principal Cities
Distillers of Coal Tar Products

Obituaries

Prof. Otto P. M. Canis

Prof. Otto P. M. Canis, professor emeritus of botany and pharmacognosy at Rutgers University College of Pharmacy, Newark, N. J., died November 5 in a hospital in Brooklyn. He was seventy-two years old.

A native of Dresden, Mr. Canis came to the United States in 1887. He later opened the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Institute, since dissolve. In 1915 he went to Fordham University as a professor of botany and pharmacognosy, and in 1920 joined the faculty of Rutgers. He retired two years ago.

Surviving are two daughters and two son.

Henry J. Parrish

Henry James Parrish, long identified with the cottonseed industry, died recently in Memphis, Tenn. He was eighty-three years of age. Born in Rossville, Tenn., Mr. Parrish was educated at Marshall Institute. When he was nineteen, he went to Memphis to join the Gayoso Oil Works, remaining with that firm for fifty years. This company later merged with the National Cottonseed Products Company, the firm with which Mr. Parrish remained until he retired in 1929, as vice-president. He served as president of the National Cottonseed Products Association during 1908 and 1909.

Raymond A. Schultz

Raymond A. Schultz, president of the Reading Bone Fertilizer Company, Reading, Pa., died November 7. He was sixty-one years of age.

A native of Montgomery county, Pa., Mr. Schultz graduated from Perkiomen Seminary, Pennsburg, Pa., and served as secretary of the seminary from 1902 to 1912. He later entered the employ of the Reading Bone Fertilizer Company, of which his father was president. He served as secretary of the company for a period and upon the death of his father in 1926 succeeded to the presidency of the company.

Sruviving are his wife, three brothers and three sisters.

W. W. Starkey

Wilmer W. Starkey, vice-president and general manager of the George A. Kelly Company, wholesale druggist, Pittsburgh, Pa., with which firm he had been affiliated for forty years, died November 7. He was seventy years of age.

Born in Newtown, Bucks county, Pa., Mr. Starkey was affiliated with Robert Shoemaker Company, wholesale druggist, Philadelphia, from 1898 to 1902, the year in which he joined the George A. Kelley Company as assistant to the president. He was named vice-president in 1934. He served as vice-president of the National Wholesale Druggists Association in 1934.

Surviving are three sons.

John Helfrisch, chief chemist for ten years in the publishing laboratories of William Randolph Hearst, died in Ridgefield, N. J., November 11. He was sixty-four years old.

Paul R. Heymann, president and founder of the Ohio Plate Glass Company, died in Toledo, November 11, after an illness of two years. He was seventy-three years old.

Paul R. Jones, director and secretary of the Cities Service Company, this city, died in this city November 10. He was sixty-six years of age.

Thomas B. Judge, director and treasurer of the South Penn Oil Company, died in Oil City, Pa., November 10, after a short illness. He was seventy-three years old.

72d—OPD—Year

Anhydrous Soda Metasilicate Production Announced

The manufacture of anhydrous sodium metasilicate at its Chester, Pa., and Anderson, Ind., plants has been announced by the Philadelphia Quartz Company, Philadelphia. This product is called 'Metso' anhydrous, latest member of its line of 'Metso' cleaners. It is a technical grade of anhydrous sodium metasilicate without water of crystallization.

White and free-flowing, the anhydrous metasilicate is specially sized to reduce dustiness and to permit ready solubility. Of primary interest to fabricators of cleaning compounds for special purposes is its compatibility with soap, wetting agents, and other alkalis, such as caustic soda and phosphates of soda.

Commercial quantities are now being packed in wax lined barrels and fibre drums.

— OPD : 72d Year —

Chlorine Cylinder Shortage Can Be Prevented

The shortage of cylinders for chlorine, ammonia, carbon dioxide, and other compressed gases needed by many essential industries is becoming more and more acute, and, to prevent drastic restrictions in the distribution of these chemicals, all users and transportation companies must cooperate in returning the containers to the producers, warns R. J. Quinn, of the Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc. He added:—

No new cylinders can be obtained, and the number being diverted from civilian use by our war effort is constantly increasing. But if all concerned will keep the available supply in constant circulation, it should be possible to serve satisfactorily all important users of compressed gases. "To everyone who is helping in this vital task, we want to say 'Thanks for the Tanks.' "

72d—OPD—Year

Manganese Study Report Issued by Mines Bureau

OPD Washington Bureau

The Bureau of Mines has just issued a metallurgical report explaining the results of pyrometallurgical studies in the matte smelting of manganese oxide, carbonate or silicate ores with copper and iron sulfides.

Further information on the matte-smelting process is contained in Report of Investigations 3569, "Smelting of Manganese Oxide, Carbonate, or Silicate Ores with Copper and Iron Sulfides," by R. G. Knickerbocker and Virgil Miller, which may be obtained without cost from the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Chlorine-Alkali Industry Advisory Group Named

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of an advisory committee for the chlorine-alkali industry was announced November 9 by the War Production Board. John C. Leppart, of the Chemicals Branch was named the government presiding officer. Committee members are:—

A. B. Chadwick, Solvay Sales Corporation, New York; George S. Cooper, Diamond Alkali Company, Pittsburgh; Leland I. Doan, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.; R. W. Hooker, Hooker Electro-Chemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; S. W. Jacobs, Niagara Alkali Company, New York; John A. Kienle, Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., New York; Harold R. Murdock, Champion Paper & Fiber Company, Canton, N. C.; W. J. Murphy, American Potash & Chemical Corporation, New York; Louis Neuberg, Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation, New York; Ben Steele, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia; Irving H. Taylor, Michigan Alkali Company, New York; Daniel Townend, Fields Point Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I.; and Eli Winkler, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, and Southern Alkali Company, New York.

72d—OPD—Year

Leidy in Army

J. J. Leidy, the president and manager of J. J. Leidy Chemicals, distributor and jobber, as well as engaged in the drumming and storage of heavy products, with warehouse and office in Baltimore, has been drafted for service in the Army and has turned over the sales office management to Fred S. Mueller and the handling of the office business to J. M. Miller, his associates, with full authority to act.

— OPD : 72d Year —

Surmatis with Esselin

Joseph D. Surmatis has recently joined the research staff of Gustavus J. Esselen, Inc., consulting chemists, Boston. Prior to joining the Esselen organization, Mr. Surmatis had been, for the past two years, instructor in chemistry at the Pennsylvania State College and assistant to F. C. Whitmore, dean.

The Problem — *One of To-day's Vital Needs Is to Extend Supplies of Rubber and Latex* — **One Solution**

Resin and Lacquer Emulsions

—Developed to meet the need for *Substitutes*, *Extenders* and *Modifiers* for LATEX

VULPRENES—Solid Extenders and Substitutes

—for CRUDE, RECLAIMED and SYNTHETIC RUBBER

Resin and lacquer emulsions have been finding an ever-widening use in many industries. They have proved invaluable in replacing other materials in adhesives, modifiers, binders and fillers, grease proofing, waterproofing, sizing, impregnating, coating, color dispersions and innumerable other uses.

In the Rubber Industry these emulsions are being used today as *Latex Modifiers* and *Complete Latex Replacements* to extend, thicken, stabilize, increase penetration, improve resistance to acids, oils, and solvents; in *Coatings* to produce adherent pigmented or clear coatings on paper, fabric, and rubber and as intermediate coats for lacquer on rubberized cloth; in *Rubberizing* textiles; in *Latex Treated Papers* to increase strength and improve ageing; in *Adhesives*, for paper, for leather to cloth, and cloth to cloth.

These are just a few of the known applications in the rubber field. Undoubtedly in your own plant you will find many uses for these emulsions to improve your products and extend the supply of the vital materials, LATEX, RECLAIMS, and SYNTHETICS.

A Few of Our Products of Interest to the Rubber Industry

VULPRENE—A series of polymers designed to replace rubber for insulation, coatings, and moldings where the extreme flexibility, tensile strength, and abrasion resistance of rubber are not required. Available in a wide variety of modifications for individual requirements.

ALKYD 18 — An alkyd type resin emulsion which is non-yellowing and non-oxidizing. Film is water-white and non-tacky. Preferred where slight oxidizing action may be considered harmful to rubber. Extender for latex in coating, combining and impregnating processes.

EMULSION 58-8 — A series of emulsified elastomers containing up to 65% solids. Recommended for use as full latex replacements in impregnation and combining.

PIGMENT BASES—Concentrated aqueous dispersions of pigments in resin bases, available in all shades and viscosities, suitable for spreading, spraying, etc.

Also Acrylic, Vinyl, Maleic, Phenolic, Hydrocarbon, Ethyl Cellulose, Cellulose Acetate and Nitrate emulsions and solutions for various applications.

Our Technical Staff Will Be Glad to Help You Solve Your Problems
Write Today for any Additional Information You May Require on Our Products

AMERICAN RESINOUS CHEMICALS CORPORATION

Coatings • Pigment Dispersions • Resin, Wax, Lacquer Emulsions

MAIN OFFICE AND LABORATORIES: PEABODY, MASS.

Factory Branches: Newark, N. J. and Chicago, Ill.

KEYSTONE DRUM CO.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Manufacturers of

FIBRE DRUMS

Is pressing operations at its plants at

Elizabeth, N. J.

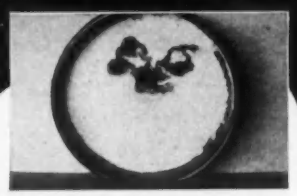
Radford, Va.

Pensacola, Fla.

To help compensate for loss by fire of the Butler, Pa. plant.

If we delay your shipments for a short time, please bear with us. We'll be at Top Speed again soon.

YOU CAN SEE the difference!



Unretouched photo above shows an accepted competitive Aluminum Stearate after screening.* 200 mesh screen retained 30%.

Same screen retains only 1½% of Metasap Aluminum Stearate.* Outstanding Laboratory Control is reason for Metasap's extreme fineness and uniformity.

SEE FOR YOURSELF!

Write today for free samples of Metasap Stearates and Palmitates. With the naked eye, you see the difference resulting from Metasap's time-tested policy of buying only finest fats, washing extra clean, checking at every stage of manufacture through *Laboratory* Control. Take advantage, too, of our outstanding Technical Service Department. We have the experience — use it to solve *your* problem. *10 gram sample used.

METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY, HARRISON, N. J.

CHICAGO BOSTON LOS ANGELES CEDARTOWN, GEORGIA

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY

Stearates Palmitates

OF ALUMINUM, CALCIUM, LEAD, ZINC

A Division of National Oil Products Company

Critical Materials Listed By Conservation Unit

—Continued from page 3

but supplies of which are currently in approximate balance with immediate demands. Group III—Materials which are used to some extent in the war effort, which are available in quantities exceeding demand and which are recommended as substitutes for scarcer materials.

Group I

The available supply of the following materials is inadequate for war and essential civilian uses and, in many cases, for war purposes alone. The secondary and scrap metals are each classified with the corresponding primary metal; in any given case the highest grades are the most critical and the secondary grades less critical. The order of listing has significance only in the case of metals.

Metals

List (a)—*Magnesium, *aluminum, *copper, *tin, *bronze, *brass cadmium, zinc (steel: plain carbon-H); (b)—*tantalum, beryllium, rhodium, lithium, iridum; (c) — *molybdenum, *nickel, *vanadium, *tungsten, cobalt, chromium, calcium silicon; (d) — *chrome-nickel stainless steel, *tool steel, *straight chrome stainless steel, SAE alloy steel, NE alloy steel, low phosphorous pig iron, alloy cast iron, wrought iron; (e)—steel products: *bars, *forgings, *seamless tubing, plates, wire rope, wire products, castings, structural piling, tinplate.

Plastics

Copolymers of vinyl acetate and vinyl chloride, ethyl cellulose, methyl methacrylate: molding compound sheet, phenolic laminates, phenolic laminated rodes, phenolic laminated tubes, phenolic molding compound, phenolic resins, polystyrene, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl butyral, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl formal, vulcanized fiber: heavy and some medium sheets,

Chemicals

Acrylic acid and acrylates, *acrylonitrile, alcohol: amyl, capryl, and butyl and lauryl; *aluminum trihydrate, aluminum chloride: anhydrous; ammonia and derivatives, anilin and derivatives, anthraquinone and derivatives, aromatic petroleum solvents, arsenic and derivatives, benzol and derivatives, bleaching powder, *butadiene, butyl acetate, calcium cyanamide and derivatives, calcium hypochlorite, chlorosulphonic acid, cobalt chemicals, copper chemicals, *cresols, cyanamide, diphenylamine, glycerol.

Iron oxide: synthetic yellow hydrated; lithium chemicals, mannitol, naphthalene and derivatives, naphthenic acids and derivatives, nitric acid, pentaerythritol, perchlorethylene, perchloric acid, *phenol and derivatives, phosphate: tricreasyl and triphenyl; phthalic anhydride and derivatives, silica gel, sodium nitrate, sorbitol, strontium chemicals *sulfamic acid, sulphur chlorides, *toluol and derivatives, trichlorethylene, urea, xylol, French process: zinc oxide,

Textiles and Fibers

Among the textile and fibres are:—Bristles: pig and hog: 2-inch and over, cotton, long staple and seed: SXP.; hemp seed, kapok, nylon.

Miscellaneous Products

Acrylic resins, *gar, *alumina: calcined, aluminum oxide abrasives; aluminum pigments, Asbestos: long fiber, babassu kernels, bauxite: restricted, carbon black; furnace, *castor beans, coke: petroleum, copra, corundum, cotton: chemical pulp and *linters, cryolite, aviation gasoline, graphite, mica: *block splittings oils: babassu, cashew nut shell, *castor, coconut, *oiticica, palm kernel, rapeseed, sperm, *tung.

Phenol - formaldehyde resins, polystyrene resins, pyrethrum, quartz crystals, *quinine refractories: kyanite: India chromite, rotenone, rubber: *chlorinated, *crude, *latex, scrap and reclaimed *synthetic, *shellacs, spodumene, talc: steatite, vinyl resins.

Group II

Materials that are essential to the war industries, but the supplies of which are not as limited as those in Group I. When one is considering the use of an item in Group II as a substitute for an item in Group I, their relative available quantity should be kept in mind, since substitution of a small tonnage material, as, for example, silver for copper, would, if continued indefinitely, soon exhaust the supply of the smaller tonnage material. The order of listing has significance only in the case of metals.

Metals

List (b)—Platinum, ruthenium, bismuth, mercury, antimony, silver; (c)—calcium, columbium, ferrotitianium, zirconium and alloys, silicon and alloys, silicomanganese, ferrosilicon, spiegeleisen; (d)—cast iron: malleable, gray cast; Pig Iron: except low, phosphorus; (e)—steel products: galvanized sheet, black and terne plate, sheet and strip, pipe, rails, reinforcing bars.

* Most critical.

Plastics

Cellulose acetate, cellulose acetate butyrate; cellulose nitrate, melamine resins, urea-formaldehyde resins, vinylidene chloride.

Chemicals

Acetic acid, acetic anhydride, acetone, alcohol: ethyl, isopropyl and methyl, atebrine for quinine, bromine, chlorates and perchlorates, chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents: except those in group I; chlorinated waxes.

Chlorine, chromium chemicals, citric acid, dichlorethyl ether, ethers, formaldehyde and paraformaldehyde, glycols, hydrogen chloride: anhydrous hexamethylene tetramine, iodine, ketones, lactic acid and lactates, maleic acid and anhydride, manganese chloride: anhydrous.

Mercury chemicals, molybdenum chemicals, nickel chemicals nitrocellulose, phosphorus, phosphorus oxychloride, phosphorous pentroxide, potassium permanganate, silver chemicals, sodium sulphide and tannic acid.

Textiles and Fibers

Among this are flax:—except seed and tow, and istle.

Miscellaneous Products

Albumin: blood, alkyd resins, alpha cellulose and wood pulp, cadmium pigments, caffein, cellophane, cellulose acetate, chrome pigments, cohune nuts and kernels, ester gums, fluorspar, halogenated hydrocarbon refrigerants, mercury pigments, molasses, natural gas, natural resins: except resin, oils: fish, fish liver, palm, pine, petroleum products; lubricating oil—Penn grade; refractories: high alumina, insulating brick, kyanite: domestic, silicon carbide, sillimanite; rutile, silicon carbide abrasives, tanning materials, tetraethyl lead, theobromine, urea-formaldehyde resins, vermiculite.

Group III

Materials that are available in significant quantities as substitutes for scarcer materials—unless supply is locally restricted by labor, manufacturing or transportation difficulties.

Metals

Ferroboron, ferromanganese, gold indium, led osmium, palladium, sodium.

Plastics

Casein, lignin.

Chemicals

Ammonia alum, aluminum sulphate: commercial, barium carbonate, borax, boric acid muriatic acid, camphor, caustic soda, chrome acid for plating, lead chemicals, nicotine sulphate, sodium aluminate, sodium silicates, sodium silicofluoride, zinc chemicals: except zinc oxide: French process.

Textiles and fibers

Among the textiles and fibers are short staple cotton, seed tow flax.

Miscellaneous products

Short fiber asbestos, asphalt, bauxite: unrestricted; bentonite, carbon black: except furnace, casein, ceramics, charcoal, clay: common coal, coaltar: hi-flash naphtha, solvent pitch cork, distomite, emery, feldspar, fiberboard, gilsonite glass, glues: animal, vegetable, gypsum and products, ilmenite, lead pigments: lignin: extender for plastics, linoleum paste, lime lithopone, mica: except block and splittings, oils: corn, cottonseed, linseed, neatsfoot, peanut, soybean, sunflower, tall, paper and products, petroleum products: aliphatic naphthas, crude oil, gasoline except aviation, lubricating oil: except Penn grade, red lead, refractories: fire clay, magnesite, olivine, silica, rosin and derivatives: except ester gums, salt, silica sand, soybean protein, starch: domestic, stones: granite, limestone, marble, slate, soapstone; sulphur, titanium pigments, tripoli, turpentine, vitamin "A" oils, wallboard, wood products: sawdust, wood fiber, wood flour, wood pulp: except alpha cellulose, zinc oxide: American process.

Supplementary List

Materials (not all in Group III) on which the inventory restrictions of priorities regulation No. 1 have been released.

Andalusite: domestic, ball clay, bentonite, borax, boric acid, caustic soda, coal and coal coke, diatomaceaus earth, dumortierite: domestic, feldspar, ilmenite, kaolin, kyanite: domestic, phosphate rock, pinite, pyrophyllite, salt, silicate of soda, sillimanite: domestic; soapstone, soda ash, spodumene, stoneware clay, sulphur, talc, waste paper.

Chemical Exposition In Chicago Nov. 24-29

—Continued from page 7

American Cyanamid Company, New York City.

"Raw Material Supplies and Plastics Manufacture," Arthur E. Petersen, chief of Organic Plastics and Resins Section, Materials Division, Chemical Branch, War Production Board, Washington.

"Paper and Paper Materials," Allen Abrams, vice-president in charge of Research and Development, Marathon Paper Mills Company, Rothschild, Wis.

Thursday, November 26

Joint meeting of the National Chemical Conference and the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society. Presiding, R. C. Newton, vice-president, Swift & Co., Chicago.

"The Electron Microscope in Relation to Chemical Research," V. K. Zworykin, associate director, Research Laboratories, RCA Manufacturing Company, Camden, N. J.

Friday, November 27

Symposium on the use of the electron miscroscope. Presiding, G. L. Clark, Department of Chemistry, University of Illinois.

All those working with the forty electron microscopes now in use (approximately 200) have been invited to participate. A section of the meeting hall will be set aside for guests of the exposition who will want to listen to the symposium.

Friday Afternoon November 27

Food and the Relation of Food to the Chemistry of Plants and the Soils.' Presiding, C. G. King, scientific director of the Nutrition Foundation, New York.

"The Soil and Crop Basis of Better Nutrition," L. A. Maynard, director of the School of Nutrition and the United States Plant Soil and Nutrition Laboratory, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

"Soil Fertility and the Human Species," A. W. Albrecht, chairman, Department of Soils, College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo.

Food and Nutrition as Related to War," C. G. King, sceintfic director of the Nutrition Foundation, New York.

Friday, November 27

Presiding, Victor Conquest, director of research for Armour & Co., Chicago.

'The Cyclotron and Its Uses in Research," P. Gerald Kruger, Department of Physics, University of Illinois.

Presiding, Calvin Yoran, chairman of the Chicago Rubber Group.

'Various Types of Thiokol." J. W. Crosby, sales manager, Thiokol Corporation, Trenton, N. J.

Saturday, November 28

A symposium on industrial war problems. Presiding, C. S. Miner, director of the Miner Laboratories, Chicago.

"Control of War Time Incendiaries," Ward V. Evans, professor of chemistry, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

"Waste Treatment in Industry as Related to War Economy," F. W. Mohlman, director of laboratories, Sanitary District of Chicago.

"The Salvage and Conservation of Chemicals in Industry," S. Donald Perlman, executive chemical director, Industrial Salvage Section, Conservation Division, War Production Board, Washington.

72d—OPD—Year

National Titanium Cited by F.T.C.

OPD Washington Bureau

Jacob Swimmer, trading as National Lacquer Manufacturing Company, and as National Titanium Company, Vernon, Calif., selling and distributing paint and paint products, is charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresentation. The respondent purchases waste paint which has been lost from spray guns in applying fresh paint to refrigerator boxes and other surfaces, which he reconditions into a product designated "Nitrosol."

The complaint charges that in letters and other advertising literature, he has represented his product as being "identical in formula and composition to the most expensively made brand of outside white paint;" that it "endures severest exposure to all climatic conditions without cracking, chipping or yellowing, and lasts practically a lifetime;" and that it is "unaffected by salt air, gases, chemical fumes and steam."

The complaint charges these representations are false and misleading and also charges that statements placed on the labels and in advertising circulars used by the respondent, purportedly showing the actual percentage of the various ingredients in his product, are not always accurate and that large percentages of water, in some instances 25 to 30 percent by weight, are not revealed. Twenty days are allowed the respondent for filing answer.

72d—OPD—Year

National Carbon to Operate N.C. Defense Plant

OPD Washington Bureau

Defense Plant Corporation has executed a contract with the National Carbon Company, Inc., New York, to provide for plant facilities in North Carolina, at a cost in excess of $500,000, Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones has announced. These facilities will be operated by National Carbon Company and title will remain in Defense Plant Corporation. Products to be manufactured at the plant are a military secret.

72d—OPD—Year

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 25

Zinc, oxide, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅞-	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
Prices on West Coast ½c. per lb. higher.			
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09 -	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾-	—
l,c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10 -	—
imported, gold seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	No prices	
green seal, bbls., ex whse.	lb.	No prices	
white seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	No prices	
USP, c.l., 50-lb. bgs.	lb.	.10½-	—

Zinc oxide prices in l.c.l. are ¼c. higher.

Lead-free add 5% and 35% leaded zinc oxide in car lots are ½c. per lb. higher delivered Pac. Cst., and in less car lots are ½c. per lb. higher ex whse. Pac. Cst.; 50% leaded is 5.6c. per lb. higher for car lots delivered Pac. Cst.

Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.32 -	.33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11 -	.12
precip., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.18
Stearate, tech., precip., or USP, ton lots.	lb.	.30 -	—
less than ton lots.	lb.	.31 -	.32
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.60 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35 -	—
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.85 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.60 -	—
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.10 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.85 -	—
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.80 -	—
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.80 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.55 -	—
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.05 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.80 -	—
Sulphide,[1] pure, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾-	—
barium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
magnesium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
Yellow (See Yellow, Zinc)			

Zinc sulphide delivered to Pac. Cst. is ¼c. per lb. higher for the pure and ½c. for the others.

Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.24 -	.25
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65 -	—
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.70 -	—
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06¼-	—
dlvd., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¼-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 -	—
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.	lb.	3.00 -	4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, gr., bbls., works.	ton.	75.00 -	100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80 -	2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials will appear next in the December 7 issue of OPD.

MARINCO BRAND

Original Producers of
MAGNESIUM SALTS
from SEA WATER

MARINE
MAGNESIUM
PRODUCTS CORPORATION

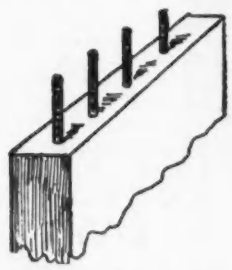
A dependable source of supply for
MAGNESIUM CARBONATES
HYDROXIDES OXIDES
(U.S.P. technical and special grades)
Main Office, Plant and Laboratories
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

NEW YORK OFFICE: Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc. 260 West Broadway
CHICAGO OFFICE: Harry Holland & Son, Inc. 400 W. Madison St.
ST. LOUIS OFFICE: G. S. Robins & Company 126 Chouteau Ave.

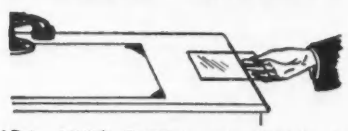
WATERGROUND MICA

Reinforces PAINT FILM

AS STEEL REINFORCES CONCRETE GIVING LONGER LIFE AND MORE FLEXIBILITY



Adds GREATER ADHESION



EVER TRY TO LIFT A SHEET OF GLASS FROM A SMOOTH TOP DESK?

MICA ADDS EXTRA ADHESION BECAUSE ITS FLAKES ARE FLAT

Resists MOISTURE

A valve like action permits moisture to escape but not to penetrate. Outside moisture can not press in. The Mica flakes flatten out against the surface.

WET GROUND MICA ASSOCIATION, Inc.
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

Factory, Bedford, Ohio

FERRO TALLATE DRIERS

Ferro Drier & Chemical Co. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ferro Enamel Corporation, world famous for product finishes and chemical manufacturing. Backed by years of experience FERRO Tallate Driers are uniform in quality.

CHARACTERISTICS

1. No high acid values. Reaction with basic pigments will not occur.
2. Stable in concentrated form or when diluted with spirits.
3. Contains some rosin acids.
4. Reasonable price.
5. Minimum discoloration of paints and varnishes.
6. Excellent drying activity.

SIX NOW AVAILABLE

FERRO Cobalt Liquid Tallate . . 6%
FERRO Cobalt Liquid Tallate . . 4%
FERRO Manganese Liquid Tallate 4%
FERRO Lead Liquid Tallate . . 16%
FERRO Zinc Liquid Tallate . . 5%
FERRO Calcium Liquid Tallate . 3%

We invite your comparison of FERRO Liquid Tallates with your present driers.

FERRO DRIER & CHEMICAL CO.
BEDFORD, OHIO
(Subsidiary of Ferro Enamel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio)

Sole Sales Agent **W. B. LAWSON, Inc.**
UNION COMMERCE BUILDING, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Paint Problems Answered By N.P.V.L.A. Experts

Problems concerning the paint and varnish industry submitted by members of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association to the headquarters staff for answers as part of the "convention-at-home" proceedings, were printed with "official" answers in OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER for November 2. Additional questions and answers in this symposium are given here:—

Reclaiming Enamels

Has a method been discovered for reclaiming enamels, other than by using vacuum or heat for removing the water?

There are two methods. One does not require vacuum but does require a modification of a three-roll mill. This method uses heat but not vacuum. The other method has to do with emulsifying the sludge and grinding or stabilizing it so that the water is removed.

Reclaiming Oxidizing Enamels

Can oxidized synthetic enamels be reclaimed and how?

Yes, in some cases, oxidizing type enamels—not oxidized enamels—may be reclaimed. After a synthetic enamel has been completely oxidized, it cannot be recovered, but an oxidizing type enamel, when properly collected in sludge form, usually can be reclaimed.

Rewriting Faulty Specifications

What progress has been made in having faulty specifications rewritten so that there is less of the human element in the testing procedure, and also in the future can these rather impossible specifications be prevented from appearing out of the various governmental agencies?

In justice to writers of specifications it should be emphasized that they do the best they can. Many government specifications are in excellent form and were adopted only after lengthy consideration by a board of qualified experts. Until fool-proof mechanical or chemical methods of test are developed, the human element will remain in the testing procedure. A wholesale review of specifications would probably not be very successful in producing revision. It would probably be much better to submit specific instances of specifications which should be changed, with the proper data and recommendations. We will bring these to the attention of the proper authorities.

Calcium Carbonates As Extenders

Now that selected calcium carbonates have been approved as an extender in O. D. enamels by army engineers after exhaustive tests, will you relate your experience with this raw material in exterior paints?

The action of the army engineers was probably based on extensive exposure tests. It no doubt will be noticed by other agencies which will probably give it proper consideration.

Ceiling Paint Vehicles

What is the best method of manufacturing large quantities of ceiling paint vehicle with a minimum of effort and yet assure uniformity?

You probably have reference to non-penetrating finishes of the thickened oil type. The best method of manufacturing depends upon the available equipment.

Q. B. Oiticica Oil

What is Q. B. oiticica oil?

The Q. B. is a designation of the manufacturer whom you should consult.

Exterior Use of Soluble Pigments

Is the use of extender pigments partially soluble in water advisable in outside paints?

Probably not, especially in substantial amounts. However, most extender pigments are not soluble in water, or contain but little water-soluble matter.

Preventing Labor Pirating

What can be done to prevent the United States Employment Service from pirating labor?

It is difficult to judge how best to answer this question without some knowledge of the case to which it refers. The War Manpower Commission has condemned the practice of scouting, advertising, and wage bidding of workers away from war industry plants. The transfer of workers from non-war industry plants to war industries, far from being designated as "pirating," is a part of the program of the War Manpower Commission under which the United States Employment Service works. Similarly, the recruitment of a worker who is not working at his best and highest skill is encouraged. Thus even within war industry, if a shipyard had a man employed at a relatively replaceable job, but that man was a skilled die cutter, he should be transferred to a true industry. We suggest that you consult with the manager of the United States Employment office nearest your plant to find out how best to solve the problem.

Extent of Women's Employment

What is the extent to which women have substituted for men in industry, particularly manufacturing operations, with facts covering hours, rates, average earnings, etc., for semi-skilled and skilled labor in various activities?

A British industry reports that more than 80 percent of industrial jobs can be done by women. For some jobs they are not fitted because heavy lifting or unusual physical strength is required. The War Manpower Commission estimates, however, more than 6,000,000 of the more than 20,000,000 who will be engaged in war industry will be women. Some plants have altered an industrial procedure in such a way as to minimize lifting, thus increasing the number of jobs women can perform. In general, the women work the same hours, for the same wages, for the same work, but details would vary so greatly from industry to industry, area to area, that it is difficult to answer that part of the question with reasonable brevity.

Is Labor Requisitioning Near

Is there a likelihood of vital industries requisitioning men from other fields, like paint industry?

Such a question presupposes a National Service Act, inasmuch as there is no such legislation at the present time. Since its form, should there be any, is yet unknown, it is difficult to answer such a question. It may be interesting to note in this regard that the government has classified all government agencies into a number of categories ranging from one to six, indicating in order of priority in their demand for manpower. One possibility in determining the relative priority could be set up. Nothing of that sort has been decided but its general framework is understood in connection with material priorities. One would assume the probability that the paint industry would not be at the top along with tank factories and airplane parts

—Continued on page 73

Paint Brushability Studied by N.Y. Group

With the purpose of establishing, if possible, a practicable mechanical means of increasing the brushability of a paint in correlatable and reproducible terms, subcommittee 29 of the technical committee of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club conducted a series of experiments over the past year. In a paper submitted to the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs too late to be included with those presented in OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER for October 26, the subcommittee summed up its incompleted work as follows:—

Data obtained on the use of the Krebs modified Stormer viscometer leave no doubt that the brushing properties of the various paints are closely associated with the slope of the curve of applied load versus paddle speed. The measurement of the slope of this curve given with the data obtained in actual brush applications.

Results obtained on the experimental laboratory brushing machine, as designed by D. H. Parker and H. G. Young, gave fairly good correlation, but there are a few "kinks" to be ironed out in the design and standardization.

The information obtained on the Hart brushing machine was inconclusive and deemed unsatisfactory as a means of ascertaining brushability.

The results of the work seem to indicate that the brushability of a paint could be determined by the Krebs modified Stormer and a numerical value given for brushability which would be reproducible.

One method would be to take the difference of the weight necessary to give 75 seconds and 25 seconds per hundred revolutions and use this value as the numerical figure that could be given for brushability of the paint.

Another method would be to determine the weights necessary to give readings of 75 seconds and 24 seconds per hundred revolutions. These values could be plotted reciprocal time versus weight in grams, and a straight line drawn between the points. The shorter the arm of the right triangle formed, the better the brushing. In this manner, a numerical figure could be given for the brushability of the paint.

72d—OPD—Year

Contribute to the U.S.O.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Canadian Flaxseed Purchased by American Crushers—Government Cotton Crop Estimate Reduced—Southern Crude Cottonseed Oil Offerings Light — General Market Firm

Small-lot transactions were still the general rule in the market for miscellaneous vegetable, animal and fish oils, fats and greases last week, and the volume of business closed in such quantities was apparently not of much importance. The tone of the market in general, however, remained firm in the absence of any increase in offerings. Many products are still scarce and in cases where supplies exist business was hampered by government restrictions.

A development of interest was the reported purchase of Canadian flaxseed for shipment to linseed oil producers in this vicinity whose supplies of Argentina seed, on which they usually operate, have been cut off by the war. The quantity of Canadian seed involved was put at 3,000,000 bushels. Further liberal purchases are expected later in the season.

Trading in the markets for cottonseed oil, soybean and lard futures continued quiet. The November government cotton crop estimate was approximately 490,000 bales smaller than in the previous month, but the indications continued to point to a heavy increase in the yield as compared with last season. The peanut crop estimate was also lower than in the previous month while the soybean figures were increased.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
191.3	191.3	191.7	171.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Babassu.—Quiet and steady. No oil consumed by margarin makers in September; same month last year 290,112 pounds.

Castor, Dehydrated.—Steady movement. Tone firm. Production in September 3,194,000 pounds; consumption 4,529,000 pounds.

Coconut. — Scarce and nominal. None consumed by margarin makers in September; last year 3,498,535 pounds.

Corn. — Offerings continued light. Market firm. November corn crop estimate 3,185,141,000 bushels, largest on record; crop last year, 2,672,541,000 bushels.

Cottonseed. — Fair movement of moderate lots. Quotations maintained.

Mustard.—Expressed oil in good request. Output moving steadily on contracts.

Oiticica.—Little available on spot. Inquiries noted. Tone firm.

Olive. — Quotations generally stationary. Tone steady. Fair request for edible oil.

Olive Foots.—Quiet in absence of offerings. Quotations nominal.

Palm.—Consumption curtailed by inadequate supplies. Tone firm.

Peanut.—Offerings still light, crude and refined. November peanut crop estimate 2,810,525,000 pounds; previous month 2,921,950,000 pounds; last year 1,476,845,000 pounds.

Rapeseed.—Offerings lacking. Market quiet and nominal.

Shortening, Vegetable. — Quotations generally held at previous levels. Trade fairly active.

Soybean.—Quiet here. Inquiry reported good in West and South. Offerings remained light on spot and nearby. November soybean crop estimate 209,953,000 bushels; previous month 200,701,000; last year 106,712,000. Crop this year extensively damaged in September by frosts.

Teaseed.—Scarce here and in other markets. Quotations nominal.

Wheat Germ.—Quotations stationary. Consumption steady. November wheat crop estimate 984,046,000 bushels, unchanged from previous month.

Flaxseed

A recent embargo against shipments of flaxseed from the farms to terminal points in the Northwest, due to congestion at the head of the lakes, caused a sharp decrease in receipts for a time. The embargo was partially lifted last week and marketing was resumed.

Although production of flaxseed this year is by far the largest on record, harvesting and threshing appear to have been practically completed. Arrivals of seed at Minneapolis since the opening of the season on September 1 have amounted to approximately 13,000,000 bushels, or 7,000,000 bushels more than in the same time last season.

Linseed oil mills in the vicinity of New York usually operate mainly on Argentina flaxseed. Shipments of seed from that country to the United States since January 1 show a decrease of fully 50 percent as compared with last year owing to the war and the lack of ocean tonnage.

There does not seem to be any difficulty ahead for local producers of linseed oil, however, as the decrease in supplies of Argentina seed promises to be offset by the heavy domestic production and a sharp increase in the output in Canada. Last week 3,000,000 bushels of Canadian seed were said to have been purchased by Eastern mills and additional supplies are available.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—November 13

Vegetable oils quiet. Corn oil, crude, mills, 12¾c. per pound; refined, edible oil, 15¼c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 15¾c. to 16c., less than car lots. Peanut oil, crude, 13c. to 13½c. per pound. Soybean oil, crude, 11¾c. per pound.

The market for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was quiet. Following is a soybean price record, per bushel, for the week:—

	High	Low	Closing Nov. 13	Closing Nov. 6
Dec.	$1.65¼	$1.62¼	$1.62¼	$1.64½
May	1.69	1.66	1.67⅜	1.66⅝

San Francisco—November 11

Vegetable oils quiet. Offerings light. Tone firm.

Castor.—Number 1 at 17c. per pound, Coast, drums; dehydrated, unbodied, 20c.; bodied, 21c. Offerings fair.

Chinawood.—A sale here at 38⅜c. per pound, tankcar, delivered East Coast. Nominal Pacific Coast quotation 37½c.

Cottonseed, Bleachable.—Quoted 14.15c. per pound, tankcars.

Soybean.—Crude, 12.65c. per pound, tankcars. Beans now arriving here and crushing to begin shortly.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Linseed Oil

Quiet and steady here. Advices from outside points also report quiet conditions.

Linseed Oil.—The local market had a fairly steady tone last week. Business continued rather slow. The movement to consumers on contracts was fair, but no increase was noted in the volume of new orders received. Weakness at one time in the seed market in the Northwest was apparently due to the reported purchases of 3,000,000 bushels of Canadian flaxseed for shipment to linseed oil mills in this vicinity. Later the tone of the flaxseed market was steadier. Demand for cash seed in the Northwest was good and increased offerings were well absorbed. The movement of oil into consuming channels appeared to be holding up well for this period, with the mills here and at other crushing centers still operating at capacity.

Minneapolis, Nov. 13.—Despite further restriction of civilian use of linseed oil, there was a slight increase in trade through the week ending today. Most all of the business was of the fill-in sort. Shipping instructions held fair to good, but mills did not have enough to care for their entire output of oil, so some increase in reserve supplies developed.

STEARIC ACID
OLEIC ACID
(Red Oil)
DISTILLED
FATTY ACIDS
Animal
and
Vegetable
RUFATS
(Hydrogenated
Fatty Acids)
WILSON & CO. INC.
WILSON-MARTIN DIV.
SNYDER AND SWANSON ST.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

STEARIC ACID
Single Pressed and Double Pressed
Available in either cake or flake form
Triple Pressed
IVORY BRAND
RED OIL
(OLEIC ACID)
RUBY OLEINE
BRAND (*distilled*)
STAR BRAND
(*saponified*)
CANARY BRAND
(*very pale yellow, especially suitable for best types of dry cleaners' soaps.*)
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Other Fatty Acids Upon Request

WOBURN
DEGREASING CO. OF N. J. Harrison, N. J.

Consult Us About Your Needs

* Registered U.S. Pat. Off.

Operations will continue to capacity to keep flax storage space open.

Quotations on tankcar lots, 12.2c. per pound; cooperage lots, 13.1c. per pound; warehouse lots, 13.5c. per pound, f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week	4,620,000	4,650,000
Since Sept. 1	57,120,000	52,980,000

San Francisco, Nov. 11.—Rather heavy contracting of linseed oil, some of it reported at fairly favorable prices, was seen in this market last week when consumers anticipated their needs for a period covering the next several months. Oil quoted:—Tankcars, 12.5c. per pound; drum car lots, ex mill, 12.9c.; drum lots, ex warehouse, 13.3c.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—Linseed oil quiet. Tankcar, 12.2c. per pound; drums, car lots, 13.1c.; drums, less car lots, 13.5c. per pound.

London, Nov. 13.—Linseed oil, 46s. 6d. per cwt.

Linseed Meal.—Local spot trade quiet owing to a lack of offerings, mills being sold ahead. Contract movement steady.

Minneapolis, Nov. 13.—Coupled with the unusual soybean situation, the linseed meal picture is decidedly hectic. Crushers are not quoting on supplies to be delivered before April 1, 1943, and resellers have the market to themselves. Feed mixers are getting a bit hysterical in their demand, and quotations on quick shipment are at a sharp premium. Apparently it is just as hard to buy soybean meal as it is to buy linseed meal, and the consuming trade is much perturbed over the outlook for high protein feeds to be used in mixing. Shipping instructions are much better than good and crushers have not a pound of meal on their floors.

Bulk linseed meal for December shipment quoted at $37.50 to $38 per ton; sacks, $3 per ton additional.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week	10,580,000	6,560,000
Since Sept. 1	122,970,000	106,682,000

Flaxseed

Flaxseed prices irregular in domestic markets. Receipts larger. Cash demand good. Considerable Canadian seed was reported sold to American crushers.

Minneapolis, Nov. 13.—Of course, the big item of news concerning flax was the purchase of 3,000,000 bushels of Canadian flax for shipment down the lakes to Eastern mills. This resulted in a decided slowing of the Northwestern demand for diversion point offerings, and futures dipped sharply because of December liquitation and stop-loss selling of December and May futures. Trade in cash seed locally was fairly active, with buyers taking the liberal daily offerings in good shape.

Trade in futures was quiet most of the week but increased sharply on Tuesday, when December volume gained notably on account of liquitation. Selling of the May was stimulated by the news that crushers were going to be able to purchase at least 10,000,000 bushels of Canadian seed through the season. In addition, the further restriction of civilian use of linseed oil helped to create bearish sentiment.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	Dec.	May
Saturday	$2.40	$2.43	$2.47⅛
Monday	2.40	2.42½	2.46¼
Tuesday	2.40	2.39	2.42⅝
Wednesday	*	...	...
Thursday	2.40	2.39	2.43⅜
Friday	2.44½	2.39¾	2.44½

* Holiday.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
This week	298,500	177,800	106,600	5,600
Since Sept. 1	12,987,900	5,954,285	1,268,500	997,300

Buenos Aires, Nov. 13.—Flaxseed, $1.24½ per bushel. Exports this week, 161,000 bushels, all to the United Kingdom. Total since January 1 as follows:—

To—	Bushels This year.	Last year.
United States	9,211,000	19,165,000
United Kingdom	2,199,000	2,412,000
Continent	805,000	977,000
Orders	.....	.....
Others	150,000	1,407,000
Totals	12,365,000	23,961,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	30,315,000
Previous week	27,528,000
Last year	28,843,000

Hull, Nov. 13.—Flaxseed, £23 per ton; Bombay, £26½.

Cottonseed Oil

Refined oil futures dull in the local market. Southern markets for crude oil and other products remained firm.

Cottonseed Oil.—The local situation lacked features of interest. Trading remained practically at a standstill, with the tone firm. The open interest in the market on November 10 was only 69 contracts compared with 74 in the previous week and 90 in the week before that. Crude oil continued firm at ceiling prices. Offerings were scarce in all parts of the South where the mills are still sold ahead.

Vegetable oils which compete with cottonseed oil continued to rule firm. There were reports of a good inquiry for soybean, corn and peanut oils, but few transactions were noted in the absence of any increase in offerings. The November government soybean crop estimate was increased about 9,250,000 bushels as compared with the previous month, while the peanut figures were reduced 111,425,000 pounds.

The cotton crop was officially estimated as of November 1 at 13,329,000 bales, showing a reduction of 489,000 bales as compared with the previous month. The quantity of cotton ginned to November 1 was 9,726,413 bales against 7,961,157 bales in the same time last season.

Trading in bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from November 9 to November 13, inclusive, comprised 3 contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks High.	Low.	Close.
March	....	....	13.95 bid
December	13.95	13.95	13.95 bid

Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—Cottonseed oil quiet. Refined, edible oil, 16½c. to 16¾c. per pound, drums, car lots; 17c. to 17¼c., drums, less than car lots.

Hull, Nov. 13.—Cottonseed oil, refined, 49s. per cwt.; crude, Egyptian, 39s. 7½d.

Cake and Meal.—Firm tone reported in all parts of the South. Offerings light. Inquiry good.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—Nov. 11

Demand for cottonseed and peanut meal is reported far in excess of the supply. Only about 10 percent of current output of meal is available for car lot shipments. The remainder is going in small lots to seed sellers on previous orders. The demand of feeders is active; for fertilizers light.

Where obtainable 8 percent cottonseed meal and 8:45 percent peanut meal are bringing $3.50 to $4 above the floor level prices, meaning that both cottonseed and peanut meals are bringing around $40 per ton mill points.

Memphis—November 12

Trading in crude cottonseed oil continues light and scattered at ceiling prices. Apparently all buyers are interested. Meal continues in keen demand; 41 percent, $39 per ton, Memphis. Bulk cake, $34.50 per ton, Valley basis. No peanut meal or peanut oil offering account of lack of peanuts. Some scattered sales crude soybean oil at 11¾c. per pound, mill points, practically any shipment. Sacked soybean meal, $43.50 per ton, December shipment; $42.50 per ton, January shipment, Decatur basis. Resale offerings light. Closing cottonseed meal quotations on Memphis exchange as follows:—

	Nov. 5	Nov. 12
December	$37.35@——	$38.00@——
January	37.25@37.70	38.25@——
March	37.00@37.50	37.90@38.35

Fatty Acids

Castor Oil.—Fatty acid consumers in market for moderate lots. Tone firm.

Coconut Oil.—Business limited by low supplies of raw material. Quotations nominal.

Cottonseed Oil.—Stocks in hands of consumers believed light. Inquiry fairly active.

Lauric Acid.—Raw material in light supply. Inquiry fair. Prices nominal.

Linseed Oil.—Moderate lots wanted by resin and soap makers. Market steady.

Palm Oil.—Firm in company with basic material. Fair demand.

Red Oil.—Steady contract movement. Raw material supplies still below normal.

Soybean Oil.—Fairly active inquiry from resin makers and other consumers.

Stearic Acid.—Output moving steadily on contracts. Raw material firm.

Tall Oil.—Production moving steadily on contracts previously placed. New business fairly active.

Chicago—November 13

Moderate movement of fatty acids is reported. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c.

to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c. to 15c., drums, car lots; 15c. to 15½c., drums, less car lots; coconut oil, distilled, 17½c. to 18c. per pound, tankcar; 18c. to 18½c., drums, car lots; 18½c. to 19c., drums, less car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c. to 15c., drums, car lots; 15c. to 15½c., drums, less car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3¾c. to 4c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Stocks light here. Market firm though quieter. Primary offerings limited.

Menhaden.—Refined oil quotations maintained. Spot stocks light or moderate. Purchases confined to small quantities.

Sardine.—Fair small-lot inquiry for refined. No burdensome supplies. Market firm.

Sperm.—Under complete allocation. Trade quieter. Prices maintained.

Whale.—No broadening of inquiry for refined. Stocks light. Tone steady.

Markets at Other Centers

Baltimore—Nov. 11

Menhaden oil continues quiet, no sales being reported and a lack of offerings noted. Meanwhile the fishing companies located on the North Carolina coast are operating, having been engaged in the work ever since the first of the month, though, with what success, has not been announced. The belief prevails, however, that the fishing has not proved especially productive so far, and there have been intervals when the weather interferred more or less with activities. The belief prevails that the government intends to take over some more of the craft, so that the outlook for substantial additions to the supply of oil is not especially encouraging. Refined oil holds to the ceiling; 10.9 cents per pound for light pressed and 11.9 cents for bleached.

San Francisco—November 11

Crude sardine oil up to the ceiling, 66.75c. per gallon; over 150 tanks sold here, Monterey and San Pedro. Southern California fishing very good. San Francisco and Monterey fishing especially poor the last two or three weeks. Less than 2,000 tons turned in at the two ports week ended November 5; Southern California accounted for better than 20,000 tons.

Trade estimates place the quantity of oil now accounted for in contract at close to 1,500 tankcars. In fact, it would not be too surprising if this turned out to be a figure close to the entire production of this season, which might mean that there will be little more oil available for sale out of first hands. The catch of fish to date is running considerably behind last season.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Quotations maintained at former levels. Tone firm. No pressure of offerings though some grades apparently in better supply.

Lard.—Local tone firm in company with Western situation.—Fair inquiry. Supplies generally light or moderate.

Stearin.—Offerings still light and market quiet. Inquiries noted. Tone firm.

Tallow.—Steady contract movement to local and other buyers. Offerings still generally light on spot. Inquiry fairly active for all grades. Ceiling prices the rule.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—Business is a little more active in fats and greases. Choice white grease, 8⅞c. per pound; stearin, prime, 10.61c. per pound; inedible tallow, prime, 8⅝c. per pound. Following is a lard price record, per 100 pounds, for the week:—

	High	Low	Closing Nov. 13	Closing Nov. 6
Dec.	$13.80	$13.80	$13.80	$13.80
May	13.80	13.80	13.80	13.80

Animal Oils

Degras.—Quotations stationary. Tone firm. Supplies light or moderate. Trade fairly active.

Lard.—Consumers in market for moderate lots for prompt shipment. Prices maintained. Tone firm.

Neatsfoot.—Supplies generally light. Raw material firm. Inquiry fairly active.

Oleo.—Fairly active inquiry from local and outside buyers. Spot stocks light. Market firm.

Tallow.—Firm with raw material. Business routine.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—Animal oils fairly active. Lard oil, No. 1, 14¼c. to 14½c. per pound; oleo oil, extra, 13c. to 13¼c. per pound; tallow oil, acidless, 13¾c. to 14c.

Waxes

The Office of Price Administration on November 7 established definite dollars-and-cents price ceilings on beeswax, candelilla, carnauba, and ouricury waxes, ending at a stroke of the Henderson pen all the uncertainty that had beset wax dealers for months.

On beeswax, prices established on crude material ranged from 37½c. to 44c. per pound in quantities of a ton or more, according to source of supplies and on the basis of wax being non sun-bleachable or sun-bleachable. The schedule was set up on bricks, discs, slabs, rounds and squares.

On candelilla wax, ton lots or more of crude were 38c. per pound; and refined, 44c.

On carnauba wax, the usual trade designations of quality were adopted and the price of lump or flake material ranged from 71¼c. to 83¼c. per pound on the basis of ton or more quantities and according to quality.

On ouricury wax, the price in ton lots or more ranged 48¼c. to 49½c. per pound, according to brand, with refined named at 62c.

All prices were f.o.b. New York City. Schedules on quantities from one pound up to a ton were set up on the basis of differentials chargeable over the basic quotations on ton lots or more.

For further details, see news columns in this issue. For a complete schedule of prices, consult the Prices Current.

72d—OPD—Year

Imported Wax Prices Established

—Continued from page 5

Terms in the order are defined as follows:—

"Carnauba wax" includes all commercial grades of the exudation product from the leaves of the carnauba palm tree (corypha cerifera) grown in Brazil and adjacent South American countries.

"Ouricury wax" includes all commercial grades of the exudation product from the fronds or leaves of the oricury palm tree (syageus cororata).

"Candelilla wax" is the product of the candelilla weed (euphorbia antisyphilitica).

"Beeswax" includes the following commercial grades of any wax excreted by bees; imported sun-bleachable, non-sub-bleachable and African; and domestic crude, light capping, refined and bleached.

"Trading price" is the price allowed by beekeepers' supply houses to beekeepers for beeswax in a barter transaction in which beeswax is traded for beekeeping equipment.

"One ton" means 2,000 pounds."

Prices established in the OPA order will be found listed in the current Price Section of the REPORTER. Prices set for brands, under the provisions of the order, follow:—

	Lump or flake in cents per pound	Powdered in cents per pound 20 mesh	50 mesh	100/120 mesh
Franklin brand No. 1	51.75	56.75	57.25	57.75
Franklin brand No. 2	49.50	54.50	55.00	55.50
Gabrielle & Bloise and all other brands.	48.50	53.50	54.00	54.50

72d—OPD—Year

Sponges Prices Set

OPD Washington Bureau

Maximum prices of packers and distributors for sponges were reduced approximately 15 to 20 percent from the individual seller's March ceilings in a new regulation which sets specific dollars and cents peak prices for packers and distributors, the Office of Price Administration announced November 12.

Ceiling prices set on two of the thirteen common grades of sponges at both packer and distributor levels are as follows on a per pound basis:—

	Packers	Distributors
Rock Island wool No. 1 B. C forms and cuts mixed (1 to 10 sponges to the pound).	$10.50	$12.90
Florida yellow, No. 1 and 2 (1 to 10 sponges to the pound)	5.15	6.25

72d—OPD—Year

Linseed Oil Statistics Report for July Quarter

Linseed oil statistics for the third quarter, as reported by the Flex Institute, follows:—

	Gallons.
Stocks, June 30	30,082,000
Production, July-Aug.-Sept.	30,015,066
Less stocks on hand Sept. 30	32,383,866
Consumption July-Aug.-Sept.	27,713,200

72d—OPD—Year

Sinplex Chemical Corporation, this city, has filed certificates of voluntary dissolution in the office of the Secretary of New York State.

Margarin Production Increased in September

Production of margarin during September amounted to 40,346,283 pounds, as compared with 38,494,683 pounds in the previous month and 34,215,439 pounds in the same month last year, according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington. A comparison of production in September with the same month last year follows:—

	Pounds 1942	1941
Production of uncolored margarin	*30,344,490	‡32,867,535
Withdrawn tax-paid	29,458,636	33,040,147

Ingredients used in the production of colored and uncolored margarin in September, 1942, compared with September, 1941, follows:—

In Uncolored Margarin

	Pounds 1942	1941
Babassu oil	.....	289,702
Butter flavor	314	.....
Butter culture	34	.....
Citric acid	.....	260
Coconut oil	.....	3,492,765
Corn oil	142,198	42,460
Cottonseed oil	12,459,044	12,507,893
Cottonseed stearin	62,390	.....
Derivatve of glycerin	59,559	72,595
Diacetyl	101	30
Emulsol	.....	978
Lecithin	19,850	16,474
Milk	5,669,189	6,000,190
Monostearin	9,465	14,524
Neutral lard	703,570	541,588
Oleo oil	2,057,310	1,762,162
Oleo stearin	214,652	355,783
Oleo stearin oil	.....	131,295
Oleo stock	307,669	215,448
Palm oil	.....	885,026
Palm kernel oil	.....	499,392
Peanut oil	75,115	181,337
Salt	996,499	1,124,875
Soda benzoate	15,982	14,579
Soybean oil	8,289,494	5,797,112
Soybean stearine	.....	595
Tallow	24,100	.....
Vitamin concentrate	5,423	6,485
Total	31,111,958	33,953,843
Production of colored margarin	†9,269,683	256,524
Withdrawn tax-paid	78,718	55,134

In Colored Margarin

Babassu oil	.....	410
Butter flavor	1	4
Coconut oil	.....	81,050
Color	5,770	274
Corn oil	19	34
Cottonseed oil	1,028,079	16,670
Derivative of glycerin	11,585	341
Diacetyl	60	.....
Lecithin	3,748	39
Milk	1,473,520	44,276
Monostearin	262	208
Neutral lard	31,385	2,276
Oleo oil	159,535	33,557
Oleo stearin	136	.....
Oleo stock	27,172	4,421
Palm oil	.....	19,787
Peanut oil	2	73
Salt	277,555	8,447
Soda benzoate	6,091	118
Soybean oil	6,206,724	49,509
Vitamin concentrate	2,801	12
Total	9,234,325	261,596

* Of the amount produced 20,947 pounds were reworked.

† Of the amount produced 80,140 pounds were reworked.

‡ Of the amount produced, 332 pounds were reworked.

Note.—The figures for September, 1942, and September, 1941, are subject to revision until published in the commissioner's annual report.

72d—OPD—Year

Affiliated Chemical Corporation, this city, has filed certificates of voluntary dissolution in the office of the Secretary of New York State.

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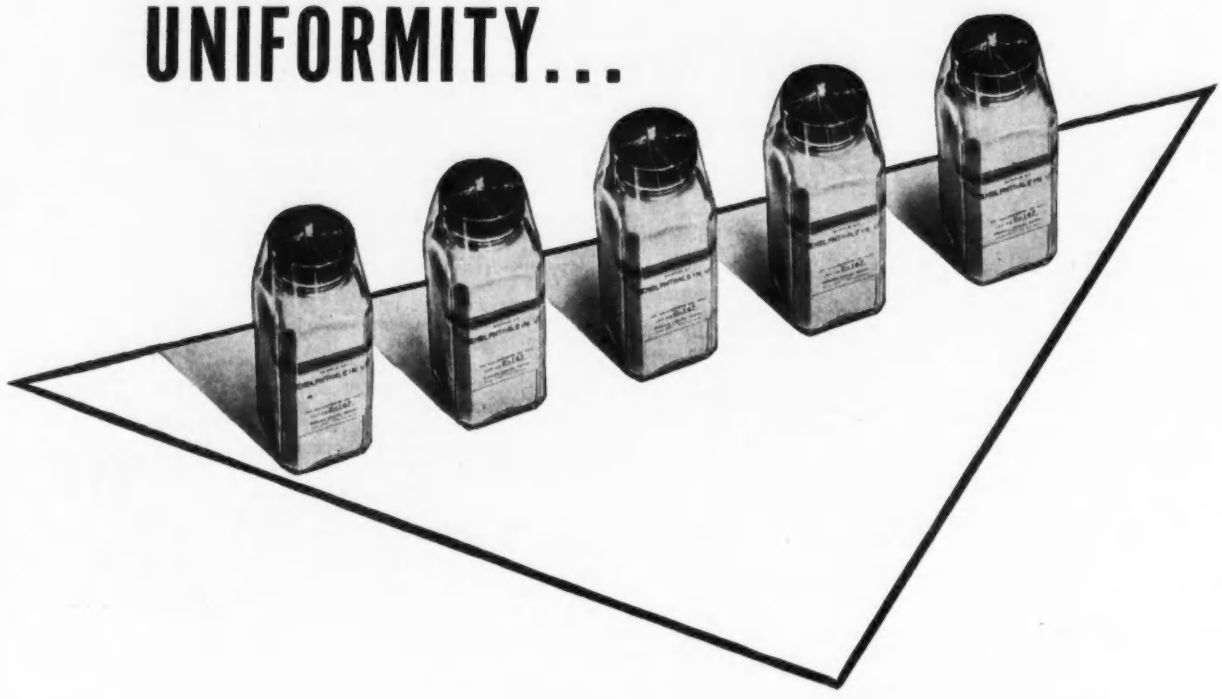

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

OPA Sets Area Price Ceilings on Blackstrap Molasses—WPB Provides for More Efficient Glycerin Recovery—Potash And Soda Citrate Deliveries Curtailed

Civilian and military necessities kept demand bubbling hotly in the market for drugs and fine chemicals last week. The drive for supplies was unceasing and maintained sales volume at peak position throughout the period. Furthermore, as more and more United States military forces are actually doing their job in combat areas—the latest being in Morocco and Algeria, now under control of our forces—the need for medical supplies is likely to curtail stocks of remedial agents available for purely civilian use.

Federal regulatory orders continued to pour forth, though there are fewer affecting this market than had been the case recently. In the main, the Office of Price Administration act of setting up ceilings on blackstrap molasses, and the War Production Board order concerning more efficient recovery of glycerin tells the story. Details will be found in the news columns of this issue.

Of importance was the definite curtailment of a leading producer's November-December deliveries of soda and potash citrate, and of iron-ammonia citrate to 50 percent of deliveries in the corresponding months of 1941. This was forced by the reduction of citric acid stocks for manufacturing purposes.

A problem of some difficulty is that of prices on commodities sold in drums. No uniform practice has been worked out except that all sellers will institute a deposit charge on drums shipped, credited on return. Most price schedules had been on a drum inclusive basis, the price schedules for which are out of line when a change to "drums extra and returnable" is made.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
237.1	237.1	237.1	226.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acetaldehyde.—Steady to firm. Demand on ordinary basis at about normal value. Prices well maintained. Lack sign of change.

Acetamide.—Inquiry upped moderately in very firm market. No surplus stocks at present. Outlook favorable for good business.

Acetanilide.—Demand forges ahead at excellent speed and in advanced gear. Undertones definitely reflect strength governing raw material position.

Acetoacetanilide.—Steady to firm. More prompt delivery goods wanted. Producers lack important surplus of supplies.

Acetone.—Grows scarcer. Recent surplus of supply succeeded by growing tightness of reserve. Prices completely stable under benefit of price ceiling.

Acetophenetidin.—Call persists actively and aggressively. Keeps market undertones notable for strength. Little competition possible under current conditions.

Acid, Acetic.—USP goods receive steady, well sustained consumer demand. Volume mainly satisfactory. Reserves in fair shape. No real surplus.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic.—Buying active. Not only seasonal but under stimulation of conditions stemming from war time requirements. Prices firm. Output controlled by available raw material.

Acid, Ascorbic.—Good business done and more in sight. No possible letdown in needs for all accounts—civilian and military. Prices low and favorable.

Acid, Benzoic.—Most pressing requirements being supplied with fair degree of promptness. No surplus supply possible on basis current production.

Acid, Boric.—Outlook fairly favorable. Consumption likely to hold at excellent levels. Reserves, both producer and consumer, in fair shape.

Acid, Camphoric.—Definitely short to point of being practically nominal. Quoted on spot but not much more than quotations are available.

Acid, Citric.—Conditions suggest that current restriction of deliveries to 50 percent of monthly shipments during November and December, 1941, likely to continue. Conceivable that restrictions could get worse before they grow better. Civilian use likely to be shelved further.

Acid, Gallic.—Quiet as to market developments but eternally scarce under restricted supplies, raw material.

Trade Could Follow The Flag

The flag of the United States flies today over Morocco and Algeria after a 76-hour blitzkreig destined to establish embarkation points for the invasion of Europe where the Axis is softest—the south shore of the European continent. Tunisia, a French protectorate, will be next to fall to the Americans.

Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia are countries that before the war did large business with the United States in a restricted number of materials now of critical importance. These materials are crude glycerin, argols, calcium tartrate and mineral strontium carbonate. The grand total of these goods exported to the United States in 1939 was 6,917,196 pounds, valued at $451,302. Of the total, but 22,487 pounds were strontium carbonate.

Argols and calcium tartrate are raw materials for making tartaric acid, while refined glycerin is produced from the crude article. Acute scarcity of tartaric acid exists now and the need for glycerin was never greater.

Hence, it is not impossible that a resumption of exports of argols, calcium tartrate and crude glycerin may follow the arrival of the United States flag on the southern shore of the Mediterranean Sea where it washes the shores of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia.

Association Meetings

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Hotel Roosevelt, this city, December 7 and 8.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Other Esters to Meet Individual Requirements

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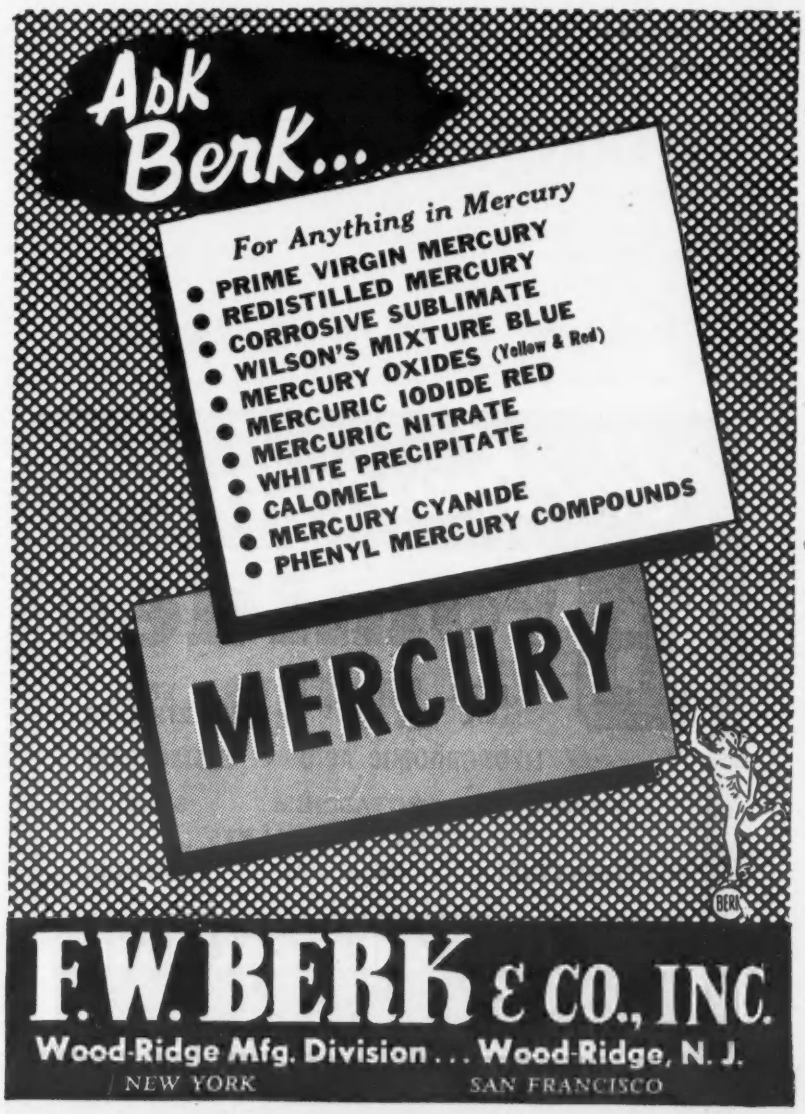

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ATLAS
Brief facts . . .
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1. Narrow Humectant Range
2. Non-Volatility
3. High Viscosity
4. Chemical Stability
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about ARLEX*
From the Chemical Viewpoint
1. Polyhydroxylic character
2. Neutral reaction
3. Virtual absence of reducing substances
4. Stability to light and air
5. Does not decompose to acrolein
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
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Eastern Sales Office: 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

Demand ahead of supply by many steps.

Acid, Gluconic.—Steady absorption of offerings the rule. Firm undertones. Little competition. Demand an improvement over previous week.

Acid, Hydriodic.—Stabilized under influence of normal request and fairly ample stocks, raw material.

Acid, Hydrobromic.—No possible chance of expansion in stocks. Most needs met with fair promptness.

Acid, Hypophosphorous. — Activity up along jobbing lines. Market unceasingly firm in absence of even signs of important competition, actual or potential.

Acid, Mandelic. — Business good. Volume up to recent levels. Firm undertone and steady prices continue to govern market.

Acid, Muriatic.—Business in chemically pure material stable but routine last week. Prices lack competitive influences.

Acid, Nicotinic.—National needs tend to mount. Production pressed each day. Prices lack further change. Tendency was downward for long time.

Acid, Nicotinic Amide.—Inquiry up considerably and sales tend to gain.

Acid, Phosphoric.—Many laboratories toy with producing satisfactory substitute for more than scarce citric acid. Success will mean lots of business.

Acid, Pyrogallic.—Little chance for production to spurt. Raw material—or lack of it—real bottleneck. Market exists for every pound as produced.

Acid, Salicylic.—Production kept under wraps by insufficient raw material. Little change for improvement in supply. Demand excellent. Prices firm.

Acid, Tannic.—Demand at high speed encounters production in low gear. Controlling element is raw material availability—which is poor.

Acid, Tartaric.—Strong market. Deliveries restricted. Hard to increase same. Wonder what became of process that made tartaric acid from corn? Virtually a year since discovery was reported.

Adeps Lanae.—Strengthening slowly but steadily. Competition gets less aggressive. Equalization of prices seems in offing. Fair call.

Agar.—Domestic production nowhere meets domestic needs. Substitutions likely to gain in importance.

Alcohol.—On and after November 14, deliveries in drums likely to cease. Packaging to be in barrels. Means virtually a 4c. advance over the current quotations in drums. Pure ethyl won't be affected. Also, special solvent (proprietary solvent alcohol). Where drums are retained, special charge assuring return inevitable. Practice of all producers uncertain as yet.

Aloin.—Rather slow market last week. Mainly of jobbing persuasion. No easing of prices.

Aminopyrene. — Excellent activity assures firm to strong price position.

Ammonia Benzoate.—Far from anything like a spot surplus. Strong, almost nominal position in many quarters.

Ammonia Chloride.—Reasonably active. Subject to some sales restrictions.

Ammonia Citrate.—No official curtailment, November and December deliveries. Large orders more than likely to be trimmed down, however.

Ammonia Hypophosphite. — Under some curtailment but still available in fair but not large quantities. Steady to firm price position.

Ammonia Phosphate.—Steady movement. Moderate reserves. Good inquiry.

Ammonia Salicylate. — Production under raw material situation influencing outturn of all salicylates. Fair spot market activity.

Amyl Acetate.—No surplus supply. Ready absorption of most offerings.

Amyl Chloride.—Steady movement at full market prices. Moderate reserves.

Amyl Ether.—Call well up to that of recent date. Satisfactory. Firm prices.

Amyl Naphthalenes. — Deliveries fair. Distribution indicates good call. Steady to firm spot prices.

Amylene. — Producers' schedule continued intact. Apparently stable market.

Antipyrene. — Steady attrition of stocks keeps reserves conservative. Firm, stabilized market, all directions.

Honored by A.D.M.A.

Leslie Harrop, general counsel for the American Drug Manufacturers Association (right) is presented a watch on behalf of the association by Carson Frailey, executive vice-president, in appreciation of his services with the association on the eve of his leaving to accept a commission in the Army as Lieutenant Colonel.

Apomorphine. — Supply dependent on raw material divertable to production. Other morphine derivatives taking liberally to opium stocks.

Barbital.—Demand in its ordinary routine rut, but exceptionally steady. Prices show no weakness.

Benzocaine.—Needs of buyers have risen moderately. Creates market of firmer undertone and price.

Betanaphthol. — All forms steady. Call well maintained at recent volume. Prices have very firm undertones.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—Forcasted action by Federal authority still in formative stage. Program would reduce supplies of metal for bismuth salt manufacture.

Brucine.—Scarcity here. Very real. Any material importable would find buyers.

Butyl Acetate.—Stabilized and normally active in terms of recent consumption.

Butyl Aldehyde.—No surplus of supply. Firm and well stabilized price and call.

Butyl Chloride. — Steady to firm under equally steady consumption by leading manufacturing consumers.

Cadmium. — No further developments from governmental quarters. Entire setup arranged to further supplying of war-born needs. Firm and stable market.

Caffeine. — Consumption excellent. Wide spread between prices which producers can get under Office of Price Administration regulations and rules.

Calcium Bromide.—No more than normally active market. Strong undertones, none the less, in absence of stocks to create competition.

Calcium Gluconate. — Inquires upped conservatively, some quarters. All sellers report satisfactory business.

Calcium Phosphate. — Medicinal item steady to firm. Routine but well maintained volume of sales. Prices stabilized.

Calcium Sulphocarbolate. — Movement very fair. Keeps reserves stocks down. Quotations lack sign of change.

Camphor.—Hight cost, Jap gum, curtails sales possibilities. Synthetic U.S.P. and technical camphor filling manufacturers' needs amazingly well. One producer now. In World War I scores attempted production.

Castor Oil.—Strong market backed by questionable size of future raw material supplies. Movement of beans to spot rising problem.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—Castor oil sellers having difficulty with supplies. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 12¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Chloroform.—No letdown in strong, active position. Production on fairly good basis. Prices well maintained.

Chloral Hydrate.—Military needs getting prompt supply. Civilian needs

An Important New Vitamin D Development

HY-DEE

Irradiated Yeast Powder

24,000 U. S. P. UNITS VITAMIN D PER GRAM

(24,000,000 UNITS PER KILO) (1,500 U. S. P. UNITS PER GRAIN)

TODAY, for the first time, the PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY can secure the many advantages of a high-potency VITAMIN D POWDER in the form of IRRADIATED DRY YEAST produced by the Steenbock Process, under license from the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation.

ONLY ⅓ grain of this highly potent and highly stable product is required to provide the usual 500 U.S.P. units of VITAMIN D in the daily intake.

THIS development is of special interest to all manufacturers of vitamin and mineral combinations, particularly where calcium and phosphorus are used. IDEAL for all plain and coated TABLETS, CAPSULES and POWDER MIXTURES.

Hy-Dee Irradiated Yeast Powder Is Shipped in One, Ten and Twenty-Five Kilo Containers.

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Also, Do You Know That—

FLEISCHMANN'S PURE DRY BREWERS' YEASTS

Types 50-B, 90-B and 200-B fully meet the new U.S.P. specifications for "DRIED BREWERS' YEAST," and in fact have higher vitamin potencies.

STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED
595 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Please send sample of Fleischmann's Hy-Dee Irradiated Yeast Powder, with quotations and copy of license agreement.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

State.....

covered fairly well. No surplus stocks, distributors' hands.

Cinchophen.—Stabilized on price basis in effect, some time. Demand also stabilized and satisfactory.

Cocaine.—One of few articles in which growing scarcity is not reported. To date, raw material has reached here satisfactorily.

Codeine.—In addition to important deliveries to armed forces, civilian needs of seasonal sort show rising tendencies.

Collodion.—Little competition. Fairly prompt deliveries. First undertones. Moderate stocks, all directions.

Copper Iodide.—Probably subject to allocation prevailing on most copper derivatives. At least, could be.

Corn Syrup.—National consumption at high levels. Taking place formerly dominated by sugar. Strong, stable market.

Coumarin.—Tendency to emphasize industrial possibilities, this material, noted. Normal consumption accounting for almost total production.

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Boiling range 79-82° C.
Steam distills at 76°C. (16% water)
Specific Gravity .782-.785 at 20° C.

Miscible with water, ethyl alcohol, ethyl acetate, carbon tetrachloride, acetone, ether, and most gums. Insoluble in most hydrocarbons, such as the paraffin series. Used for synthesis of Vitamin B_1 and pyrimidines, and as an extracting agent to remove impurities from oils and waxes.

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NIACET CHEMICALS CORPORATION 4703 PINE AVE., NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

Cream of Tartar.—Activity maintained at late levels. Firm undertones show no sign of early change.

Creosote.—Demand mounts along seasonal lines. Little chance of sufficient stocks being available throughout Winter months.

Diamyl Phthalate.—Producer gives evidence of continued price stability. No change in values for long time past.

Diamyl Sulphate—Being absorbed in quantities that count much in maintaining steady market position.

Diamylamine — Present values in force for long time. No sign of basic change.

Dover's Powder—Stocks of ipecac continue on short side. High prices at source and low ceilings on spot complicate situation. Opium position fairly satisfactory now.

Emetine—Held to strong position by difficulties surrounding raw material replacements.

Ephedrine — Seasonal demand in ful swing. Active market. Deliveries fair.

Epsom Salts—Market ruggedly firm and normally active at full prices. Supplies meeting test of demand very well.

Ether—All forms firm. All kinds in excellent request. Virtually no signs of local competition. Prices fully maintained.

Fish Liver Oils—Stocks large. Market weak. Sellers generally not inclined to reveal selling prices. Far under unofficial ceiling.

San Francisco, Nov. 11.—Quicksilver steady and unchanged. Considerable amount of inquiry. Trade opinion strongly bears out supposition larger producers in West are fairly well sold ahead; in some cases well into next year. Small mines, however, keeping the spot situation fairly well supplied. Quoted at $191 to $192 per flask.

Formaldehyde — Absorption raw material at high rate. Factory output in high gear. Market strong but full stabilized.

Glycerin — War Production Board order M-193 sets up standards of production efficiency in recovering glycerin in soap, fats, splittings, and glycerin refining industries for the purpose of increasing domestic glycerine production 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 pounds a year. Details elsewhere, this issue. Nothing new on long talked-of price roll-back on glycerin. Production and sales conditions remain about the same.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—Glycerin prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Glycine. — The medicinal article steady to firm and reasonably active. Prices seem well stabilized. Supply appeared adequate.

Homatropine. — Stocks conservative, but arrangements for production appear to protect all probable needs of nation. Prices stable, though high.

Iodine and Iodides.—Likely that all probable needs are covered well to the future. Stocks of crude iodine in good shape here. Relations with primary market show improvement. Supplies of crude mainly matter of sufficient shipping space.

Iron Acetate.—Moving well but showing additional price firmness. Not much competition due to moderate distribution of conservative production.

Iron Citrate.—Not under the producers' restrictive order regarding November and December deliveries. Demand for large quantity, however would be cut down to meet generally tough supply situation.

Iron Glycerophosphate. — Demand moves in steadily. Involves substantial quantities. Keeps sales volume even with record in recent periods. Prices firm.

Iron Oxalate.—Supply seems adequate to meet current volume of demand. Prices and market show substantially steady undertones.

Iron, Reduced.—No surplus. Very firm. Steady demand eliminates important stock accumulation among producers.

Iron-Ammonia Citrate. — Leading producer reduced November-December deliveries to 50 percent of those in corresponding period, 1941. Forced to this extremity by cut in citric acid available for manufacturing purposes.

Iron-Soda Oxalate.—Business excellent. Call shows some increase. Lit-

ALKALOIDS

GLUCOSIDES — DRUG EXTRACTIVES

***As in* WORLD WAR I**

***Now in* WORLD WAR II**

ACONITINE
ARECOLINE
ASPIDOSPERMINE
ATROPINE
BERBERINE
CHRYSAROBIN
COLCHICINE
DIGITALIN
EPHEDRINE
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HOMATROPINE

Our laboratories are answering the challenge of keeping pace with the unprecedented demand for alkaloids, glucosides, and allied drug extractives for domestic consumption and for export to other countries of the Western Hemisphere.

Our alkaloidal chemists and botanical staff are cooperating with you to the utmost in coping with the present emergency in regard to our supplying this vital group of drug products. The service that we are rendering is backed by twenty-four years of continuous production of alkaloids, World War I experience, comprehensive research endeavors, and extensive manufacturing facilities.

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HYOSCINE
HYOSCYAMINE
LOBELINE
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SPARTEINE
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YOHIMBINE

INLAND ALKALOID COMPANY

Manufacturing Chemists

TIPTON INDIANA U. S. A.

tle stock accumulation in reserves of makers. Prices thoroughly maintained.

Jalap Resin.—Firm to strong under maintained prices for replacement raw material. Demand normally active. Very fair sized spot reserves.

Lithium Citrate.—Not specifically subject to curtailment of delivery program of makers. Small orders probably delivered in full volume. Large amounts would probably be cut down to fit scarcity situation in citric acid.

Magnesia.—Firm and subject to more active inquiry and demand. Needs met on fairly prompt basis. Fair stocks have reasonable distribution.

Methanol.—Some confusion regarding ultimate pricing, natural and synthetic items, when packed in drums. Universal practice was to quote on drum inclusive basis. Producers turning to drum extra basis. One quarter bills at recently prevailing prices, subtracts $1.25 as the drum ceiling price, then adds $6 deposit on drum, returnable for full credit. Amounts to 2c.-plus reduction per gallon. Another quarter reduces all prices 3c. per gallon and charges $5 deposit on drum. Further data being gathered.

Methyl Acetone.—Natural item sort of a step child in consumption field at moment. Efforts being made to increase consumption outlets.

Methylethyl Ketone.—Firm and normally active at full pdices. Supplies in fair shape, most quarters. Limited amount of competition reported. Concerning drum situation under WPB order effective November 14, almost standard practice will be: Bill at long prevailing prices; deduct $1.25 as drum price ceiling from total of invoice; charge deposit of $6 on drum, returnable for full credit. One exception to this noted. The "excepting" producer has "reduced" prices but the cost to buyer works out virtually the same as above scheme.

Milk Powder.—Huge government requirements impose necessity for larger production on makers. Lend-lease prominent factor in rising need for more goods. Prices hold.

Molasses.—OPA sets definite price ceiling. According to area, prices range from 18c per gallon to $33.20 per ton in tanks at works. Five areas setup. Details of order in news columns. Price schedule in Prices Current.

Morphine.—Business normally active on civilian account. Military force requirements naturally rising as forces in action increasing in number.

Neocinchophen.—Schedule firm over range $7 to $7.10 per pound as to quantity. Business normally active.

Potash Citrate.—Leading producer notifies trade November-December deliveries will not exceed 50 percent of deliveries in corresponding months, 1941. Action caused by scarcity of citric acid for manufacturing purposes.

Potash Guaiacolsulphonate.—Outlook not favorable for normal supplies during main consuming season. Call already reveals cramped condition of stocks. Situation caused by raw material difficulties.

Quicksilver. — Situation changes little. Good reserve in hands of government. Main needs of medicinal product makers supplied. Maintainence of output of mines aim of industry for season of normal decrease in production.

San Francisco, Nov. 11.—Buying of vitamin oils on quiet side. Picture slightly improved from a month or two ago. Market still easy. Supplies fairly plentiful. Because of lack of shark fishing some suppliers point to possible tightening in shark liver oil later.

Quinine.—Numerous Federal bodies surveying warehoused stocks of cinchona bark and all its products. No change in tightly controlled market. Armed forces consumption a rising curve as troops afield increase in numbers.

Saccharin.—More than ordinary interest shown by buyers unable to get deliveries from producers. Stocks available for such business inconsiderable. Producers find business active.

Salol.—Movement steady and continuous in excellent volume. Supply influenced greatly by difficulties surrounding raw material supplies.

Silver Nitrate. — The schedule of silver nitrate prices since the last report on nitrate in 250-ounce quantities —500 ounces would cost ¼c. less—together with comparative price on silver bullions in New York and London, was as follows:—

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	32⅝	44¾	23½
Monday	32⅝	44¾	23½
Tuesday	32⅝	44¾	23½
Wednesday	32⅝	44¾	23½
Thursday	32⅝	44¾	23½
Friday	32⅝	44¾	23½

Silver Proteinate.—Government buys some 25,000 tablets at prices fairly close to producers' price on item.

Soda Benzoate.—National needs may be met with some difficulty in view of trouble concerning availability of sufficient raw material to maintain needed production.

Soda Citrate. — Leading producer curtails November-December deliveries to 50 percent of those in corresponding months, 1941. Insufficiency of citric acid stocks for manufacturing purposes generative cause of action.

Soda Perborate.—Producers do good job in meeting large civilian and government requirements. Prices steady. Production maintained.

Soda Phosphate.—U.S.P. in good request. Stocks show no surplus. Little competition between suppliers. Undertones very firm. Also prices.

Sparteine Sulphate.—Home production meeting current demand in good shape. Prices completely steady. Reserves in good shape.

Strontium Lactate.—Market steady at $1.30 per pound. Demand reveals little shift in consuming requirements. Stocks fair.

Strontium Salicylate.—In troubled position, like all salicylates. Raw material difficulties main consideration in strong market prevailing.

Strychnine.—Surprising lack of any official regulation of sales in view of the raw material situation. Recent developments suggest that India will not be cut off soon.

Sugar of Milk.—Very steady under excellent demand and not too much stock held in reserves of makers.

72d—OPD—Year

Nocon Products Corporation has moved to 30 Broad street, this city.

Rare Chemicals Names Piret, Pfau to Posts

Rare Chemicals Inc., Flemington, N. J., has named Adam Piret, formerly advertising manager for the Winthrop Chemical Company, New York, advertising and sales promotional manager and Erik K. Pfau has been appointed sales and export manager, according to Erwin T. Fritsching, vice-president and general manager. Rare Chemicals, Inc., was acquired recently by the National Oil Products Company, Harrison, N. J.

72d—OPD—Year

'Minicaps' Prices Set

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration has established for the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., maximum prices for sales at retail of $1.58 for a package of 30 capsules of 'Minicaps B' and $1.97 for a package of 30 capsules of 'Minicaps B with C.' On the wholesale level, the corresponding maximum prices are $1.24 and $1.55.

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MALLINCKRODT
MAGNESIUM
TRISILICATE

Mallinckrodt Magnesium Trisilicate, because of its high capacity for neutralization of excess acidity and its high adsorption index, is gaining increasingly wide acceptance as a safe and effective antacid.

Mallinckrodt Magnesium Trisilicate is an extremely fine, soft, white powder, and is both odorless and tasteless. It is carefully standardized to meet established specifications for high adsorptive index and acid neutralization value.

MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE N. N. R. POWDERED . . .

has an apparent bulk of 46-50 fluid ounces per pound. Ideally suited for tablets, capsules and powders.

For those who require a product of exceptional bulk, there is another grade...

MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE BULKY . . .

having an apparent bulk of 70-75 fluid ounces per pound. Meets the same high purity requirements as the N.N.R. In addition to its extreme bulk, this grade also possesses correspondingly higher adsorptive efficiency.

Samples and Product Specifications on Request

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COD LIVER OIL
Imported U. S. P.

HAPPY COMBINATIONS

Vitamins A and D in most Pure Natural Cod Liver Oils are present in the right proportions to be most effective. In addition, their interaction enhances their biological effectiveness.

In PEDER DEVOLD'S COD LIVER OIL, U.S.P. there is also a combination of most desirable qualities: better than minimum potencies—*which are tested,* and a high degree of palatability—*which is tasted.*

PEDER DEVOLD'S OLEOVITAMIN A AND D USP
DEVOLD'S VITAMIN A AND D FEEDING OILS
IMPORT EXPORT

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Glycerin Recovery Standards Set Up

—Continued from page 5

made and half-boiled soap, where not more than 2.75 percent glycerol may remain in the product. A product covered by this exception may use in any quarter not more than 90 percent of his average quarterly consumption in the two-year period ending December 31, 1941.

Refiners of crude glycerin are required to cover not less than 96 percent of the glycerol content.

Because of certain technical conditions, exceptions to this order are made for persons consuming less than 10,000 pounds of fats, oil or fatty acids per month, because they represent a small part of the industry and because compliance would be technologically difficult. It is the intention of the Administrator of this order to develop such technological assistance as may be required to enable these small producers to reach the minimum recovery standards.

It is anticipated that the order will probably be broadened to include such small producers, though the high output required of larger producers is not feasible for them at this time. Likewise, the order provides that WPB may specifically exempt certain plants where the glycerin recovery is considered to be at its maximum but lower than the standards set by this order. Manufacture of medicinal soap (U.S.P. XII) is also excepted. Manufacturing of lubricating greases is exempted because it is within the field of the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator and will be controlled by him.

A refiner or manufacturer whose operations are covered by this order must file form PD-712 with WPB by the fifteenth of each month. In this form he will state whether or not his production is complying with the standards of this order, and if he is not, he shall state the technical facts surrounding his operation. Wherever constant compliance is not achieved, WPB technical experts will then investigate the process with a view to bringing the manufacturer up to desired efficiency levels.

Terms in the order are defined as follows:—

"Fats and oils" means all of the raw, crude and refined fats and fatty oils and greases.

"Domestic glycerites" means all fats and oils which are normally produced in the continental United States.

"Neutral fats or oils content" means that saponifiable portion of fats or oils at point of saponification or hydrolysis obtained by subtracting from the total weight of such fats and oils the sum of the following:—Free fatty acids, moisture, insoluble impurities, and unsaponifiables. Free fatty acids, moisture, insoluble impurities, and unsaponifiables shall be determined by the official methods of the American Oil Chemists Society.

"Fair average quality crude glycerine" means soap lye crude glycerine and saponification crude glycerine meeting the following specifications:—

Soap lye crude glycerine:—

Glycerol content—not less than 80 percent.
Ash—not more than 10 percent.
Organic Residue—not more than 2 percent.

Saponification crude glycerine:—

Glycerol content—Not less than 88 percent.
Ash—not more than 2 percent.
Organic Residue—not more than 1.5 percent.

Glycerol content, ash and organic residue shall be determined by the official methods of the American Oil Chemists Society.

72d—OPD—Year

Molasses Prices Set For Five Base Points

—Continued from page 5

molasses being sold is located. The maximum price for molasses delivered to the buyer shall be the applicable f.o.b. price set forth below plus the charge at the lowest available rate for the transportation of an identical quantity from the mill or factory producing the molasses being sold to the buyer's place of business: Provided, That in no case may the seller add to the applicable f.o.b. price an amount in excess of the charge at the lowest available rate for the transportation of an identical quantity from the mill or factory producing the molasses being sold to the point designated by the buyer as his receiving point.

Location of mill or factory.	F.o.b. mill or factory in tank cars
Area No. 1	18c. per gal., 42° Baume
Area No. 2	18½c. per gal., 42° Baume
Area No. 3	$20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.
Area No. 4	$24.20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.
Area No. 5	$33.20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

These areas shall be as follows:—

Area No. 1—Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Georgia.

Area No. 2—New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, and New Jersey.

Area No. 3—Oregon, Washington and California.

Area No. 4—Idaho, Utah, Montana, Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas, South Dakota, and Nebraska, excluding Grand Island.

Area No. 5—Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Grand Island, Nebraska.

72d—OPD—Year

WPB Production Research Head Named

—Continued from page 3

velopment, and that it was set up after consultations with Dr. Vannevar Bush, head of the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

The Office of Production Research and Development will have four principal functions:

1. To provide the chairman of the War Production Board with technical information on problems with which he is directly concerned and on research and development work in progress in WPB. The office is also to provide the WPB divisions and branches with research information and findings on work which they have in progress.

2. To initiate evaluation and analysis of specific scientific or technological proposals, through the establishment of expert committees or through reference to existing research groups in government, education on industry.

3. To get needed research accomplished, by contracting with outside laboratories or agencies for experimental work.

4. To bring about development of such projects or processes as are found to merit it, through contracting for the construction of prototypes or the erection of pilot plants.

As director of the Office of Production Research and Development, Dr. Davis will serve as technical adviser to the WPB chairman on engineering and scientific matters. It is his general responsibility to initiate such technical evaluation, research and development work as will in his judgment advance the war program.

All proposals or suggestions received by Director Davis regarding natural or synthetic rubber will be referred to Rubber Director Jeffers.

Born in Providence, R. I., Dr. Davis was graduated from Brown University in 1901 and received a Ph.D. degree from Harvard in 1906. He became a member of the faculty of Harvard in 1906, serving in the physics department until 1919, when he became professor of mechanical engineering. He continued in that post until 1928, when he became president of Stevens Institute. He has also served as engineer in the turbine department of the General Electric Company and as consulting engineer for the Bureau of Mines.

72d—OPD—Year

Drug Industry Faces Metal Container Shortage

—Continued from page 5

impregnated kraft paper closures for tubes and bottles."

WPB pointed out to industry members on these committees that although WPB conservation orders still permit them to use metals in packaging to some extent, an even more critical shortage of metals for this purpose is impending, and that the industry should be prepared for it. By converting to non-critical packages at once, it would be possible to start an orderly conversion, and to permit the manufacturers of substitute packages to build up production facilities to take care of the drug industry when the real squeeze comes. Industry-wide conversion could only be accomplished through great increases in non-critical package production.

Both the Pharmaceutical and the Proprietary Drug Industry Advisory Committees will meet with WPB again in several weeks to report what progress has been made.

72d—OPD—Year

Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, is erecting a number of separate factory buildings and tanks for output of silica gel on a much enlarged scale.

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POTASSIUM OXYQUINOLIN SULPHATE
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PHENOBARBITAL CALCIUM
PHENOBARBITAL SODIUM
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Stauffer Chemical Co.—*Cream Tartar, Tartaric Acid*
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Research in the chemical industry has discovered how to make camphor from the swamp pine turpentine at an eighth its former price, breaking a Japanese monopoly.

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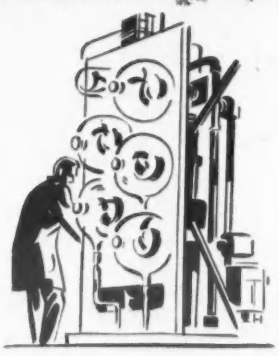

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Three important properties—purity, uniformity, freshness—characterize *Kodak Hydroquinone*. It is held to rigid purity standards by the stringency of photographic requirements . . . years of manufacturing experience contribute to its uniformity . . . continuous production assures its freshness.
Quotations will be furnished promptly upon request
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CHEMICAL SALES DIVISION
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Reagent Chemical Rate For Laboratories Raised

—Continued from page 5

file Form PD-93 by the 15th of each month. The order also assigns a rating of AA-4 to deliveries of laboratory equipment to a laboratory not assigned a serial number. Deliveries under this provision must be authorized by WPB.

Order P-135 enables laboratories not holding serial numbers under P-43 to use a rating of AA-2X for chemicals used for analytical, testing, control, educational or research purposes. Laboratories, other than those specifically approved under P-43, may use this rating to buy from supply houses, to purchase from manufacturers, and manufacturers to buy raw materials for the production of reagent chemicals.

The rating assigned by P-135 may be applied without prior granting of a serial number as under P-43. The order thus will simplify considerably the manufacture and distribution of reagents. The AA-2X assigned under P-135 must not be applied to material used in manufacturing operations, other than reagents. Purchases with AA-2X under this order may not exceed in any quarter the buyer's average quarterly purchases in the year ending September 30, 1942. Exceptions to this maximum are provided in unusual cases. All these ratings may be extended in accordance with Priorities Regulation No. 3.

72d—OPD—Year

Vitaminized Farina Rule to Be Reviewed

OPD Washington Bureau

A petition of the Food and Drug Administration for a review of a decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit setting aside the administration's regulations establishing definitions and standards of identity for foods "farina" and "enriched farina" was granted by the Supreme Court of the United States November 9.

Regulation 15.130 defines "farina." Regulation 15.140 defines "enriched farina" as farina containing prescribed minimum quantities of vitamin B, riboflavin, nicotinic acid, and iron. The regulation also provides that enriched farina may contain as optional ingredients vitamin D, calcium, wheat germ, and disodium phosphate.

The Quaker Oats Company successfully protested the regulations in the lower court. It manufactures a product consisting of plain farina plus vitamin D and it contended that the effect of the standards for farina and enriched farina is to require it either to cease adding vitamin D and marketing its product as enriched, or to include in any enriched farina the prescribed minimum quantities of vitamin B, nicotinic acid, and iron.

72d—OPD—Year

Uvursin Advertising Ban Upheld by Supreme Court

OPD Washington Bureau

The John J. Fulton Company was denied a review by the Supreme Court of the United States November 9 of a decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit upholding an order of the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from advertising its product "Uvursin" as an effective treatment for diabetes.

The company contended that the court erred in holding that the testimony of the expert witness called by the commission was admissible, in holding that the proof offered by company's witnesses was properly disregarded, in failing to have clinical tests conducted, and in failing to hold that the cease and desist order is conducive to monopolistic use of insulin as a treatment for diabetes.

72d—OPD—Year

Harris Joins Bristol-Myers

Dr. Isaac F. Harris, whose efforts made available in America for therapeutic uses through the practicing physician the first vitamin product, has been retained by Bristol-Myers Company, this city, to continue research in his chosen field.

72d—OPD—Year

Buy War Stamps

CMP Officials Named by WPB

—Continued from page 3

ments, and will recommend programs to the vice-chairman. The Facilities Bureau, embodying the former Construction Bureau, will determine the requirements and programs for construction.

Under the Director General for Operations, H. W. Dodge will be Deputy Director General for Staff; John R. Kimberly, Deputy Director General for Industry Divisions; and Wade Childress, Deputy Director General for Field Operations. T. Spencer Shore will be Director of Industry Advisory Committees.

The staff of the Director General for Operations will include a Distribution Bureau, of which J. A. Krug is director and Resources Agencies, with a director to be named later.

Morgan Heads Commodities

Dr. D. P. Morgan, Deputy Chief of the Chemicals Branch of the War

R. GESELL
INCORPORATED
Manufacturing Chemists
★
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Let's Go GUNNING
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Pioneers in the Vitamin Field Since 1922

Production Board, has been made head of the agency with the assignment of Dr. Ernest W. Reid as director of the newly established Commodities Bureau. In the consolidation of the WPB branches responsible for determining programs covering the distribution of materials, the chemicals branch becomes the chemicals division of the Commodities Bureau and Dr. Morgan's title will be that of director of the division. Several other personnel changes are to be made in the division, but these are not ready for announcement as yet.

Distribution

The Distribution Bureau will take over the functions of the Bureau of Priorities Control and will administer the distribution of materials through priorities, the Production Requirements Plan and the Controlled Materials Plan. It will also handle compliance, appeals and the auditing of materials accounts.

Resources

The Resources Agencies will handle scrap and salvage programs, simplification and substitution, redistribution of materials and equipment, requisitioning, concentration of industry, stock piling and transportation, resources protection, and programs for increasing production and better use of manpower resources.

The three Controlled Materials Divisions:—steel (including the former iron and steel and ferro-alloys branches), copper, and aluminum-magnesium—will report directly to the director general. The Rubber Division will report to Rubber Director William M. Jeffers, and the aircraft and radio and radar divisions to the WPB Production Vice Chairman, Charles E. Wilson.

Operating Bureaus

The other industry divisions have been grouped under five operating bureaus, as follows:—

Minerals

Minerals Bureau, Joseph M. Scribner, director—mining, mica-graphite, tin-lead, zinc, miscellaneous minerals.

Commodities

Commodities Bureau, Ernest Reid, director—chemicals, printing and publishing, pulp and paper, cork and asbestos, containers.

Consumers Goods

Consumers Goods Bureau, Lewis S. Greenleaf, director—food, beverages and tobacco, consumers durable goods, textile, clothing and leather, service equipment, distributors (formerly Distributors Branch of the Bureau of Priorities Control).

Construction and Utilities

Construction and Utilities Bureau, John Hall, director—plumbing and heating, building materials, lumber and lumber products, power, transportation equipment, communications equipment, governmental (formerly Bureau of Governmental Requirements).

Equipment

Equipment Bureau, Harry A. Rapelye, director—general industrial equipment, automotive, tools, farm machinery, construction machinery, safety and technical supplies (formerly Health, Safety and Technical Equipment Branch).

Officials of Setup

The present and former positions of officials of the new setup are as follows:—

Wade T. Childress is president of the Columbia Terminals Company, St. Louis, Mo., and chairman of the executive committee, Trailer Company of America, Cincinnati, Ohio. In May, 1942, he became Regional Director of the War Production Board, supervising the activities of all WPB field offices in Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas. Since July, 1942, Mr. Childress has been Deputy Director General for Field Operations.

Donald D. Davis is president of General Mills Company, Minneapolis. He was recently appointed Director of the Program Coordination Division of WPB.

H. W. Dodge, Bronxville, N. Y., was general sales manager of the Texas Company. He was appointed as a general assistant to the Director of the Materials Division in December, 1941, and he became Assistant Deputy Director of the Materials Division in April, 1942. He was made a member of the Transportation Committee in May, 1942, representing the Materials Division.

Lewis S. Greenleaf was industrial sales manager of the Behr Manning Corporation, Troy, N. Y. He was appointed chief of the Special Industrial Machinery Branch of WPB in March, 1942. Since September, 1942, he has been Assistant Deputy Director General for Industry Operations.

John Hall is on leave from the American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., where he was vice-president in charge of general sales. He came to OPM in November, 1941, as special assistant to the Deputy Director of Priorities. He later became special assistant to the Director of Industry Operations, and then assistant to Vice-Chairman Knowlson, of WPB.

Ernest Kanzler was the founder of the Universal Credit Corporation, Detroit, Mich., and served as its president from 1928 until he joined the staff of WPB. He became chief of the Automotive Branch with headquarters in Detroit in January, 1942. In March, he was appointed Regional Director of the War Production Board in Detroit. Since September, 1942, he has been Director General for Operations.

John R. Kimberly was formerly president of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Neenah, Wisconsin. He came to OPM in November, 1941, as consultant in the Industrial and Office Machinery Branch. In January, 1942, he was appointed assistant chief in the Bureau of Industry Branches.

J. A. Krug was manager of power for the Tennessee Valley Authority. He joined OPM as advisor to the Material Branch of the Production Division in June, 1941, and became chief of the Power Branch of WPB in October, 1941. Mr. Krug was appointed Deputy Director for Priorities Control in July, 1942.

Harry A. Rapelye, Kansas City Missouri, was business and sales manager of the Continental Can Company, Kansas City, Missouri. He joined WPB in December, 1941, as chief of the Nickel Branch. In September, 1942, he became Assistant Deputy Director General for Industry Operations.

Dr. Ernest W. Reid, Pittsburgh, Pa., was a senior industrial fellow in Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa. He came to Washington in June, 1940, as a member of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, and was assistant chief of the chemicals section. Dr. Reid was appointed chief of the Chemicals Branch of WPB in February, 1942.

Joseph M. Scribner, Pittsburgh, Pa., was a partner of the firm of Singer, Deane & Scribner. He joined WPB in February, 1942, as special assistant to the Deputy Director of the Materials Division. He recently became Assistant Deputy Director General for Industry Operations.

Fred Searls was formerly executive assistant to the Deputy Administrator of the War Shipping Administration. In October, 1942, he was appointed chief of the Facilities and Construction Program Branch.

Francis Sette, Blacksburg, Va., was Deputy Administrator of Rural Electrification Administration. He came to WPB in December, 1941, as administrative officer of the Materials Division. He later worked with Mr. Kanzler in Detroit in the conversion of the automobile industry. Since July, 1942, he has been executive officer of the Office of Operations.

T. Spencer Shore, Akron, Ohio, was vice-president and treasurer of the General Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio. He came to OPM in August, 1941, as assistant chief of the Bureau of Industry Advisory Committees, and he was appointed chief in January, 1942.

Livingston Short, New York City, was formerly connected with the General Exchange Insurance Company. He came to WPB in August, 1942, as Assistant Deputy Chairman in the Office of Program Progress, and was later appointed as a consultant on organization in the office of the Director General for Operations.

Canada's salt production for 1941 broke all previous records for both quantity and value. Commercial output of common salt reached 560,845 short tons, valued at $3,196,165; in 1940 production amounted to 464,714 tons, with a value of $2,823,269.

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TINCTURE of GREEN SOAP U. S. P.
1 Gallon FREE with each 25 gallons
5 Gallons FREE with each 100 gallons
Deal Expires Dec. 31, 1942

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Fine Crystals,
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Free-Flowing Granules

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Long years of experience ... world-wide facilities ... hard work ... ingenuity

And PENICK KEEPS BOTANICALS ROLLING

Securing for our customers the botanicals they need, when they need them, is our business and responsibility. The present world conflict presents the greatest obstacle Penick has ever had to overcome to keep supplies moving — greater than any earthquake, draught, fire or flood. Yet, after more than two and a half years of war, this is still true: "If it can be obtained, Penick will get it." And here is why.

(1) Our facilities cover practically the face of the earth. Where there is the slightest chance of importing botanical stocks, alert Penick representatives are usually on the spot to purchase and ship.

(2) Intensive and expensive efforts by Penick botanists and horticulturists — to grow war-scarce drug plants in the United States and other parts of the Western Hemisphere -- have permitted us to stock and deliver botanicals which otherwise might not have been available.

(3) Depleted reserves have been bolstered by Penick men who traveled far and wide to uncover new sources of botanical supplies which had not previously been tapped.

The success attained by Penick in meeting the challenge of delivering supplies may be perceived in the fact that over 99% of orders received are being satisfactorily filled.

S. B. PENICK & COMPANY

50 Church Street, New York, N. Y.
735 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Control of French North Africa by United Nations Suggests Export Resumption—Jamaica Ends All Pimento Control—Asks for Ginger Values Here

By far the development of most importance in the market for botanical merchandise last week was the invasion of French North Africa by the military forces of the United States. Out of the huge territory now seeing American fighting men for the first time since the early 1800's come a number of condimental seeds. This phase of the Ameircan victory is discussed in the box below.

Pricewise, developments during the past week centered directly on those entities best described as condimental materials. No definite trend was disclosed in the changes made; they were split fairly evenly between rises and falls. And except for the change in mace, the reductions or advances were definitely conservative in extent.

Demand for medicinal botanical drugs continued in a volume much less than normal and on a generally irregular basis. In some measure, one might almost think that the quietness of the market might be that which often precedes the storm. This situation may be not unrelated to the fact that the botanical drug trade on November 18 will discuss with the Office of Price Administration the advisability of OPA setting up specific dollar and cents price regulations on botanical drugs. Details elsewhere in news columns.

Prices were generally in well stabilized position. Competition was under a considerable check which, in the main, took the form of the first cost of goods in hand and the prevailing prices at which replacements may be obtained. Quotations were steady to firm in all respects.

Sales of raw spices and spice seeds in quantities of less than one original import package will be permitted at the highest levels charged by individual sellers during March, 1942, the Office of Price Administration ruled November 6.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Not much activity. Steady market. Firm prices. Moderate supplies.

Fir.—Movement satisfactory. Keeps prices to firm, well supported basis. Stocks conservative, most directions.

Price Changes

Advanced

Allspice, Mex., 1c. per lb.
Arabic gum, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 1½c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, No. 1, 4c. per lb.
Mace, Banda, 18c. per lb.
Sluaw, 7c. per lb.
West Indian, 4½c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Turkish, 1c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Indian, natural, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Anise, Cyprus, 1½c. per lb.
Cardamom, green, Alleppey, 3c. per lb.
Ceylon, 4c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana yellow, ½c. per lb.
Washington yellow, ½c. per lb.
Paprika, Portuguese, extra fancy, ½c. per lb.
good, 1c. per lb.
Rosemary, Spanish, ½c. per lb.
Sage, domestic, Dalmatian type, 5c. per lb.
Sesame seed, hulled, sterile, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
257.5	257.5	257.9	313.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Barks

Barberry.—England unable to ship for months on end. Virtually no stock of normal variety available on spot. Values about nominal.

Bayberry.—Root bark in limited supply. Replacement not easy nor financially favorable. Little call now.

Black Haw.—Inquiry very fair. Quantities somewhat larger supplied with fair promptness. Quotations definitely firm, all quarters.

Canella Alba.—Demand on hand-to-mouth basis. Reserves rather small in most quarters. Prices steady to firm in all directions.

Cascara Sagrada.—Firmness main characteristic of Pacific Coast markets. Transactions out of current supplies mainly of jobbing sort. Prices firm at all points.

Cocciliana.—Season of expanding consumption at hand. Reserves of manufactured goods fair in hands of retail outlets. Raw material firm.

Elm.—Sales volume should pick up in not far distant future. No excessive stock available. Believed sufficient for probable needs. Prices steady to firm in absence of competition.

Sassafras.—Believed that stocks on spot and in primary market will meet the major call likely to come with the turn of the year.

Yanks in Morocco

Yanks in Morocco! From Agadir, Moroccan port on the Atlantic, to Phillipeville, Algerian port on the Mediterranean, Yank soldiers afoot, in tanks, in planes, take over control of more than a thousand miles of coast line that teems with jumping-off spots for an invasion of Axis Europe.

Yanks in Morocco may mean resumption of export business in Morroccan botanicals. Ships supplying American forces now ruling the south shore of the Mediterranean Sea must return to the United States for more war supplies for those forces. Returning ships could load Moroccan products instead of returning in ballast.

United States commerce in Moroccan seeds was always substantial business. Canary, caraway, cumin, coriander, fennel, and fenugreek would find buyers if brought here. Also, the returning ships might load pale rose petals, horehound herb, and other botanicals common in the Morocco trade.

Decision to bring back cargoes of merchandise may well turn on a time element—the time it takes a supply ship to turn around in Moroccan ports. Time will be the essence of the decision; movement of military stores cannot be delayed that commerce in Moroccan goods be restored. Ships turn around in this country in twenty-four hours, often. Maybe they can in Morocco.

Excepting Spanish Morocco, the whole north coast of Africa is controlled by United States. Ships that could bring back commercial cargoes will be there. At least, the opportunity to resume commerce with Morocco exists.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

CHECK YOUR NEEDS
OF HOPKINS' ANALYZED HIGH-STANDARD
CRUDE DRUGS

If it is humanly possible to get it, Hopkins has it! The list of botanical drugs offered below is only a small part of those being supplied daily by us. To be sure, we are not magicians. We cannot pull rabbits out of hats. But we can and *do* cooperate with our customers even beyond the limits of reasonable expectations. For your requirements, remember, the House of Hopkins has been the last word, for over 52 years, in every foreign and domestic botanical crude drug for which there is commercial demand.

- √ ALOES
- √ ANISEED
- √ BALDO LEAVES
- √ BELLADONNA
- √ BENZOIN GUM
- √ BUCHU
- √ CELERY SEED
- √ CHAMOMILES
- √ CINCHONA BARK
- √ COCILLANA
- √ CORIANDER
- √ CORN SILK
- √ DANDELION
- √ ERGOT
- √ FENNEL SEED
- √ FOENUGREEK
- √ GENTIAN ROOT
- √ GINGER
- √ GUM ARABIC (all kinds)
- √ HENBANE
- √ HOREHOUND
- √ IPECAC
- √ IRISH MOSS
- √ JUNIPER BERRIES
- √ KOLA NUTS
- √ LAUREL LEAVES
- √ LAVENDER FLOWERS
- √ MARJORAM
- √ OLIBANUM GUM
- √ ORANGE PEEL
- √ PAPAIN
- √ PEPPERMINT
- √ PSYLLIUM SEED
- √ QUINCE SEED
- √ RHUBARB ROOT
- √ ROSEMARY
- √ SAGE
- √ SARSAPARILLA
- √ SENNA LEAVES & PODS
- √ STRAMONIUM
- √ STROPHANTHUS SEED
- √ UVA URSI
- √ VALERIAN
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Soap.—Relations improve with primary market. Movement of bark to spot dependent on availability of shipping space and licenses to import.

White Pine.—Should do better now that main consumption season is here. Stocks in fair shape. Prices definitely steady.

Wild Cherry.—Prices notable for stability and fair amount of strength. No weakness at primary market points.

Beans

Calabar.—Virtually nominal market. No replacements in hand for many months.

Vanilla.—Curtain yet to rise on primary market stage for Bourbon vanilla. Madagascar and adjacent islands under British domination. No certainty that vanilla beans will be hurried to market here until needed graphite and other strategic materials are moved. Market continues under complete price stability. Stocks conservative.

Berries

Buckthorn.—Trifling stocks still extant. More may reach here eventually. No pressing, urgent call from potential buyers.

Cubeb.—Slightly more local competion despite fact that primary market remains cut off. Probably for duration, or at least for many months.

Flowers

Arnica.—Firm despite reasons to believe that bids within reason might succeed. No oversupply now or likely soon.

Calendula.—Virtually extinct. Purely nominal position locally.

Chamomile.—Fair offers received from Argentina new crop stores. Prices not overly attractive. Fair stocks still held on spot. Replacement buying likely eventually.

Clover Tops.—Reserves moderate but still sufficient, 'tis said. Call mainly for small lots that get prompt delivery.

Elder.—No oversupply. Reserve moderate. Demand irregular and productive of conservative volume.

Mullein.—Should do better. Some signs of possible expansion in inquiry at least. Prices steady to firm. Limited stocks, most quarters.

Rose.—Yanks in Morocco may mean resumption shipments pale flowers to this market. Would be development for more distant future.

Pyrethrum.—Sturdy and stable under tight-drawn Federal control and jurisdiction over available supplies and allocation thereof.

Safflower.—Reopening of Mediterranean Sea might eventually result in resumption Egyptian shipments to this market.

Saffron.—Steady. Lacking in new developments of major importance. Slightly more inquiry for Spanish goods.

Gums

Aloe.—More inquiry finds stocks conservative. Firm to strong prices maintained.

Arabic.—Slightly higher at 15c. to 15½c. per pound. Not entirely certain firm orders reaching some quarters would not be accepted at ½c. less. United Nations ultimately to control Mediterranean Sea. Opening it to commerce from Near East points would relieve gum shipments from excessively long trade routes used up to now. Would also eliminate transshipments at in-between points—a feature of transport for many months past.

Benzoin.—Very firm because of inability to replace from primary market points. No exceptionally call here at moment.

Camphor.—Firm. Demand about as usual during recent weeks. Domestic synthetic production meeting test well. High price on remaining Jap camphor cripples potential buyer interest.

Gamboge.—Limited quantities narrowly distributed locally. Replacement out of question for time at least.

Karaya.—Near East situation holds some promise for shaking loose shipments from India. All that ultimately will be needed is ships to do the transport job. And ships get scarce. So are import licenses.

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Mastic.—Last sold around $3.50 per pound. None now available for unrestricted trade. Could be that United Nation's ultimate control of Mediterranean Sea would break blocking of primary market stocks.

Myrrh.—Demand more active. Along seasonal lines. Finds firm market.

Olibanum.—Could be that more gum will leave primary market eventually. Progress of war tends in that direction.

Tragacanth.—Yanks in North Africa forecasts reopening of Mediterranean Sea for commerce. Could mean assurance of future arrivals of this gum.

Herbs and Leaves

Aconite.—Firm but not subject to much call. Stocks not subject to much increase.

Belladonna.—Trade doing good job in keeping prices on low side. Surveys suggest all normal needs will be met.

Buchu.—Situation eases not a bit as regards replacement goods getting here. Firm but not overly active spot position.

Coltsfoot.—Limited stocks held for high, strong prices.

Euphorbia Pil. — Jobbing activity very fair. Prices steady to firm.

Henbane.—Firm. Routine activity. High test goods held at strong prices. Any shading comes in lower test merchandise.

Henna.—Never has been a shortage here since war began. North Africa situation may make import here easier if shipping space be allocated.

Horehound.—Morocco root may flow again to spot. Current stocks ample.

Marjoram. — Chilean a fraction higher at 44c. to 45c. per pound. Other varieties unchanged. Exports from Tunisia may resume.

Rosemary.—Spanish goods down to 18½c. to 19c. per pound. No change in Portuguese item. No large demand current now.

Sage.—Dalmatian type of domestic item lower at 85c. to 95c. per pound as to seller. All other varieties steady.

Miscellaneous

Agaric.—Will be returned to firm quotation basis in not distant future.

Areca Nuts.—All normal requirements of powdered goods being met. Steady to firm price position.

Balm of Gilead.—Stocks sufficient to care for currently light request. Country reserves in satisfactory shape and size.

Cantharides. — Virtually nominal market. Any goods held locally reserved for customers of holders. No open market orders being filled.

Cassia Fistula. — Replacement of stocks unlikely. No over supply on spot at moment. Regular consumers go on shorter rations.

Dragon's Blood.—Steadier at recent decline. Demand mainly for smaller lots. No surplus stocks.

Ergot.—Reasonably easy at moment. Not much call. Considerably more competition. Route from primary market may get easier.

Irish Moss.—Fair stocks in hand. All of domestic origin. All showed fairly high cost in primary market.

Kola Nuts.—Market ready for most material offered from primary market sources.

Papain.—Fair amount of local competition fails to weaken spot position. Demand irregular and spotty.

Roots

Aconite.—Virtually nominal in absence of well distributed, sizable spot supply.

Aletris.—Undertone reveals substantial strength in primary market. Spots well held for full prices. Fair request.

Arrow.—Main difficulty is getting transport from primary market to mainland. No major consumer requirement but is at least partially satisfied.

Belladonna.—Slow, reasonably easy spot market. Plenty of root. Some question concerning average quality of offerings.

Black Indian Hemp.—Quiet to dull. Prices about steady. Demand on jobbing basis for most part.

Blood.—Primary market stocks in firm hands. No surplus. Local market activity along jobbing lines. Prices steady.

Bryonia.—Moderate stocks in firm to strong price position. Current movement irregular. Mainly against jobbing requirements.

Calamus.—Only domestic item in store at present. Prices on steady basis. Demand light to fair.

Cohosh. — Primary market shows slight tendency toward strengthening position. Local activity on hand-to-mouth basis.

Colombo.—Ample local stocks find small consuming outlet. No export business at moment.

Cube.—Closely controlled as to price and distribution. Federal plans call for sufficient stocks to meet wartime needs, but no more.

Culvers.—Steady in primary market, backed by fair-sized reserves there. Local market quiet. Activity irregular. Prices steady.

Dandelion.—Not much more than jobbing business, currently. Fair stocks of root show ordinary quality. Best that can be done until war is won.

Derris.—Identical with cube root, above.

Galangal.—Primary market export impossible for time at least. Resumption depends on pushing Japan out of control of land and sea routes.

Gentian.—Reasonable activity builds moderate total volume of trade. Considerable range in quality available. Good to top grade merchandise firm. Other qualities moderately easy.

Helonias.—Firmly held and placed. Demand moderate but steady for limited quantities covering immediate needs of buyers.

Ipecac.—Strong position unrelieved. Shipment cost and GMPR requirements makes replacement operations far from profitable.

Jalap.—Firmer in Mexico. Steadier on spot. Subject to more inquiry.

Lady Slipper.—Showing stability in absence of much competition.

Licorice.—Market undertone easing under impact substantial increase spot stocks.

Rhubarb.—Normal quality root well on way toward total elimination from spot stocks. Wonder what variety will offer as substitute.

Sarsaparilla. — Steady in Mexico. Quiet but firm on spot. Demand well within normal volume.

Senega. — Very steady, considering reduced sales outlets and stock of root available, spot and primary market.

Valerian.—Signs of more competition not lacking in sale of Eastern root. Strength of Belgian item natural since stocks remain mere tokens of the item.

Seeds

Anise.—Cyprus seed shaded to 36c. to 37c. per pound. Other varieties lack quotable change in slow market.

Canary.—News from Morocco raises hope of resumption of exports.

Caraway.—Moroccan exports could be resumed. Question of available ships, licenses, and stocks.

Cardamom.—Green Alleppey down to 95c. to 97c. per pound; Ceylon, 94c. to 97c. Bleached quiet but unchanged.

Celery.—More activity builds fair sales volume in India seed. Spot cheaper than shipment. Local quotations rise to 28½c. to 29c. per pound. Far below ceiling now.

Fenugreek.—Yanks in Morocco could mean resumption of exports, this seed.

Mustard.—Montana yellow lower at 6c. to 6½c. per pound. Washington yellow down to 6c. to 6½c. Other varieties unchanged.

Poppy. — Turkish seed selling on ceiling basis of 36c. per pound.

Sesame.—Natural seed from India fractionally higher at 8½c. to 9c. per pound. Sterilized, hulled seed shaded to 11¾c. to 12¼c. per pound.

Spices

Allspice. — Mexican item fetching higher price of 22c. to 23c. per pound.

Ginger.—Feature lies in Jamaica. Old crop out. New coming in. Jamaica inquiring for spot selling prices. Is urged to set own prices. Price, No. 1, higher at 43c. to 44c. per pound. One lot held high as 48c.

Mace.—Banda sharply higher at 98c. to $1 per pound. No. 1 Siauw, up to 77c. to 78c; West Indian, 75c. to 76c.

Paprika. — Portuguese extra fancy shaded to 38½c. to 39c. per pound. Good, 38c. to 39c. Competition. Spanish unchanged.

Pepper. — Substantial business in black peppers on ceiling basis. Also, gain in white pepper sales out of dealers' hands. No stocks, Jap Hontaka thillies.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from November 9 to November 13, inclusive, comprised 3 contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound		
	High:	Low.	Close.
March	....	....	6.56 bid
December	6.46	6.46	6.52@ 6.60

Pimento.—Feature lies in Jamaica. Out from under government control. Details elsewhere in news columns.

72d—OPD—Year

Spice Price Margins Set on Small-Lot Sales

—Continued from page 7

price regulation No. 231 effects this change by returning sales in less than one original import package back to general maximum price regulation coverage and eliminating a provision in the spice order allowing a 20 percent increase to all sellers on dealings of less than one original import package. The amendment is effective November 12.

The amendemnt also clarifies the term "package," specifying that as used it shall apply only to those containers in which such raw spices and seeds are imported into the United States.

72d—OPD—Year

Rotenone Supplies For 1943 Discussed

Adequate supplies of insecticides for the 1943 season for victory gardens can be expected, Warren H. Moyer, in charge of insecticides and fungisides in the Chemicals Branch of WPB said in the following statement issued last week:—

While the supply of rotenone insecticides is increasingly scarce because of interruption of imports and increased military needs the present conservation order M-133 still permits use of rotenone in insecticides for small gardens. Rotenone supplies will be decidedly limited during 1943 and every effort must be made to substitute less scarce materials such as nicotine sulphate and cryolite, in the many cases where they will serve the purpose satisfactorily.

At meetings recently held in Washington and San Francisco, representatives of WPB, the Department of Agriculture, state experiment stations, and the insecticide industry agreed that some further curtailment of the use of rotenone is unavoidable, but that no alarm need be felt because of the supply of effective substitutes which will be available. It was generally brought out in these meetings that flexibility must be maintained in rotenone control and distribution, so that essential needs can be met most readily.

72d—OPD—Year

OPA-Crude Drug Dealers Parley Nov. 18

—Continued from page 7

line until specific ceilings could be established bringing prices back into line which more nearly conforms to normal relationships.

It is not believed unlikely that the price schedule for botanical drugs may be followed up at a later date with specific ceilings for essential oils since members of the trade received a questionnaire from the OPA some time back seeking considerable basic information from the industry relative to these products.

72d—OPD—Year

Searle Research Described

Research in the Service of Medicine is a brochure prepared by G. D. Searle & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Chicago, descriptive of its recently opened research laboratories, in purpose, as well as in equipment. The theme expressed by the title is based on the purpose of three generations of the Searle family, over fifty-four years of pharmacal service to physicians. The brochure is an excellent example of graphic art. It is beautifully illustrated, and the text is given plenty of white space. The message which it carries is in keeping with the high-grade treatment.

— OPD : 72d Year —

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Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Success of American Arms May Release Stores of French North African Essential Oils—Market Quiet But Very Steady —Price Stability Main Features

By far the development most likely to produce changes in the future position of numerous essential oils was the success of American arms in reducing French North Africa to American control. The position unfolded by the American forces achievement is discussed in the box below.

Essential oils and aromatic chemicals as a whole passed through a rather quiet week. Demand was held to a volume not exceeding the conservative figures of recent experience and nothing occurred during the period under review to suggest an early change in that aspect of affairs.

Except for an Office of Price Administration warning against "tying sales plans," the Federal government had little to offer in the events of the week. A period of gestation seemed to have arrived and market comment was noted to the effect that Federal regulatory action probably would not be frozen in its present status.

The container question was again to the fore and it seemed not unlikely that sales of oils in drums might come to an end if other satisfactory containers should be developed. Cans and tins are not too plentiful now that tin is being conserved for the more vital needs of the war program.

Substitute material continued to move in good volume. Each house has its specialties and each has a price schedule peculiar to its product even where there are competing products on the market. There seems to be a quality of at least quasi stability in this business and some of the products are not likely to be displaced after the Axis gang is thrown into the international "klink."

Essential Oils

Almond.—No letup in the shortage of stocks. No easing of very firm prices, all quarters. Little change in good request.

Angelica.—Dull market fortunate in view of extremely short supplies. Stocks practically nominal.

Anise.—Steady to firm under fair request. Stocks limited to very small lots poorly distributed.

Apricot.—Improved business recently noted continues. Undertones very firm. Inquiries has fairly broad character. Prices thoroughly maintained.

Bay.—Rather quiet market last week. Call mainly from consumers of jobbing lots. Prices show substantial strength from all angles.

Birch Tar.—Extremely short supply. Relief could come unexpectedly by appearance of oil from Russian points. Has happened in other Russian oils.

Bois de Rose.—Reported tending toward easier position, spot and source. Offerings made at more attractive prices, some say. Current activity moderate.

Cajeput.—Buyers still call for item hard to get. Reserves down to very small lots. Replenishment awaits opening of primary market ports—which means when Japs are pushed out.

Camphor.—Substitutes doing nicely. Many former buyers unable to use domestic residue of camphor manufacture. Strong in all senses of the word.

Cananga.—A few sales merely revealed the lowly position of available supplies. Prices maintained but seem mainly of nominal significance.

Caraway.—Consumers could use some domestically distilled oil. Supplies of seed may increase. Doubt exists concerning amount extractable oil seed available.

Cardamom.—Strong but lacking in more than routine activity. Scarce.

Cassia.—Strong and almost extinct in sellers' stocks. Replacement cut until Japs are pushed out of shipment ports.

Cedarleaf. — More business noted. Sales in cans very good. Drum deliveries likely to disappear because of container regulations.

Cedarwood.—Use of drums likely to end, and packing in substitute packages becomes real problem. Entire situation in metal containers tough.

Celery.—Narrow market identical with narrow stocks. Strong position

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
279.1	279.1	282.6	231.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

The Eagle Frees African Oils

A byproduct of the United States army's occupation of all French North Africa and Tunisia as way-stations on the United Nations' invasion route to Axis Europe may be the restoration to commerce in essential oils that in peace played a leading role in trade between the French colonial empire and the United States.

From the occupied French colonies in 1939 were exported to the United States a total of 431,341 pounds of essential oils valued at $402,364. From Algeria came geranium oil. From Morocco, origanum, rosemary, thyme and some miscellaneous oils. From Tunisia, rosemary. And from all other French Africa, clove, geranium, lignaloe, orange, vetiver, and ylang ylang.

Sales and transport of merchandise from nations whose lands are battle grounds is not too easy and, in the present instance, to the suffocating effects of war must be added the scarcity of a normal supply of freighters.

There is also the unanswered question of how large may be the stocks of oils in store at the shipment ports of Casablanca, Oran, Algiers and, eventually at Dakar when it falls to the invasion forces—as fall it will.

Those obstacles are real. But, nevertheless, American troops by hewing a path that will end in Berlin have, by their 76-hour blitzkrieg conquest of French North Africa, opened the possibility of essential oil exports being resumed.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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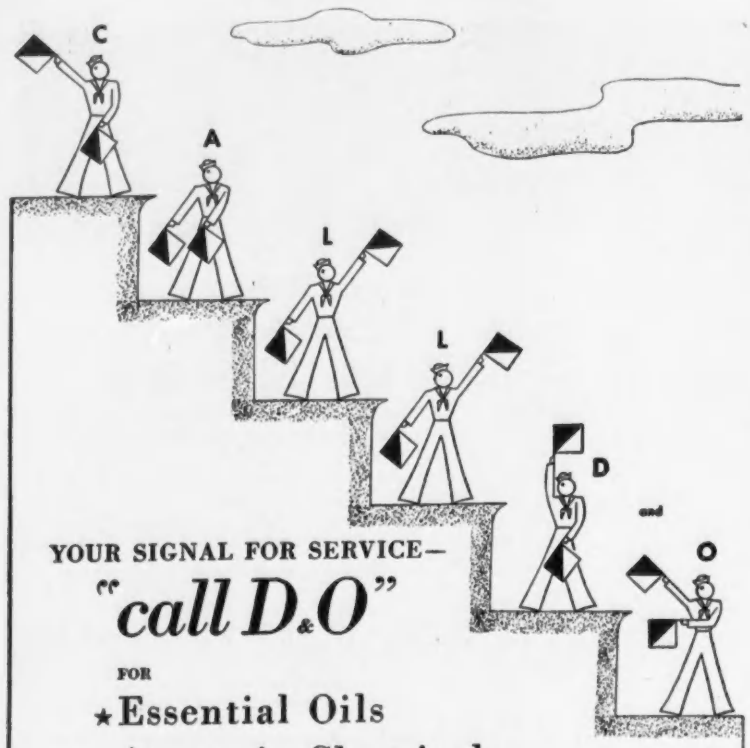

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basically. Current sales restricted to very small amounts.

Cinnamon.—War news favorable to maintainance exports from Ceylon. Don't aid Java oil in the least. Latter out of spot supply, most directions.

Citronella.—Ceylon oil very steady. No further price recessions. Export from Ceylon likely to be aided by recent war events.

Clove.—Firm to steady. Possible a trifle less of pressing demand. Releases of Madagascar oil subject to space priorities on far more important and strategic materials.

Dill.—Quiet at the moment. No price weakness. Supported firmly at primary market points. Especially in Pacific Northwest.

Eucalyptus.—Business maintained at excellent volume. Sellers display some reserve in view of uncertainties surrounding future arrivals from source. Stocks conservative.

Geranium.—No signs of early resumption primary market shipments of Algerian and Bourbon oils. United States troops in control of Algeria now.

Grapefruit.—Rio de Janeiro reports adoption regulation governing grading classification standards and export packing of all citrous oils. Market firm here.

Ginger.—Limited stocks show little chance of early increase. Keeps oil stocks down below needed levels. Strong prices and undertones, all quarters.

Hemlock.—Business very steady. Volume sizable. Prices reveal basic strength. Little local competition.

Juniper Berry.—Slight change in U.S.P. XII specifications. Very firm. Stocks low and definitely short. Consist only of domestic oil.

Juniper Tar.—Likely to show some gain in demand. More inquiry of late. Prices definitely on very firm side. Stocks rather conservative, some quarters.

Lemon.—No change from firm local market. Except for slight gain in call. Reports from Rio de Janeiro say regulations adopted to govern grading classification standards and export packing, all citrous oils.

Lemongrass.—Stocks plentiful as demand lags some. Recession in call not specially important. Quotations retain steady basis on spot.

Lime.—Still on easy side. Replacement costs easy in Mexico and most West Indies points, save Jamaica. Local quotations lack further quotable change.

Lignaloe.—Stocks moderate, spot and primary market. Local call along gentle lines mainly of jobbing description. Prices steady.

Mustard.—New U.S.P. specifications on synthetic item reveal slight changes made by official body. No change in fair demand at steady prices.

Nutmeg.—Some change in specifications made in U.S.P. XII provisions. Market strong as ever. Stocks remain low so far as new buyers are concerned.

Orange.—Market continues easy. United States in control of French North Africa could mean resumption of shipments. Very important at one time. Rio de Janeiro reports adoption regulations governing grading classification and export packing of its product sold heavily here for some time past.

Peppermint.—Steady to firm position. Stocks grow more conservative due government purchases. U.S.P. XII makes some changes in monograph of specifications on this oil.

Petitgrain.—Steady to firm. Not a great deal of spot activity. Fair stocks.

Pimento.—Jamaica releases complete control of raw material disposal.

Rosemary.—Some changes made in specifications on this oil in U.S.P. XII monograph. Quiet trade at very steady prices.

Sandalwood.—No longer in U.S.P. Official in National Formulary. Provision made for percentage of esters as sanatalyl acetate.

Sassafras.—Firm to strong position. South American oil getting play here. Used mainly for industrial purposes of manufacturing sort.

Snakeroot.—Stocks conservative but still sufficient for current low volume consuming request. Prices show the strength of marked stability.

Spearmint.—New U.S.P. XII has slight change in specifications, this oil. Demand moderate but very steady. Supports prevailing prices well. Fair stocks.

Sweet Birch.—Demand steady. About normal in volume. Sellers show little tendency toward competitive position. Stocks in fair shape.

Thyme.—More inquiry and sale noted in some quarters. Gain moderate. Without influence on steady price position ruling long time past.

Wormseed.—New U.S.P. XII specifications emphasizes raises minimum ascaridol as basis for quality requirements. Likely to appear on lend-lease operations. Britain always important user.

Wormwood.—Quiet to dull but very firm at recently prevailing prices.

Aromatic Chemicals

Eugenol.—Reflects fully the very firm position of raw material.

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Geraniol. — Stocks conservative. Prices definitely on firm side.

Geranyl Acetate.—Not available in more than moderate quantities. Firm.

Heliotropine.—More disposed to assume competitive position.

Hydroxycitronellal.—Position some producers makes for attractive prices compared with others.

Linalool.—Movement about all that current supply could care for.

Linalyl Acetate.—Stocks short. Not likely to increase substantially.

Methyl Acetophenone. — Stabilized as to demand and prices.

Methyl Benzoate.—Not a trace of competition locally. Firm to firmer.

Methyl Cinnamate.—Fair call reveals no surplus stock available locally

Methylhexyl Ketone. — Completely stabilized at all points.

Musk.—Domestic production, synthetic item, stretched well to provide for actual requirements.

Phenyl Acetaldehyde.—Rather quiet call. Mainly for small lots.

Phenylacetic Acid.—Steady to firm under ordinary consuming request.

Phenylethyl Alcohol.—Sellers show reserve. Stocks conservative, all quarters.

Phenylpropyl Alcohol.—Not much change in conservative demand. None in prices.

Safrol.—Scarce and certain so to remain for long time to come.

Scatol.—Conservative reserves held in strong hands.

Strolyl Acetate.—Replenishment of stocks not easy. Strong market.

Terpineol. — Offerings conservative. Call along jobbing lines at moment.

Terpinyl Acetate. — No surplus. Strongly held. Distribution irregular.

Vanillin.—Continues strong and active. Full price maintenance.

Yara Yara.—Slightly more local competition. Open prices hold.

72d—OPD—Year

Alcohol Tax Drawback For Non-Beverages Issued

OPD Washington Bureau

Regulations covering the drawback of taxes on alcohol used in the manufacture of medicines, medicinal preparations, food products, flavors, and flavoring extracts were issued November 10 by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. A drawback of $3.75 per proof gallon was allowed such users of distilled spirits in the recently enacted tax bill, upon payment of a special annual tax of $25, $50, or $100 depending upon the annual withdrawal of alcohol.

The drawback is applicable only to distilled spirits produced in domestic registered distilleries, including fruit distilleries, or industrial alcohol plants. Claims must be filed by the users of the alcohol with the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the place of manufacture is located within three months after the quarter in which the non-beverage products covered by the claims were sold.

The claimant must show on form 843 that the alcohol for which a drawback is claimed was produced in a domestic registered distillery; that the alcohol was used in the manufacture or production of non-beverage products which were unfit for use for beverage purposes; that the products were to be sold or otherwise transferred in the quarter preceding the quarter in which the claim is filed together with the names and addresses of the purchasers, and that the special tax has been filed. A number of other supporting claims must accompany the application of the claimant.

72d—OPD—Year

Packaging Institute Reelects Joel Lund

Packaging Institute has reelected to its presidency Joel Y. Lund, Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, and A. Vernon Shannon, Westfield River Paper Company, Russell, Mass., and Wallace D. Kimball, Standard-Knapp Corporation, Portland, Conn., vice-presidents.

72d—OPD—Year

Dow Chemical to Run $2,500,000 DPC Plant

OPD Washington Bureau

Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones announced November 12 the execution of a contract by Defense Plant Corporation with the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., to provide for construction and equipment of a plant in Texas, at a cost in excess of $2,500,000. The facilities will be operated by the company and title will remain in the corporation. No other details of the contract were made public.

72d—OPD—Year

American Cholesterol Develops Absorption Bases

Absorption bases with unusual water-carrying and emulsifying powers, which have been found to form pure white, stable emulsions in creams, emulsions, and other cosmetic and pharmaceutical products, have been developed by American Cholesterol Products, Inc., of Milltown, N. J. Odorless, tasteless and practically colorless, the new "Amerchol" bases are declared to be unusually surface-active due to their high content of cholesterol, sterols, and higher alcohols.

Since there are no fatty acids or their esters in "Amerchol" absorption bases, but only inert sterols in a neutral hydrocarbon vehicle the bases are unaffected by incorporated materials and do not develop rancidity, color, or odor. Agar plate tests have shown the new bases to produce effective liberation and transfer of incorporated drugs through the skin. Sales offices of the American Cholesterol Products, Inc., are located at 220 West 40th Street, this city.

Cholesterol base, "Amerchol S," also is finding application as an emulsifier and emulsion stabilizer in the textile, paint, ink and other industries.

Industrial Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials

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Ethylene Dichloride

(Continued from November 9 issue)

Construction

Cleansing agent for—
- Interior tiles
- Tiled fronts of buildings

Dye

Reagent and solvent in making synthetic dyestuffs of various classes

Dry Cleaning

Solvent — Spotting agent

Electrical

Adjunct solvent in—
- Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, resins, gums, and the like, used for insulating cables, wiring, and electrical machinery and equipment

Solvent in—
- Cleansing electric motors and other electrical machinery

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

Extractant for—
- Animal oils — Greases
- Fats — Vegetable oils

Solvent for—
- Animal oils — Vegetable oils
- Fats — Waxes
- Greases

Solvent in—
- Recovering oils from fuller's earth and other substances used in bleaching and decolorizing

Fertilizer

Solvent for—
- Degreasing fish scrap

Food

Extractant for—
- Fats — Oils
- Greases

Extractant of soluble substances from—
- Berries — Seeds
- Fruits

Solvent in—
- Making food flavors
- Purifying foodstuffs

Glass

Solvent in—
- Degreasing glass

Solvent in—
- Compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for the decoration and protection of glassware

Glue and Gelatin

Solvent for—
- Degreasing bones and hides preparatory to the manufacture of glue and gelatin

Gum

Solvent for various gums

Ink

Solvent in making—
- Printing inks

Insecticide

As a general insecticide

Ingredient of —
- Fumigant (mixture with carbon tetrachloride, 25 percent) said to be very effective against fur, grain, and household insects and parasites
- Fumigating compositions
- Insecticidal compositions
- Preparations for exterminating parasites
- Vermicidal compositions

Leather

Solvent for—
- Cleansing spotted leathers
- Removing natural oils and greases from hides and skins before tanning so as to prevent staining thereafter and insure evenness of the leather finish and tan

Solvent in—
- Compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose and resins, gums, and waxes, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and as coatings for the protection and decoration of leather goods

Mechanical

Solvent for—
- Cleansing and degreasing machinery of various sorts
- Cleansing drive wheels of compression pumps and other mechanical equipment
- Degreasing automobile brake bands

Metal Fabricating

Adjunct solvent in—
- Coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles

Solvent in—
- Cleansing and degreasing metallic surfaces preparatory to painting, shellacking, varnishing, or otherwise coating

Metallurgical

Solvent in—
- Degreasing die castings, metal stampings, metals to be electroplated, nuts, and bolts
- Preparing metals for pickling, plating, sherardizing

Miscellaneous

Adjunct solvent in—
- Coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for decorating and protecting articles of various sorts

Degreasing agent in treating—
- Furs (also acts as a parasiticide)

General solvent

Ingredient of—
- Compositions, containing clay, for cleansing ivory, horn, and bone
- Polishing compositions of various sorts
- Preparations used for the removal of stains from celluloid articles
- Preparations used for cleansing typewriters

Solvent in—
- Degreasing dishes, kitchenware, hardware, metal furniture, safety razor blades

Oilcloth and Linoleum

Adjunct solvent in making—
- Coating compositions

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Ingredient of—
- Paint removers — Varnish removers
- Lacquer removers

Solvent in—
- Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose and gums and resins

(To be continued)

1-Methylamino-4-betahydroxyethylaminoanthraquinone

Dye

Reactant in—
- Dye syntheses

Starting point (Brit. 506526) in making—
- Blue dyestuffs giving fast shades and being water-soluble, by reacting with—
  - Dicarboxylic acids

Quinine Glycerophosphate

(Basic Glycerophosphate of Quinine, Chiningiycerinphosphat, Glicerofosfato di Chinina, Glicerofosfato de Quinina, Glycerinphosphorsaures Chinin, Glycerophosphate Basique de Quinine, Kineurine, Quininae Glycerophosphas, Quinine Glycerinophosphate)

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Reported useful as—
- Antiperiodic — Nerve tonic

Reported useful in treating—
- Nervous conditions
- Neurasthenia

Soybean Oil Fatty Acids

(Acides Gras d'Huile de Soja, Acides Gras d'Huiles de Soya, Acidos Grassos de Aceite de Soja Hispida, Bean Oil Fatty Acids, Chinese Bean Oil Fatty Acids, Chemisches Bohnenfettsaure, Sojabean Oil Fatty Acids, Sojabohnenfettsaure, Sojabohnenoelfettsaure, Soj Oil Fatty Acids)

Resins

Raw material in making—
- Alkyd resins

Steffens Waste Liquors

(Refuse product from sugar factories)

Chemical

Source of—
- Potash — Soda

Fertilizer

Ingredient of—
- Fertilizer compositions

Tri-isopropanolamine Octoate

Chemical

Suggested as dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsions of various chemicals
- Textile lubricants in emulsified form

Cosmetic

Suggested as dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsified cosmetics

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

Claimed as—
- Emulsifying agent slightly superior to the corresponding triethanolamine salt

Claimed to be powerful emulsifier for—
- Fats — Waxes
- Oils

Suggested as dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsified boring oils
- Emulsified drilling oils
- Emulsified fat-splitting preparations
- Emulsified fatty acids of animal or vegetable origin
- Emulsified greasing compositions
- Emulsified greasing and lubricating compositions containing various vegetable and animal fats and oils
- Emulsified preparations of natural or synthetic waxes
- Emulsified sulphonated oils
- Emulsified wire-drawing oils
- Emulsions of animal and vegetable fats and oils

Leather

Suggested as dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsified compositions for softening hides
- Emulsified dressing compositions
- Emulsified fat-liquoring baths
- Emulsified finishing compositions
- Emulsified soaking compositions
- Emulsified waterproofing compositions

Miscellaneous

Suggested as dispersing agent in making—
- Automobile polishes in emulsified form
- Emulsified furniture polishes
- Emulsified greasing compositions
- Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Suggested as dispersing agent in making—
- Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form

Paper

Suggested as dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsified compositions for sizing paper and pulp articles
- Emulsified compositions for waterproofing paper and pulp compositions and paperboard
- Waxing compositions in emulsified form

Petroleum

Suggested as dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsified mineral oils
- Kerosene emulsions
- Naphtha emulsions
- Soluble greases in emulsified form
- Solubilized emulsified oils and distillates
- Various textile oils in emulsified form, such as rayon oils

Soap

Suggested as dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsified detergents, containing soaps, used for various purposes
- Emulsified hand-cleansing compositions containing soap
- Emulsified textile soaps

Textile

Finishing

Suggested as dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsified coating compositions
- Emulsified sizing compositions
- Emulsified washing compositions
- Emulsified waterproofing compositions
- Emulsified waxing compositions

Manufacturing

Suggested as dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsified baths for degumming and boiling-off silks
- Emulsified baths for soaking silks
- Emulsified compositions used for degreasing raw wool
- Oiling emulsions for various textile purposes

Uranium Oxide-Ammonium Complex

(A complex salt probably conforming to the formula $U_2O_7(NH_4)_2$)

Miscellaneous

Addition agent (Germ. 665462) to—
- Lacquer coatings for demonstrating temperature at given spots (for example, coating on an air-cooled combustion motor would permanently change to grayish-yellow in spots where the temperature became 200°C.)

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- Permanent color change to grayish-yellow at 200°C.

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Petroleum Products

Shortages in Solvents, Diluents and Other Naphthas, Liquefied Gases and Paraffin Still Unrelieved—Petroleum Sulphonates Put Under Complete Allocation—Petrolatum Prices Revised

Awaiting more definite intimations as to the extent of the upward revision in prices of crude petroleum and all petroleum products, which the Office of Price Administration has promised to authorize within the near future, in response to urgent recommendations made by the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator, leading exponents of the petroleum industry have concentrated, this past week, on devising ways and means for relieving the growing shortage of facilities for shipping refined products from points of production in the Southwest and Middle West to consuming centers in the East. Their best efforts in that direction have proved futile, however, and the immediately available supply of tank ships, tank cars and tank trucks has continued wholly inadequate for the increasingly pressing requirements. Thus, although the output of the aromatic and other special usage naphthas and liquefied gases as well as of gasoline, fuel oil and kerosene has been notably amplified, it has been impossible to move more than 60 percent of the stocks at the refineries, despite the clamorous demands of consumers.

Important among the week's developments has been the announcement by Petroleum Coordinator Ickes that he has recommended an overall curtailment of 12 percent in petroleum consumption, which would mean a 20 to 25 percent reduction in gasoline allotted to the seventeen States in the East Coast rationing area, and his recommendation had been accepted by WPB and OPA. Another ruling by OPA has established a permanent ceiling on No. 6 fuel oil for all refineries in the Texas Panhandle region, which will unify the widely divergent individual price ceilings in that zone.

Another development of considerable interest to the industry has been the placing under complete allocation and use control, by WPB's General Preference Order M-188, of petroleum sulphonates, by-products of white oil production, which have recently been in increasing demand for their valuable properties in industrial cutting oils, lubricant additives for high-compression engine oil, rust preventives, emulsion type paint, fat-splitting and emulsion-breaking.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—With the recent reappearance in the New York and New England markets of the two high-solvency aromatics, which were included in WPB's complete allocation order, but which were withdrawn when the California refinery originating them devoted its output to the war effort, there have been several new additions to the offerings of substitute products showing mean distillation points of 332 degrees and hence just outside the allocation limits. These substitute products and several others with boiling points either above or below the allocation limits, together with the aliphatics, are being seized upon avidly by consumers unable to obtain WPB authorizations to procure the allocated numbers, of which there are now seven who have found that these "outside" products serve their purposes about as well as those under allocation. Prices are being well maintained on all these items.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—An amplified buying interest is shown in this naphtha, whose stocks are being steadily reduced without commensurate additions from current output of the refineries. Some suppliers are having great difficulty in filling all orders. Prices firmly held.

Lacquer Diluent.—A keen demand continues to be noted for this product. Supplies are being further diminished. Market tone steady.

Mineral Spirit.—In brisk call. Stocks being lowered daily. Prices strongly maintained.

Rubber Solvent.—Only a light buying interest is manifested. Stocks continue abundant. Market tone stable.

Stoddard Solvent.—A sellers' market prevails in this naphtha. Supplies are small and the demand active. Great difficulty is still experienced in procuring adequate facilities for moving the goods from refineries to consuming centers Prices strongly held.

V.M. & P. Naphtha.—Although the war industries continue to obtain the greater portion of this naphtha, the paint trade is also securing a fairly sizable quantity. Transportation accommodations are hard to procure. Stocks are greatly reduced. Market tone very strong.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—November 13

Aromatic Solvents.—War consideration in control; market strong.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Buying active, and prices firm.

Lacquer Diluent.—Good interest; no market change.

Mineral Spirits.—Call brisk, and prices steady.

Rubber Solvent.—Inquiry moderate, quotations holding.

Stoddard Solvent.—Suppliers in control; market stiff.

V.M. & P. Naphtha.—Movement good; prices holding.

San Francisco—November 13

Aromatic Naphthas.—Buyers are taking practically everything made available to them.

Lacquer Diluent.—Consumer interest high.

Rubber Solvent.—Purchasing is on a routine basis.

Stoddard Solvent.—This product in very high demand from the dry-cleaning trade.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—Considerable interest attaches itself to these paint naphthas.

Tulsa—November 13

Both solvents and diluents are moving in as large quantities as they can be shipped, but great trouble is being had in obtaining adequate transportation facilities. Offerings are fair-sized, but stocks are only sufficient to fill orders already in hand. Buyers appear eager to take much more material if it becomes available. Prices are being firmly held on all products in this group.

V.M. & P. Naphtha.—The paint trade is clamoring for more than it can get. Stocks are now rather light, insufficient for non-essential requirements. Prices strongly maintained.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—There is an extensive buying interest in this liquefied gas. Supplies have been materially reduced of late and many would-be purchasers are unable to procure all they desire. Market tone strong.

Heptane.—In moderate inquiry. Supplies light. Prices well maintained.

Hexanes.—A fair-sized movement is noted in this light hydrocarbon. Stocks being steadily lowered. Market tone firm.

Octanes.—Supply situation tight. Demand active. Prices firmly held.

Pentanes.—A sizable buying movement is reported, with stocks being commensurately reduced. Market tone stable.

Propane.—A growing shortage is reported in this gas, which is in steadily increasing request. Some suppliers continue unable to accommodate all their customers. Prices are strongly maintained.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—November 13

Butane.—Keen demand; prices steady.

Heptane.—Call good; no price change.

Hexanes.—Movement reported active; market firm.

Octanes.—Buying interest growing; market steady.

Pentanes.—Movement enlarged; firm prices.

Propane.—Material is short; market strong.

San Francisco—November 13

Producers for the most part are keeping up pretty well with the trade's incessant demand for propane and butane.

Butane.—Good movement; buying interest very high.

Propane.—Continues brisk, but producers are meeting requirements of the trade, for the most part.

Tulsa—November 13

Notable strength pervades the market for the lighter hydrocarbons here. Buyers are bidding actively for all grades and suppliers are generally loath to offer more material than is urgently needed by their customers. Prices are being strongly held.

Butane.—A brisk buying interest is manifested in this gas. Supply situation tightening. Prices firmly maintained.

Propane.—In active call, with consumers' requirements far in excess of the current supply. Market tone extremely strong.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Paraffin.—Unabated shortages continue to characterize the market for

Price Changes

Advanced

Gasoline, Gulf Coast, U.S. motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax, ¼c. per gal.
Petrolatum, U.S.P. Twelfth Revision, amber, light amber and dark yellow, ½c. to ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Petrolatum, U.S.P. Twelfth Revision, white and light yellow, including former designation, "cream," ½c. to ¾c. per lb. Full extent of reductions not reflected because of addition to prices of cost of non-returnable fiber drums and wooden barrels.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Petroleum Chemicals

Issuance by the War Production Board this past week of a special order placing petroleum sulphonates under complete allocation and use control has called attention to these little-known by-products of petroleum white oil and their principal employment in the making of industrial cutting oils, particularly useful in the war industries. But it has done more than that. It has also served to make the public aware of the notable achievements of our petroleum industry in the creation of numerous synthetic chemicals affording new supplies of explosives and other war materials.

Besides producing the light hydrocarbon gases, with which it is enriching the 100-octane gasoline for our air forces, this industry is now yielding alcohols, ketones and esters made from refinery gases that formerly were used only as fuel. It is also turning out ammonia and related products obtained from natural gas and atmospheric nitrogen. And several of our most advanced oil refineries are evolving many other chemical products, including unsaturated alcohols and chlorides, glycerol and its derivatives and butadiene—all destined to play increasingly important parts in our war activities.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

PETROLATUMS and WHITE OILS
From The Refinery of Controlled Specialization
SHERWOOD
REFINING COMPANY, INC.
ENGLEWOOD, N. J. • Refinery WARREN, PA

RELY ON
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA
San Francisco
NAPHTHENIC ACIDS
CRESYLIC ACIDS
VISCOUS OILS
[Extremely viscous polymerized hydrocarbons]
CALODORANT
Gas Odorant
WHITE OILS

TECHNICAL
WHITE OILS
OIL STATES PETROLEUM CO., INC. Woolworth Bldg., New York Plant: Bayonne, N. J.

ULTRA-PENN
Specialists in quality
PETROLATUMS—WHITE OILS
for every purpose
ULTRA PENN REFINING CO. • Butler, Pa.

all grades of crude, semi-refined and refined waxes. The demand is still running well ahead of the supply. Prices strongly maintained.

Petrolatum.—Several obstacles have arisen to slow down the long-awaited downward revision of prices for these products, scheduled for formal announcement on November 14. First, the compulsory abandonment on November 13 of steel drums in shipping the goods to all save war industry users and a resultant recourse to fiber drums for domestic shipments and to wooden barrels for export operations have made it necessary for the producers to add the cost of these latter non-returnable containers to their selling prices. This alone has prevented as sharp a markdown of quotations as had been originally planned. and in the case of amber grades has caused the refiners to raise their new prices to levels slightly above those recently prevailing. Grades, such as white and light yellow waxes, have been reduced in price but by no means as much as they would presumably have been, had it not been for the necessity for adding the cost of the non-metallic and non-returnable containers which are superseding the erstwhile steel drums which hitherto had been returnable for credit.

Secondly, considerable difficulty has been encountered in arranging new quotations on the various grades, in view of a change in the pharmacopoeial requirements, as set forth in the Twelfth Decennial Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, just off the press. In addition to making numerous changes in the specific gravity limits of this product and raising its melting point, this latest revision of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia has added tests for consistency and organic acids and has changed its tests for alkali and mineral acids. Of even greater importance, it has changed its color classifications so as to designate only two groups of the semi-solid mixtures, one of which embraces the unctuous masses varying in color from yellowish to light amber and the other embracing white to faintly yellowish masses, including the former "cream white."

In the revision of quotations, prices of the white to faintly yellowish types have been lowered slightly but those for the yellowish to light amber grades have been marked up. So great have been the confusions over these greatly altered specifications and deliberations over the costs of the new containers to be added to these quotations that refiners have postponed issuance of their new price schedules for another week.

Amorphous Waxes.—Stocks continue light and the buying interest holds up well. Hence, prices are being well maintained.

White Mineral Oils.—A fair-sized buying movement is reported in these oils, with the demand especially great for the higher viscosities. Prices are being firmly held at the levels reached in the recent revision.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—November 13

Better buying interest is noted in most items in the list of petrolatums and waxes with orders reaching good proportions and no cessation in the general showing of trade interest. Inquiry has been picking up for most items and sellers have no trouble in disposing of products.

Paraffin.—Interest good, prices holding.

Petrolatums.—Active market participation, quotations unchanged but about to be revised downward.

White Mineral Oil.—Trade moderate, quotations steady.

Los Angeles—November 13

The producers of paraffin wax report the situation as very tight, with an acute shortage, based on the trade's demands.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—A further decline in this country's average daily production and a slight additional decrease in tankcar movements into the East Coast have combined with a materially amplified demand to keep the market for crude oil extremely strong. The average daily output for the week ended November 7 is reported to have dropped 75,040 barrels to 3,852,470 and tankcar transportation to the Atlantic seaboard for the week ended October 31 is shown to have dipped about seven-eighths of one percent to 753,594 barrels daily from those for the previous week.

Petroleum Coordinator Ickes has urged an overall curtailment of 12 percent in petroleum consumption, which would call for a reduction of 139,000 barrels a day in petroleum products distributed to East Coast industries and individuals.

Fuel Oil.—OPA has established a permanent ceiling for No. 6 fuel oil for all refineries in the Texas Panhandle region at 74 cents per barrel on bulk shipments in tankcars and tank transport. This action brings into line the maximum prices of two refineries in this area which had a 69-cent ceiling during the base period prior to October 15, 1941, while more than 75 percent of the volume of No. 6 fuel oil in that zone has hitherto had a ceiling of 74 cents.

As of November 7, light fuel oil stocks totaled 49,034,000 barrels and heavy fuel oil stocks aggregated 78,317,000 barrels. Bureau of Mines records of sales of fuel oil for all of 1941 show that they reached a grand total of 554,329,000 barrels, a gain of 11 percent over those for the previous high-water-mark year, 1940.

Gasoline.—Although stocks of gasoline are reported to have increased by 79,000 barrels to 79,238,000 barrels in the week ended November 7, the demand has recently been running in excess of current output, despite rationing and Petroleum Coordinator Ickes' urgent request for a 12 percent curtailment in petroleum products consumption which would call for a reduction in gasoline allotted to the East Coast of 20 to 25 percent. In the Gulf Coast area, U. S. motor, 72-74 octane gasoline, in tanks, has been marked up in price to a minimum of 5¾ cents per gallon, on an ex tax basis and up to 6 cents is now asked in some quarters. A scarcity of tank ships, tankcars and tank trucks in that area is making shipping to the Atlantic seaboard difficult.

Kerosene.—OPA, after re-examining the basic structure of kerosene tankcar deliveries f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla., has established a maximum price of 6.75 cents per gallon on this commodity from that point, effective November 12. Previously, the maximum price of 5 cents a gallon on kerosene of this classification had been adjusted to 6.50 cents to reflect higher transportation costs from point of supply. Reinvestigation, however, disclosed that the prevailing price during the base period of October 1-15, 1941, was 5.25 cents and the quarter-cent adjustment has therefore been made to reflect adequately the price prevailing at Jacksonville at that time. The demand for fuel oil continues in excess of the current output, despite rationing. For all of 1941, sales set a record, according to Bureau of Mines figures, by reaching an aggregate of 68,996,000 barrels.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—November 13

A scarcity of virtually all fuels and lubricants is noted and the indications are that the market is still a seller's controlled activity. In fact, the selling side is too strong, because of the limited supply of most products. Trade is generally good.

Gasoline.—Offerings fair, market holding.

Kerosene.—Demand still good, supply short.

Lubricating Oil.—Brisk call reported, market firm.

72d—OPD—Year

Huff Leaves OPC

OPD Washington Bureau

William F. Huff, special consultant to the Deputy Petroleum Coordinator for War, has resigned to return to private business in California, Deputy Petroleum Coordinator Ralph K. Davies has announced. Well known in the oil industrty as a materials expert, Mr. Huff joined OPC in January, 1942, when he was appointed director of the then newly created Division of Materials.

— OPD : 72d Year —

H. Sullivan, assistant manager of the development and patent department of Standard Oil of Indiana, will be manager of this department while William B. Plummer, present manager, is in service as a lieutenant-colonel in the Army.

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Fertilizer Materials

OPA Applying Initial Brakes to Oilseed Meals by Establishing Price Ceiling for Cottonseed Product—Compensatory Lifting of Ceilings for Mixtures Will Be Timely

An initial move toward halting the spectacular soaring of prices for oilseed meals and other organic nitrogenates, needed on an increasing scale by fertilizer mixers as substitutes for chemical nitrogen solutions in rounding out these complete fertilizer compounds, has been the placing of a ceiling on cottonseed meal considerably below the level lately reached in a spirited upbidding movement.

The OPA has also made arrangements for lowering the cost of cottonseed, soybean, linseed and peanut meals for the farmers, who need these meals for cattle, hog and poultry feeds, by fixing distributors' margins for all types of these feeds. It is expected that this will save the farmers $4 to $5 per ton on their purchases of these oilseed meals and oil cakes. The order setting these distributors' margins is contained in Amendment No. 61 to Supplementary Regulation No. 14, effective November 12, which appears elsewhere in this issue of the REPORTER.

The necessity for applying brakes to the recent sharp upbidding of prices for cottonseed, linseed, peanut and soybean meals was perceived by OPA in its examination of the greatly amplified costs of nitrogen, which, with the hugely increased cost of transporting many fertilizing agents by rail, instead of the previously prevailing water routes, had induced that bureau to make a premature announcement of its intention to authorize a lifting of the existing price ceilings on mixed fertilizers or "grades" by approximately 8 percent, four or five weeks hence. Whereas ceiling prices had already been established for castor bean meal, generally designated as castor "pomace," and also for cottonseed hull ash as well as fish meal, and the principal animal nitrogenous organics—dried blood and tankage—there had hitherto been no ceilings imposed on the other vegetable meals.

Although the 1942-1943 fertilizer season opens this month in Florida, it does not get under way in the cotton belt of the South until well into December, by which time OPA's higher price schedule for the "grades" will be announced and made operative. No notable relief from the acute shortage of the oilseed meals is expected, however, until after the turn of the year.

Nitrogenates

Castor Pomace.—With no offerings of sizable proportions now being made and with no relief in sight from the acute shortage now prevailing in this meal until after January 1, fertilizer manufacturers are experiencing great difficulty in obtaining even a small percentage of their requirements. Price firmly maintained at ceiling level.

Cottonseed Meal.—An abrupt halting of skyrocketing operations which had carried the price of this meal from its "floor" level of $35.60 per ton to a peak of $40, a week ago, has been effected by OPA in an order establishing a hitherto lacking ceiling for this product at $39 per ton for the 8 percent grade at Southeast mills, while also fixing a maximum price of $35 per ton for cake. This action by OPA was taken following a conference with the cottonseed products traders in Memphis. "Floor" prices for the meal had been fixed at $35 for September delivery with 30 cents additional for each succeeding month until February, when the minimum price would reach $36.50. But, within a few weeks after the naming of these minimum prices, this meal had been bid up, chiefly by feed manufacturers, nearly $5 per ton.

Cyanamid.—Some offerings continue to be made to fertilizer interests, but the volume of business moving in this direction is still small, because of allocation control and the movement of the bulk of the output into munitions plants in Canada and the United States.

Dried Blood.—A brisk demand continues to be reported for this animal organic, both in Chicago and New York. Packers, however, are still generally withholding their output for their own uses.

Fish Meal.—Although the result of current fishing operations off the coast of Florida is still to be heard from, there is little likelihood that this season's catch of menhaden will reach more than meager proportions. Most of the fish factories on Chesapeake and Delaware bays and off the capes as well as off New Jersey report difficulty in making promised deliveries of scrap on contracts entered into several months ago on a "if and when made basis." No meal is yet being produced.

Hoofmeal.—In active call but greatly diminished supply. Prices strongly held at an inside figure of $4.25 per unit-ton, while up to $4.50 is asked in some quarters.

Linseed Meal.—Fertilizer manufacturers continue desirous of securing sizable quantities of this meal, but are restrained by an increasing scarcity and the prevailing high prices. There seemingly is none available until after the turn of the year and for January-June deliveries the price is being firmly held in this area at $36.50 per ton. One crushing plant at Minneapolis is offering this meal for April delivery at $39 and for August delivery at $38.50, both quotations being on a basis of f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Nitrate of Soda.—Both the synthetic product and the natural nitrates from Chile continue to be quoted on the basis of the price schedules prevailing since the outset of this year which have recently been extended for the current month, subject to change without notice. But as this chemical nitrogen product is still under complete allocation control, the lion's

Price Changes

Advanced

Bone, steamed, domestic, feeding grade, 1¼ percent ammonia, 60 percent phosphoric acid, in bags, f.o.b. Chicago, January-June delivery, $6 per ton above previously prevailing quotation for immediate and nearby deliveries

Reduced

Cottonseed meal, 8 percent, in bags, ceiled by OPA at $39 per ton, Southeast mills, $1 below hitherto prevailing price.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	70.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Fertilizer Tag Sales: October

	P.C. of 1941	October 1942	October 1941	October 1940	P.C. of 1941	January-October 1942	January-October 1941	January-October 1940
		Equivalent tons				Equivalent tons		
Virginia	98	21,299	21,745	28,841	103	395,538	383,939	381,228
North Carolina	122	30,496	25,088	22,267	106	1,106,760	1,039,961	1,018,712
South Carolina	258	17,770	6,875	13,169	93	639,964	684,462	656,653
Georgia	219	27,843	12,740	10,004	101	775,311	764,374	728,123
Florida	82	57,501	66,533	65,784	102	510,639	500,049	448,148
Alabama	67	4,500	6,750	4,250	99	564,200	571,750	570,550
Mississippi	137	12,590	9,175	10,393	92	304,619	332,792	304,688
Tennessee	111	13,443	12,103	16,347	123	173,186	140,441	146,238
Arkansas	..	.....	1,100	5,000	117	133,158	114,200	98,950
Louisiana	318	12,730	4,000	7,544	95	155,716	164,510	149,975
Texas	96	1,990	2,075	5,145	91	119,284	131,301	114,984
Oklahoma	..	.....	350	55	80	8,747	10,960	6,663
Total, South	119	200,162	168,534	188,799	101	4,887,122	4,838,729	4,624,912
Indiana	470	10,923	2,323	3,031	118	396,027	334,860	302,381
Illinois	97	1,893	1,947	3,313	130	80,089	61,555	51,073
Kentucky	98	7,735	7,864	7,706	118	144,087	121,976	122,390
Missouri	126	873	695	2,895	82	70,797	86,734	87,494
Kansas	..	50	1,225	825	60	11,415	19,011	17,496
Total Midwest	153	21,474	14,054	17,770	113	702,415	624,136	581,034
Grand total	121	221,636	182,588	206,569	102	5,589,537	5,462,865	5,205,946

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Domestic SULPHATE of AMMONIA AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
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share is continuing to move into war industries, with only a modicum going into fertilizer channels.

Peanut Meal.—To stop a runaway market in this meal, which was recently rushed up to $40 per ton for 8.75 percent grade at Southern Alabama-Georgia points, by heavy bidding on the part of feed manufacturers, OPA is expected to establish a ceiling on this material ere long, as a sequel to its recent action in fixing a maximum price for cottonseed meal. Hitherto, there have been "floors," but no ceiling, for the commodity, at $34.50 for 48-50 percent protein and $35 for 51 percent protein, for September delivery, with 30 cents added, each succeeding month, until February, when the price was to have been stabilized at the level then reached and to remain at that level until July.

Nitrogenous Material.—No offerings are now being made at any of the former market centers. Southern consumers are being favored with small deliveries on outstanding contracts from Chemical, Ill., on a basis of $2.90 per unit-ton.

Soybean Meal.—With virtually none of this meal available from first hands at any price, feed manufacturers, fertilizer interests and other consumers who have recently felt impelled to buy it have had recourse to second hands. In the resultant resale operations, $44 per ton has lately been paid in Boston and New York. Minimum selling figures had been fixed on new crop meal, less than two months ago, on a basis of $30 per ton for November delivery, with 25 cents to be added each succeeding month until next June. The present scarcity of this meal is expected to go unrelieved until after the turn of the year.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Despite recent WPB statements, that more liberal allotments will soon be made to agriculture, only meager quantities are being procured by fertilizer interests. As this inorganic ammoniate is under complete allocation, the bulk of the output is being absorbed by war industries. Estimates on operations of by-product cokeovens for the week ended November 7 indicate a production of 38,507,760 pounds from that source.

Tankage. — Most packers continue withholding the bulk of their output and the small quantities which become available occasionally are being taken almost in their entirety by feed manufacturers, leaving fertilizer interests virtually shut out of the market.

Potashes

As leading domestic producers have sold their output of muriate and manure salts as far ahead as next March, there is little fertilizer potash available except in resale lots. Nothing further has been heard of the plans recently reported as being made by a Jersey City sales agent for importing some quantities of potash from Russia, and WPB continues to predict a more acute shortage of these salts before the opening of the 1943-1944 season, next Spring.

Phosphates

Bone Materials.—Despite sporadic arrivals of small consignments of raw material from South America, the domestic market is all but bare of immediately available goods. Domestic steamed bone is in especially active request and $49 per ton is being asked for feeding grade, in bags, at Chicago, for January-June deliveries, a figure $6 above that recently prevailing as the more or less nominal quotation.

Cottonseed Hull Ash.—Fertilizer interests continue calling for this material, used chiefly by tobacco growers in the North. Prices firmly maintained.

Phosphate Rock.—As supplies of both Florida land pebble and Tennessee brown rock continue fairly liberal, there has been no further stiffening of the market of late. Prices, however, are being firmly held at the recently revised figures. No additional information has been forthcoming regarding OPA's recently announced plans for an adjustment of Florida land pebble prices to compensate for the latterly increased cost of transportation by rail, which has replaced shipping by water routes.

A phosphate deposit, estimated to contain 100,000,000 tons of low-grade rock has been discovered at Clarendon, New Zealand. This rock, it is said, can be raised to commercial standards.

N, P_2O_5, K_2O, All Needed

Considerable interest is being shown by the fertilizer industry in the revision of the list of mixed fertilizer compounds, approved by the Fertilizer Industry Advisory Committee and authorized by the War Production Board for the thirty-three leading agricultural States. This revision of the list of the so-called fertilizer "grades" exhibits notable reductions and, in some instances, complete elimination of the nitrogen content of many of these "grades," due to an appalling shortage in the supply of chemical nitrogen solutions and the greatly increased cost of animal and vegetable organics now being resorted to as nitrogenates, which have recently induced the Office of Price Administration to arrange for a lifting of the price ceilings on these "grades" by approximately 8 percent.

A careful study of the purposes, for which these "grades" are designed, has revealed the fact that small grain and certain other crops do not require as much immediately available nitrogen as others. But all vegetable growths need some amount of all three of the chief fertilizer elements — nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. The seemingly nitrogenless crops are planted in soil wherein nitrogen has already been generated by plowed-in "cover crops."

Superphosphate.—In addition to the upheaval of the triple superphosphate situation in Florida caused by the reallocating of material under contract for domestic delivery to Great Britain, considerable difficulty is being experienced in securing either water transportation or rail shipping facilities for all descriptions of superphosphate in the South. Prices continue strongly held, with 85 cents per unit-ton prevailing for triple in the Baltimore market.

Production of superphosphate at 112 domestic plants for September shows an increase of 36 percent over that for the corresponding month of last year, amounting to 395,749 equivalent tons on the basis of 18 percent available phosphoric acid content.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Crude sulphur is still moving steadily from mines in Texas to consumers in the leading centers of this country. The trade continues interested in the recent announcement by OPA that an upward revision of price for this natural product is contemplated by that bureau, to make up for the increased cost of shipping it by rail, instead of by water routes, as formerly.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—November 13

The meeting of The National Fertilizer Association here next week will take up the question of fertilizer materials to make the recommended fertilizer "grades." The shortage of nitrogenous materials will result in a plea for a greater allotment of nitrogen chemicals for plant food.

With the rise in price of cottonseed and peanut meals, the fertilizer trade demand for these materials has decreased.

Superphosphate.—61 cents per unit, interior producing points.

Nitrate of Soda.—Nominally $30.00 per ton ports, allocated.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Available only as allocated at fixed prices.

Cottonseed Meal.—Scarce, 8 percent grade, $39.00 per ton, producing points.

Peanut Meal.—Scarce, 8.45 percent grade, $40.00 per ton, producing points.

Baltimore—November 13

Fish Scrap.—With all of the northern fishing plants shut down for the season, and with information from those on the North Carolina coast sketchy, trading in this ammaniate is practically at a standstill. As to the northern plants, with regard to which the output at first was estimated at about one-half of last year, revised calculations are put even lower, none willing to go over one-third of 1941. This has left a good portion of the business booked uncovered, with no prospect that even a small catching-up will be realized. A belief prevails that it is the intention of the government to take over additional fishing vessels, so that the prospect for the industry is not at all promising.

Bone.—The inquiry for this ammoniate does not rise above very modest proportions, with quite a number of traders finding themselves minus market quotations. Steamed 3 and 50 feeding supplies are still mentioned at $46 per ton, with 3 and 50 ground fertilizer grades at $44 per ton.

Chicago—November 13

Dried Blood.—Principal grade, unground, $5.38 per unit of ammonia.

Tankage.—Unground, feeding grade, $5.53 per unit; hoof meal, $4.25 to $4.50; liquid stick, $2 to $2.25.

Bone Materials.—Unground, steamed bone, 3 and 50 percent, $35 to $36; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42 per ton; dry rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.20 to $1.21 per unit of protein; 50 percent meat and bone scrap, $68 per ton.

San Francisco—November 13

Ammonia Phosphate.—Quoted at $48 per ton for 16/20 grade, delivered inland points.

Ammonia Sulphate.—Sold subject to WPB allocation at $38 per ton; freight allowance up to $4.40 per ton.

Fish Meal.—Very firm, with light offerings. 65 percent protein meal at producers' ceiling, plus $2 mrehcandising charges or $79.50 per ton, f.o.b. Bay region plants.

72d—OPD—Year

Manpower Centralized Control Asked

—Continued from page 3

sentative John McCormack of Massachusetts as just a "general talk" on the whole situation. Most of the discussion, he said, related to manpower shortages on the farms—a problem to be related to any future legislation on the overall manpower situation.

The report, made public by the President without comment, said that Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, should be given "extended" and "centralized" authority in order to correct major weaknesses in the manpower situation which threaten to "seriously impede the war effort." Major recommendations of the committee were:—

Centralization of full authority for administration of the manpower program in the War Manpower Commission supported by "authority sufficient to insure compliance with its established policies and operating programs."

Apportionment of manpower between military and civilian activities by a five-man committee composed of the chiefs of staff of the Army and Navy, War Production Board chairman, Donald M. Nelson, Lend-Lease Administrator Edward Stettinius, and Mr. McNutt.

Transfer of Selective Service to WMP.

Centralization of all hiring in the U. S. Employment Service.

Cessation of voluntary enlistments.

Fill needs of the armed services for skilled men by special draft calls.

Determination of the size and rate of growth of the armed forces in order that detailed manpower policies can be formed.

72d—OPD—Year

Sulphur Output Up 21 Percent in 1942

Although production of sulphur in September, 1942, decline one percent from the preceding month of August, the output in the first nine months of 1942 was 21 percent greater than in the corresponding period of 1941, according to the Bureau of Mines. Mine shipments of sulphur decreased 11 percent in September compared with August. Producers' stocks were increased one percent during September. Production, mine shipments, and producers' stocks of native sulphur in the United States in selected periods, 1940-42, in long tons, follow:—

	Production	Mine Shipments	Producers' stocks*
Sept., 1940..	224,909	263,667	4,355,306
Sept., 1941..	296,135	317,371	4,384,912
Aug., 1942...	291,025	281,802	4,927,673
Sept., 1942..	287,950	251,285	4,972,045
1940—9 mos..	2,060,067	1,982,803	4,355,306
1941—9 mos..	2,198,369	2,459,249	4,384,912
1942—9 mos..	2,667,087	2,584,062	4,972,045

* Producers' stocks at mines, in transit, and in warehouses at end of period.

Florida Fertilizer Fee Barred on U.S. Gifts

A permanent injunction restraining the authorities of Florida from interfering with the shipment into the State and distribution among the farmers of fertilizers by the Department of Agriculture without payment of the State inspection fee has been granted by a specially constituted three-judge court.

The case was heard by the court October 26, after a district judge had granted a temporary injunction, and on the second hearing the court, with one member dissenting, decided that the Florida inspection fee could not be imposed on the Federal government which is distributing the fertilizer among the Florida growers cooperating in the farm adjustment programs.

According to word received by officials of the Department of Justice, the Florida officials have indicated their intention of filing an appeal directly with the Supreme Court of the United States for a ruling on the validity of the fee, but thus far no action has been taken in this respect.

— OPD : 72d Year —

Potash Salts Deliveries In N.A. Reported

The American Potash Institute announces that deliveries of agricultural potash by the four major producing companies within the continental United States, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rica, and Hawaii during the third quarter of the calendar year 1942 amounted to 161,412 tons of actual K_2O, equivalent to 311,067 tons of potash salts. Constituting this total were 232,569 tons of muriate, 51,993 tons of manure salts, and 26,506 tons of sulphate. In addition, deliveries for chemical uses amounted to 22,195 tons of salts, equivalent to 13,622 tons of K_2O. These figures include salts of domestic origin only.

For the first nine months of 1942 deliveries of agricultural K_2O amounted to 430,428 tons, equivalent to 820,289 tons of potash salts, consisting of 614,850 tons muriate, 124,022 tons manure salts, and 81,417 tons sulphate. In addition, deliveries for chemical uses amounted to 76,655 tons of salts, equivalent to 47,150 tons of K_2O.

— OPD : 72d Year —

48-Hour Week Asked in Senate Report

OPD Washington Bureau

A forty-eight hour work week was asked in the special senate committee investigating progress of the war effort. The report was filed by Senator H. M. Kilgore, Democrat, West Virginia. The report criticized the War Manpower Commission for its failure to "formulate a basic national policy or program. The report held that the problem was too difficult and complex" to be disposed by the mere naming of a manpower czar. The report asked:—

The work week should be lengthened to at least forty-eight hours wherever practicable, and any additional overtime wages which are paid should be required to be paid in war bonds cashable at the end of the war, except to pay Federal taxes.

The forty-hour week should be suspended also in non-war industries, with the proviso that employers be permitted to pay overtime to the extent paid in 1942.

Revocation of selective-service deferments in cases of chronic absenteeism should be provided for.

Management, labor, local and state officials should confer to obtain suspension or revision of any work rules, contract provisions, trade practices or usages or statutory provisions which act as a curb on production.

Defense-plant corporation and contracting officials should refuse to allow as reimburse costs wages paid to labor which has not been used effectively. This recommendation is designed to break up labor hoarding.

War-production expansion should be planned so as to utilize or convert existing plants to the maximum possible use, and new construction should be cut to the limit.

Work Projects Administrator relief employment and similar programs should be cut drastically, or eliminated. Any person refusing to work on a job he is capable of performing should be ineligible to receive any kind of relief or work relief.

Chemical Consultants

—*Continued from page 7*

We must create room for the profitable inclusion of more science in the business program. This can be achieved in many ways. In the present business set up, too great a portion of the retail price is set aside for distribution and cost of packages. Generally only 5 percent to 10 percent of the retail price is allowed for the product itself. We are now selling a costly name, developed by advertising, a fancy eye-appealing package, with the product such a minor constituent that there is no room for scientific improvement. Distribution allowances should be decidedly lower for well-known articles than for little-known ones, thereby making some allowance for advertising costs. The costly eye-appealing package should be the bulk package containing individual units of the product simply packed, or the fancy package should be sold as a separate item with the product sold as a refill. "Or else" science will have to create a product requiring no fancy package. A 25-cent retail bottle product can afford little more than water.

While on the subject of water, it is such an ideal solvent and vehicle that it permits the putup of such a wide range of products, which are, however, susceptible to increased dilution by the unethical businessman seeking increased profits but which eventually eliminates the demand due to decreased effectiveness.

Tangible Evidence

In this connection permit me to give a practical illustration. I have made and marked a 25-cent retail product, which was a water-soluble film, containing all the essential and trace elements, vitamin B_1, root-growing hormone and colored with chlorophyl for plants, flowers, and seeds. The product was designed to permit the customer to make a pint, quart, gallon or many gallons as desired, with colloidal protection of the mineral salts to prevent "burning" of plant tissue and slow release of the substances, as well as preventing chemical interaction in the liquid phase. The finished packaged product was sent first-class mail for 3 cents.

The consultant stands between science and business to translate and assist in the conversion of valuable scientific data into practical commercial products. A scientific treatise on a new saponification product would be visualized by a chemist as a new soap, but it would be "Greek" or "no soap" and worthless to a businessman. But an actual bar of that product placed on a businessman's desk, with simple data as to cost of manufacture, materials and machinery required for production, merits of the article, etc., would enable him to readily visualize the possible profits from the sale thereof.

The consultant has the ability to make specific and practical selection from scientific data. For a practical illustration, let us consider agrobiology science by Liebeg in connection with the purchase or use of fertilizer. The ideal ratio of N - P_2O_5 - K_2O is 5 - 1 - 2 respectively. With this ideal-ratio 0.7 gram of fertilizer will yield 120 grams of dry oat substance; double the amount or 1.4 grams will increase the yield to 150 grams; and with five times the amount the maximum yield of 160 grams will be obtained. The prescribed amount would be the second one, or under certain conditions a lower amount might be recommended. The amount required for maximum yield is not in proportion to the small increase resulting therefrom. Then if nitrogen must be curtailed, he would recommend a proportionate reduction of the other two because there would be no yield benefit but a wastage.

Tailormade Materials

We have been manufacturing many products from coal, which we may say for example was produced with the aid of petroleum heat. Now we are entering a period where the same chemicals are produced from petroleum with the aid of heat from coal. This sounds like a paradox, but it does indicate flexibility and conversion possibilities. The trend also distinctly indicates increasing production of "tailormade" articles, which is a sound and progressive step. The consideration of converting surplus products into urgently needed ones deserves our attention. It will help to build up a sound business program, with good employment and a higher standard of living, which should be our ultimate goal.

Intensive speculation has in a measure produced chemists with severe limitations in this quickly changing era. The rubber chemist is now faced with synthetic rubber made from raw material with which he is unfamiliar. The introduction of acrylic resin dentures was bitterly fought by the rubber people, but without avail. We cannot stop a strong moving trend forward. We must have specialists, but we must not stray too far from basic fundamentals or our flexibility for conversion, consolidation or replacement will not be available. Perhaps the broad program of a consultant may be of assistance to many specialists from time to time in this connection.

Physicochemistry appears to be a field for establishing fundamentals from which to formulate and assist in industrial production. We have no old specialists in the newer fields of plastics, synthetic rubbers, powder metallurgy, etc. The so-called "bugs" always present in the industrialization of new products have to be eliminated. Physicochemistry is a good tool for this purpose and the consultant can direct their employment.

Influence of Surface Charges

I have made research and experimented a great deal in a phase of physicochemistry — that of "surface charges"—with the object of establishing basic fundamentals for practical employment. The action of "negative" light and electricity on products possessing "positive" charges. The similarily of color-forming and fluorescent groups, the power of double bonds increased by conjugation, activated by "negative" substances and intensifying acidic, basic, coloring, etc., by juxtaposition. The heat, light, and oxidizing stabilization by the cyclic molecular "positive" groups. The orientation and fiber-production of long chains, also used for dichoric employment in polarized light. Heterogenity and elasticity where the "positive" substance soaks up the "negative" strain. Absorbing, or preventing static in the antistatic product. Dispersions, suspensions, and emulsions with controlled charges. The twofold power of heat in producing polymerization at certain degrees and depolymerization at others; and the production of small or large sized particles in hot melt emulsions with temperature control. It is all of great practical use.

We are fortunate today to have the pH system, tables of dielectric constants, surface tensions, interfacial tensions, electrochemical series of elements, and may new tools for rapid appraisal. Much research of the past was indefinite, as all who have searched the records know; very often one group could not confirm the findings of the other and new claims were made, and so on. Variables in "surface charges" played an important part in some of this confusion. Many patented processes are based on these fundamentals, though not often known or declared as such. We have very many new wetting agents, surface-tension depressants, detergents, anionic and cationic products, perhaps all in too short a time for digestion, but with simple fundamentals they can be all boiled down into a few groups.

Water in a high dielectric constant of about 80 is known as a "positive" medium, and most articles immersed therein acquires a "negative" charge. There are other factors, of course, as absorbed substances, acidity, alkalinity, etc. For many years textile finishers have opposed the basic fundamentals by employing "negative" products, such as sulphonated oils, etc., for finishing "negative" fabrics, producing a so-called "soft hand" at the expense of greasiness and odor. Today with the employment of one-tenth of the amount a very desirable "soft hand" is produced with a cationic or "positive" product without the former objections.

Outside Patent Scopes

Many patents cover the production of these newer cationic compounds, as well as the processes for their employment as in the production of "positive"-charged latex, increasing photographic sensitivity, antiseptics, etc. But with knowledge of the basic fundamentals either "positive" or "negative" charges can be produced or controlled with the "old-time" chemicals. The general practice of using products with similar charges for cleaning and opposite charges for deposit requires development. We can prepare a "negative" dispersion in a liquid that will reverse or prepare an opposite charge for the acceptance of the particles—an example of this type was a rosin size for paper recently patented. Many more types could be developed without any danger of infringement. A dispersion of a "positive" product in a medium that prepares an opposite charged surface has been manufactured and sold by me for several years. There are untold possibilities in this field.

Then we have mixed charges, generally unsatisfactory as in agglomerates, or desirable as in Thixotropy. It is common knowledge that agglomerates are formed if soluble salts are present during the evaporation of the liquid, but the fact that mixed charges on particles can produce the same result is often lost sight of. To make practical use of this fundamental, a uniform surface charge was produced and the resultant dry product was a free-running powder. To make the test more conclusive, I selected butyl methacrylate which has a low melting point and well known for its "caking" property, also a rubbery product. I produced a fine powder with a wet process previously mentioned, dried half without further treatment and treated the other half to produce a uniform surface charge. The first half formed a nice solid cake, destroying practically all of the work employed on it; but the other half was a free-running powder and remained so even in a warm room. I have a sample here for your inspection. This specific product was uniformly charged with an agent that left no trace in the final dry powder—always good technic for a chemist. The extra expense was very trivial and if a comparison of the two results is made it was a tremendous saving.

Steel pistons have been generally employed in internal combustion engines with some carbon deposit from incomplete combustion and possible "surface" charge action. Now the engineers are employing the lighter metals, aluminum and magnesium, permitting much higher payloads; but as these metals are more positive in their surface action than iron, negative carbon presents a greater problem of deposit and greater adhesion. From my contact with an airplane plant I learned that some thirty chemists had experimented on the removal of this strongly adhering carbon. Hot acids, steam, pressure, etc., were employed, but only sand-blasting seemed to be effective—but at the expense of the aluminum surface. I procured one of these fouled pistons to put my fundamentals to work. A liquid composition was prepared which contained a product for reducing the "positive" charge of the aluminum, together with products for emulsification of the released carbon particles. By immersion in this heated liquid, for a short time, followed by washing or rinsing with live steam, complete carbon removal was effected with the restoration of the normal lustrous aluminum surface with no evidence of corrosion. Sounds like the story of the Wind and the Sun.

In the Field of Therapy

The newer sulphonamide drugs act by bacteriostatic action rather than bacteria destruction as proved by inhibition with negative para-aminobenzoic acid. This is a case of "surface charge" action. The peculiar properties of these drugs in incompatability, photosensitivity, oxygen acceptance from the blood, mental reaction, etc., parallel those of "positive" products. Perhaps when we get through modifying the sulphanilamide molecule we can make experiments from the basic fundamentals rather than believing that one particular molecule holds the nucleus as the cure for all ills. When we have the charges established of the organisms which we desire to destroy and then decide whether we wish to destroy their power of neutralization of their surface charges, or inject them with a photosensitive positive agent so that negative rays, such as x-rays or ultraviolet will be absorbed for chemical action and destruction we will have employed some of the fundamentals of physicochemistry.

In this connection let us consider the skin on our bodies, also the mucous membranes. An amphoteric substance, with some variation, but having an isoelectric point above which it is negative and below which, positive. Our skin is generally negative, above the isoelectric point, and water as perspiration would remain in the presence of slight alkalinity or evaporate freely if slightly acid, for the rule states that like charges repel and unlike attract. Technical literature details many pH determinations of the skin on various parts of the body, and the dry and moist areas coincide with this fundamental. The membrane of our nose when normal has a slight acidity, producing a "positive" and rather dry surface to filter out the negative dust and no doubt assist in the perception of "negative" odors. A dog in normal health has a moist nose, alkaline and negative, with possible perception of only "positive" or body odors. The membrane of the mouth and throat is normally alkaline, negative and moist, alkalinity due to sodium bicarbonate with urea as an antacid, enzymes, mucin, etc. The exhaled carbon dioxide and the inhaled oxygen have no interference. But when we get a "cold" everything seems to be reversed—the fluid in our nose is alkaline; our breathing is done with difficulty; the alkalinity inducing water-retention induces swelling and reduces openings in the nasal area; and odor perception has disappeared. Before the normal charge on the membrane is restored, coagulation takes place of the opposite charged fluids, etc. Then our mouth and throat become acid, or positive or dry, it is difficult to swallow, and the membranes now having the opposite charge of most bacteria, etc., an opportunity is available for infection through diffusion into the blood stream, etc. When the day arrives that we can in some rather simple way quickly restore to normal the charges on these membranes, I believe the body will be able to defeat whatever has entered with its own forces available for that purpose. We have many ways of destroying or neutralizing the action of bacteria, but until we restore to normal the charges on the membranes we are leaving the door open for more enemies.

My personal views are given for discussion and for indications for further research. The fundamentals are not mine but belong to science, and I am endeavoring to find useful application for them for the benefit of all.

72d—OPD—Year

S.C.I. Medal Presented To Dr. H.E. Howe

The Chemical Industry Medal for 1942 was presented November 6 to Dr. Harrison E. Howe, editor of *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, at a joint meeting of the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, the New York Section of the American Chemical Society and the New York Section of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, held at the Chemists' Club, this city.

Dr. Gustavus J. Esselen, president of Gustavus J. Esselen, Inc., spoke about the personal side of the medalist's life and Mr. Watson Davis, director of Science Service, spoke on his accomplishments. The medal, which may be awarded annually for valuable application of chemical research to industry was presented to Dr. Howe in recognition of his far-reaching influence achieved through years of service as an educator and leader in applied chemistry. The presentation was made by Dr. Lincoln T. Work following which Dr. Howe gave an address on "Chemistry in International Affairs."

72d—OPD—Year

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WANTED by progressive manufacturer near Philadelphia, an experienced formulator of asphalt products and asphalt paint specialties. One who is thoroughly familiar with development of industrial asphaltic paints, emulsions, cements and similar products. Permanent position, excellent opportunities. Please state age, experience and other pertinent information. Also salary desired. All replies strictly confidential. BOX 142, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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—*Continued on page 73*

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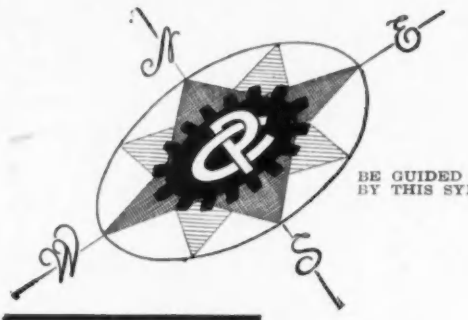

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5—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS: 5 Roll High Side; No. 1 Beater Type; No. 0000
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Business Wants and Offers

—*Continued from page 72*

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Positions Wanted

CHEMIST, RESEARCH director, production manager, twenty-three years' laboratory and plant experience, in paints, varnishes, drying oils, dry colors, soaps, resins, etc.; now employed but desires to relocate in Middle West or South. BOX 139, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PHARMACEUTICAL MANAGER, college graduate, registered pharmacist, experienced in production of general line of pharmaceuticals, purchasing and general management, wishes position with ethical house. Gentile, married, draft deferred. BOX 140, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALES AGENT and manager with years of experience in large-scale selling desires to market nationally a line of products. Free to travel the entire United States to sell direct or form agencies. Not subject to draft. Advise what you have to offer and terms. David Lutz, North Hills, Pa.

Dr. J. C. Knott, member of the dairy staff of the Washington Experiment Station of the Department of Agriculture, for the past twelve years, has been appointed Director of Agricultural Extension Service, succeeding F. E. Balmer, retired.

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4—ROTARY DRYERS, 4'x40', 4'x30', 3'x20', 3'x18'.
1—Shriver 24"x24" Steam Jacketed Filter Press, plate and frame, 30 chambers.
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3—Jeffrey Hammer Mills, 18"x24", 24"x36", 36"x18".
17—Lead Valves, 2".
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3—Roller Mills, 9"x24", 12"x32".
2—Day 5"x12" Roller Mills.
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2—Mikro Pulverizers, 12", 24".
2—Steel Storage Tanks, 20'x20'.
1—PROCTOR AND SCHWARTZ TRAY DRYERS, 2 COMPARTMENT.
3—Cast Iron Plate and Frame Filter Presses, 36"x36".
1—Hersey 5'x25' Indirect Heat Dryer.
2—Rubber Lined Tanks, 42"x60".
1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Tank, 46"x30".
1—Rotary Continuous Filter, 6'x4'4".
2—Williams Infant Hammer Mills.
1—Jacketed Pebble Mill, 24"x30".
3—Atmospheric Drum Dryers, 4'x8', Double Drum 28"x60", 36"x96".
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Paint Problems Answered

—*Continued from page 44*

and actual military needs. On the other hand, it would not be at the bottom along with the manufacture of knick-knacks. Whether men would, therefore, be requisitioned from the paint industry would depend in each particular case upon total supply, the urgency of demand for such workers and whatever industries had higher priority. No facts are at hand at the moment which will enable a more exact answer.

Women in Paint Factories

What jobs can women perform in a paint factory?

Filling, labeling and possibly tinting of paints. Housekeeping to see that plant is kept clean and in good order. Keeping of records and such clerical work as may be needed in the plant. Graduate women chemists could be employed in the laboratory. One large firm already has nearly thirty women chemists.

What About Drafting Manpower

What is Washington's thought on drafting manpower?

At the time of the original order setting up the War Manpower Commission, the President charged the War Manpower Commission with the responsibility of studying the general problem of legislation. Great Britain and Canada already have laws which place the person and property of every citizen at the command of the government for the prosecution of the war. National service legislation is now being studied by the Management-Labor Committee of the War Manpower Commission by a subcommittee of the commission itself. When the chairman of the War Manpower Commission is satisfied that a sound formula has been reached he will transmit draft legislation to the President. Mr. McNutt has said that he believes such legislation is inevitable, but at the present time every effort is being made to achieve the necessary end by voluntary means. Even when such a bill is in the hands of the President it is quite possible it will simply be held in reserve to be presented when its need is urgent. It is important, however, that it be drafted now and not hurried through when pressure arises.

Replacing White-Collar Workers

We have lost about 40 percent of our white-collar employees. How can we best replace them?

In this type of work women may be used, older workers, and those suffering from trivial handicaps.

Another on Drafting Manpower

What information have we, if any, regarding imminent legislation on the drafting of manpower?

It is the obligation of the chairman of the War Manpower Commission to make his report to the President of the United States after his consultation with his Management-Labor Committee with the War Manpower Commission itself. Those bodies have not made their final recommendation to him. He cannot make his final recommendation until they do.

72d—OPD—Year

Tin Salvage Institute received 1,168,000 pounds of metal tubes on April 1, 1942.

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

New, 50, 100, 200 and 300 gallons capacity, dished bottoms, with outlets, mounted on iron stands.

STAINLESS STEEL TRUCK TANK

5' dia. x 14', insulated and covered with aluminum, 1,980 gallons.

12 HORIZONTAL STEEL TANKS

10' dia. x 19', made of 5/16 plate, capacity 10,602 gals. each.

4 TANKS

8' dia. x 23', capacity 8,000 gallons each.

H. LOEB & SON
4603 LANCASTER AVE. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TANKS

23 Steel Oil Storage 5,000—8,000—11,500 and 20,000 Gal. Cap.
2—10,500 bbl. capacity field tanks.
9 Cyprus 3,800 gal. 9 ft. dia. 8 ft. high.

TANKS ON TOWERS

100,000 gal. Steel 40' Tower
75,000 gal. Steel 80' Tower
35,000 gal. Steel 90' Tower
25,000 gal. Steel 80' Tower
1—100,000 gallon Steel 82' Tower
1—40,000 gallon Steel 100' Tower

R. C. STANHOPE, Inc.
60 EAST 42nd ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Hyatt Award Received By Dr. D.S. Frederick

—*Continued from page 4*

two-and three-dimensional curved dome sections that would meet the high optical standards required.

Dr. Frederick, who was born in 1910, at Hamilton, Ohio, received his bachelor's degree from Miami University in 1931. His graduate work was done at the University of Illinois, where he received his master's degree in 1932, and his Ph.D. in 1934. From 1934 to 1936, he worked in Rohm & Haas' acrylic research laboratories, and on semiplant production of "Plexiglas." In 1936, he was made sales manager of the plastics division, and since that time he has also headed the technical sales force.

Dr. D. S. Frederick receives the gold medal, which together with $1,000 constitutes the John Wesley Hyatt Award, from Dr. L. J. Briggs, director of the National Bureau of Standards, a member of the awards committee.

72d—OPD—Year

Pimento Sales Control Eliminated at Jamaica

Control over sales and distribution of pimento has been eliminated, according to cables received from Jamaica last week. The Food Control body of the island stated that pimento may henceforth be sold through former distributors instead of through agents appointed by the official body. The decision did away with the control set up some weeks back.

At the same time, the price of pimento was set at 19c. per pound, f.o.b. Jamaica ports, and required that the buyer here establish a letter of credit in Jamaica in the amount of the invoice, plus freight charges. Regular Jamaican shippers will be used, and the export may be to any United States port. Net weights at Jamaica will prevail, with no brokerage to be secured from the sellers. Brokerage will be for the account of buyers.

Before exports will be made from Jamaica, the United States importer must get an import license from the War Production Board, and the number thereof must be cabled to the Food Controller in Jamaica.

72d—OPD—Year

D. S. Dallal, importer and exporter, has moved his offices to 245 Fifth avenue, this city, Telephone:—Murray Hill 5-1856.

CHOICE EQUIPMENT

SHRIVER & SPERRY Filter Presses, 7" to 36", open and closed delivery.
SPERRY closed delivery 12" Lead Filter Press
Autoclaves, copper, steel and C.I., ½ to 2600 gal.
Steel Kettles, jacketed, to 350 gallon.
Glass Lined and Nickel Tanks, 50 to 500 gallon.
J. H. DAY 12 x 32 water cooled steel 3 Roller Mill.
J. H. DAY & LEHMAN 16 x 40 water cooled 3 Roll Mills.
Pebble & Jar Mills, 1 gallon to 100 gallon.
ABBE Jacketed Pebble Mill, 4½" x 3½".
Portable Elevators. Lead Lined Tanks, Etc.

What have you for sale?

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION
59 East 4th Street New York City

Are You In Need of Good Used

CHEMICAL PLANT EQUIPMENT?

We have a stock of items too numerous to list

—But if you will write or wire us we shall advise you promptly

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
EMIL A. SCHROTH, Owner
41 HYATT AVE. NEWARK, N. J.

LOCATED PHILADELPHIA, PA.

COMPLETE BUCKEYE OIL PRESSING UNIT

4—BUCKEYE 15 BOX HYDRAULIC OIL PRESSES, 18" RAM, 24" STROKE 4000 LBS. P.S.I.
1—BUCKEYE HYDRAULIC 4 PLUNGER HORIZ. HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE PUMP.
1—PAIR (2) BUCKEYE TANK TYPE ACCUMULATORS, HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE.
1—LOT HIGH PRESSURE PIPING WITH VALVES AND FITTINGS.
1—CAKE FORMER AND MIXER.
1—NO. 2½ EUREKA VERT. BREAKER OR CRUSHER MILL.
3—DOUBLE STAND STEEL 4 ROLLER MILLS, 7"x18", 7½"x20", AND 7½"x30" ROLLS.
1—NO. 21 BUFFALO CHOPPER.
1—SHRIVER IRON FILTER PRESS, 7"x7".
3—JOHNSON 18"x18" IRON FILTER PRESSES.
1—SHRIVER 24"x19" IRON FILTER PRESS.
1—WELDED STEEL STORAGE TANK, APPROX. 225 GALS.
1—GOULD 1½" IRON ROTARY PUMP.
1—SCHUTZ-O'NEILL 20" PULVERIZING MILL WITH COLLECTOR.
1—COPPER JACKETED KETTLE, APPROX. 175 GALS.
1—STANDARD AUTOMATIC CAPPING MACHINE.
2—NO. 000 AND NO. 1 ABBE ROTARY CUTTERS.
1—A. S. BECK CARTON PRESSER AND GLUING MACHINE.
1—SINGER BAG SEWING MACHINE, FOOT OPERATED.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN L10

STOCK SPECIALS

—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill.
2—5 Roll W.C. 16"x 40" Steel Roller Mills.
1—Allbright-Nell Atmos. Drum Dryer, 3'x 8'.
1—Devine 4'x 30' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—Proctor Automatic Soap Chip Dryer.
6—4,000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
3—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 5, 7, and 8.
1—No. 2 Mikro Pulverizer.
1—No. 4 Mikro Pulverizer.
12—Iron and Wood Filter Presses, 18" to 36".
1—Abbe Rotary Cutters, No. 1.
1—No. 2 Oliver Duplex Vac. Pump, 14"x 8".
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14"x5".
2—Worthington 12"x 12"x 12" Vac. Pumps.
1—Beach-Russ No. 6 Compound Vac. Pump.
2—Day No. 30 Imperial Mixers, Jack.
2—Day No. 30 Imperial Mixers, unjack.
1—Creamery Pkge. Mfg. Co. Homogenizer, motor driven, approx. 400 gals. per hr.
1—De Laval No. 301 Multiple Clarifier, M.D.
5—Ross 8, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
4—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12"x 30" and 16"x 40".
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 750 gals.
3—Tolhurst Centrifugals, 26", 32" and 40".
10—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
6—Powder Mixers, 100 lbs. to 3,500 lbs.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
18—Glass Lined Steel Tanks to 10,000 gals.
6—Vert. Jack. Kettles, up to 500 gals.
20—Copper Jack. Kettles, up to 150 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
1—Jeffrey 24"x 18" Type A Hammer Mill.
3—Single and Double Roll Spike Crushers.
2—No. 0 and No. 1 Raymond Mills.
6—Williams & Jay Bee Hammer Mills.
1—Bauer 22" Attrition Mill.
1—Link Belt 75' Slat Conveyor.
1—Stedman 42" Ball-Bearing Disintegrator.
15—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 10 H.P.
20—Rotary, Centrifugal and Vacuum Pumps.
6—Liquid, Paste and Powder Fillers.

ONLY PARTIAL LISTING
WRITE FOR COMPLETE BULLETINS
WE BUY YOUR SURPLUS MACHINERY

STEIN EQUIPMENT CORPORATION
Department E
426 BROOME STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Shipping Information

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New York Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—42 dms, Bakelite Co
90 dms, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
125 dms, Industrial Solvents Corp
115 dms, Lehn & Fink Product Corp
982 dms
BANANA FLAKE—293 cs, 10,303 lbs, Bakery Product Co
105 cs, 3,511 lbs, David Kannagiesser & Co
100 cs, 3,630 lbs, Harold Van Der Lindo
BAUXITE—13,400 tons, Aluminum Co of Canada
CRUSHED & DRIED—7,951 tons, Aluminum Co of Canada
BRUCINE—5 cs, New York Quinine & Chemical Works
CASTOR BEANS—825 bgs, 110,908 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
CELERY SEED—126 bgs, 16,380 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co
180 bgs, 23,400 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co
176 bgs, 22,880 lbs, Simon Baer & Co
176 bgs, 22,880 lbs, R H Elmaleh
170 bgs, 22,100 lbs, Albert Smith Co
36 bgs, 4,680 lbs, National Spice Co
170 bgs, 22,100 lbs, Fritzsche Bros
54 bgs, 7,020 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
270 bgs, 35,100 lbs, C T Wilson & Co
260 bgs, 33,800 lbs, Levy & Levis Co
86 bgs, 11,180 lbs, Credo Commodity Co
86 bgs, 11,180 lbs, M Feurstin & Co
228 bgs, 29,640 lbs, A G Dunn
172 bgs, 22,360 lbs, B H Old & Co
934 bgs, 121,420 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co
101 bgs, 13,130 lbs, Victory Export & Import Co
5 bgs, 650 lbs, Canadian Fine Chemicals
1,260 bgs, 163,800 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
142 bgs, 18,460 lbs
CHROME ORE—1,567 tons
COCOA BEANS—1,500 bgs, 300,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
200 bgs, 40,000 lbs, Middleton & Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, A C Israel Commodity Co
657 bgs, 131,400 lbs, General Cocoa Co
250 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Wm Neilson, Ltd
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Wood & Selick
CRYOLITE—2290 tons, Pennsylvania Salt Mfg Co
GLUESTOCK—121 bls
GUM, GHATTI—111 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co
KARAYA—64 bgs, 10,240 lbs, S B Penick & Co
PENDARE—272 bgs, Chicle Development Co
HAIR, CATTLE—142 bls
GOAT—39 bls, Tradesmen National Bank Trust Co
76 bls, Arms Textile Mfg Co
125 bls, P L Sheeres & Son
27 bls, Grubnau Bros
17 bls, American Bristle & Hair Drawing Co
11 bls, W Kaufman Co
41 bls, Textile Mfg Co
136 bls, N Wagman Co
70 bls, Alex Murphy & Co
100 bls, Grover & Ferguson
IRON ORE—60 dms
HENNA LEAVES—95 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co
KYANITE—411 tons, 6 cwts, Charles Taylor Sons & Co
100 tons, F W Marshall & Co
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—10 crbys, Olavarria & Co, Inc
LATEX—1,826 dms, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—185 cs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
MANGANESE ORE—1,500 tons, Carnegie Illinois Steel Corp
2,000 tons, Electro Metallurgical Co
MICA, BLOCK—17 cs, Heyman & Co
FILM—2 cs, E Munsell & Co
12 cs, Heyman & Co
SPLITTINGS—302 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co
91 cs, Heyman & Co
MYROBALANS—2,000 pockets, 62 tons, 10 cwts, 3 qtrs, 12 lbs, The Tannin Corp
6,828 pockets, 204 tons, 4 cwts, 1 qtr, 22 lbs, Hammond & Carpenter
NICKEL OXIDE—66 dms
OIL, CASTOR—330 dms, 164,828 lbs, Commodity Credit Corp
LEMONGRASS—3 cs, 294 lbs, W J Bush & Co
NEROLI—(Correction)—In the issue of November 2, 11 dms, 2 tons, 4 cwt, Geo Lueders & Co, and 16 dms, 3 tons, 4 cwt, Irving Trust Co, should have read Oil, Niouli
NIAOULI—11 dms, 2 tons, 4 cwt, Geo Lueders & Co
16 dms, 3 tons, 4 cwt, Irving Trust Co
ORANGE—34 cs, 3,082 lbs, W J Bush & Co
ORTHOCRESOL—78 dms, E I Dupont de Nemours Co
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—8,299 bgs, 994,880 lbs, International Product Corp
4,191 bgs, 502,920 lbs, First National Bank
5,831 bgs, 699,720 lbs, American Tanners, Ltd
20,991 bgs, 2,518,920 lbs, The Tannin Corp
RUBBER SEED—59 bgs
SALTCAKE—1,752 tons, Johanesan, Wales & Sparre
SHELLAC—271 bgs, 45,528 lbs, Wm Zinsser & Co
103 bgs, 17,304 lbs, Bankers Trust Co
200 bgs, 33,600 lbs, Ralli Bros
1,800 bgs, 302400 lbs, Defence Supply Corp
175 cs, 29400 lbs, Defence Supply Corp
1,300 bgs, 218,400 lbs, Mac Lac Co
150 bgs, 25,200 lbs, The Mantrose Corp
100 bgs, 16,800 lbs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co
BUTTON LAC—100 bgs, 16,800 lbs, Defence Supply Corp
SEEDLAC—300 bgs, 50,400 lbs, A Hurst & Co
200 bgs, 33,600 lbs, Schwab Bros Corp
200 bgs, 33,600 lbs, Mac Lac Co
100 bgs, 16,800 lbs, Dings & Schuster
SHELLAC, SEEDLAC—500 bgs, 84,000 lbs, The Mantrose Corp
150 bgs, 25,200 lbs, Haeuser Shellac Co
TALLOW—574 cks, 260,020 lbs, Armour & Co
656 cks, 327,351 lbs
827 cks, 388,423 lbs, Swift & Co
1,458 cks, 670,034 lbs, Corporacion Argentina de Productores de Carnes
ZIRCONIUM—500 bgs, Foote Mineral Co
LUMP—2,330 bgs, Foote Mineral Co

72d—OPD—Year

Baltimore Imports

CHROME ORE—7,232 tons

72d—OPD—Year

Philadelphia Imports

CHROME ORE—11,098 tons, E J Lavino & Co
MANGROVE BARK—7,144 bgs
PAPAIN—123 cs
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—50 bls

72d—OPD—Year

YOU, too, should have your imports listed here for the information of OPD readers—it costs you nothing.

Mail lists of arrivals promptly and regularly, or telephone them—REctor 2-9820.

Foreign Trade Rules

Information recently published by the Department of Commerce on foreign tariff and related trade regulations include the following:—

Chemicals:—Brazil has added to the list of products for which substitutes for tinplate must be used for packing potash, caustic soda, various fertilizers, and calcium carbide. Under this order 50 percent of the production of these products must be packed in substitutes for tinplate such as wood, plain and impermeable paper, cellophane, glass, china, and other pottery and plastic materials.

Matches:—A new consumption tax on wooden and wax matches has been imposed by Costa Rica. The new tax rates are:—Each box containing not more than 30 matches, ¼ centimo; and each box containing not more than 60 matches, ½ centimo.

Minerals:—All transactions relating to the exploration or development of war-important minerals are reserved to the Guatemalan government or to concessionaires specifically designated by the government, and all sales and exportation of these minerals, whether privately produced or from concessions previously authorized or of a permanent character, will be handled solely by the government.

Paraffin:—The sales of paraffin in Guatemala have been restricted by an executive order. Henceforward, sales will be permitted only after prior authorization by the Economic Control Board of the Guatemalan Government. Importers and dealers in paraffin are to report their stocks, giving the date of importation, number of the commercial invoice, and the net cost at warehouse.

Parcel Post:—The customs surcharge on merchandise imported into Guatemala by parcel post was reduced from 10 percent to 5 percent of import duty for the duration of the present emergency.

Pure Peanut Oil:—Uruguay has established the maximum price of pure peanut oil, from the factory to the wholesaler, at 70 centesimos net per kilo.

Quebracho Extract:—Exportation of quebracho extract packed in double bags has been prohibited in Argentina. Henceforth, quebracho extract for export must be packed in bags weighing 16 ounces and no inner bag will be permitted.

Samples:—Samples of Mexican products can be forwarded by mail to foreign destinations only after the prior permission of the Ministry of National Economy.

Shipping Priorities:—Shipments of goods to Newfoundland (except by air) are now governed by the priority refulations of the Newfoundland Transportation Control Board which requires that shipping destined for the island's ports be loaded accordingly. Goods are rated in relation to their importance to the island's wartime needs.

72d—OPD—Year

What You Can Use

Guide to Materials That Are Suitable for Various Purposes in Chemical Converting, Compounding, and Processing Industries

Fully protected by Copyright

Four-hundred-thirty-sixth Instalment

Rubber

Vulcanizing Accelerators for Rubber

(*Continued from November 9 issue*)

6-Chlor-2-mercaptobenzothiazole reaction products with—
(1) 2-Chlor 1:3-dioxane
(2) 2-Chlor-1:4-dioxane
(3) 2-Chlor-1:4-dithiane
(4) 2:3-Dichlor-1:4-dioxane
(5) 2:3-Dichlor-1:4-dithiane
(6) 2:3-Dichlor-1:4-thioxane
(7) Halogen-substituted dioxane or its sulphur analog
6-Chlor-2-mercapto-5-nitrobenzothiazole reaction products with—
(1) 2-Chlor-1:3-dioxane
(2) 2-Chlor-1:4-dioxane
(3) 2-Chlor-1:4-dithiane
(4) 2:3-Dichlor-1:4-dioxane
(5) 2:3-Dichlor-1:4-dithiane
(6) 2:3-Dichlor-1:4-thioxane
(7) Halogen-substituted dioxane or its sulphur analog
Dichlorocyclohexanone reaction product with (continued)—
(9) Diethyldithiocarbamic acid
(10) Dihexyldithiocarbamic acid
(11) Di-isoprophyldithiocarbamic acid
(12) Dithio acids
(13) Dithioacetic acid
(14) Dithioacrylic acid
(15) Dithiobenzoic acid
(16) Dithiocrotonic acid
(17) Dithiofuroic acid
(18) Dithiolauric acid
(19) Dithio-oleic acid
(20) Dithiosalicylic acid
(21) Ethyldithiocarbamic acid
(22) Ethylxanthogenic acid
(23) Methylethyldithiocarbamic acid
(24) Methylphenyldithiocarbamic acid
(25) Methylxanthogenic acid
(26) Paraethoxycyclohexyldithiocarbamic acid
(27) Pentamethyldithiocarbamic acid
(28) Potassium dimethyldithiocarbamate
(29) Tetrahydroalphafurfurylcyclohexyl dithiocarbamate
Di-(4:8-dimethyl-2-quinolyl) disulphide
Diethylamine addition product of—
(1) Zinc salt of 2-mercaptolepidin
(2) Zinc salt of 2-mercaptoquinolin
Di-2-lepidyl disulphide
Di-2-lepidyl sulphide
2:6-Dimercaptolipidin
2:4-Dimercaptopyrimidin
4:6-Dimercaptopyrimidin
2:4-Dimercaptoquinolin
2:8-Dimercaptoquinolin
Diphenylcarbamyl-1-benzothiazole sulphide
Diphenylgeranidin
Di-2-quinolyl disulphide
Di-2-quinolyl sulphide
Diselenazyl sulphides
Dithiazyl selenide
Ester or salts hydrolyzing or decomposing to accelerating body at vulcanization temperatures
6-Ethoxy-2-mercaptobenzothiazole reaction products with—
(1) 2-Chlor-1:3-dioxane
(2) 2-Chlor-1:4-dioxane
(3) 2-Chlor-1:4-dithiane
(4) 2:3-Dichlor-1:4-dioxane
(5) 2:3-Dichlor-1:4-dithiane
(6) 2:3-Dichlor-1:4-thioxane
(7) Halogen-substituted dioxane or its sulphur analog
Ethylalphacarboxypropyldi(dibutyl), dithiocarbamate
Ethylalphacarboxypropylpentamethylene dithiocarbamate
Ethylcarboxymethyldi(diethyl) dithiocarbamate
Ethylcarboxymethyldipentamethylene dithiocarbamate
Ethylenediamine addition products of—
(1) Zinc salts of 2-mercaptolepidin
(2) Zinc salts of 2-mercaptoquinolin
Formaldehyde derivative of—
(1) Mercaptoarylene-pyrimidins
(2) Mercaptoquinazolins
(3) Mercaptoquinolins
Furfuryl addition products of dithiocarbamates
Guanidin salt of—
(1) 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole
(2) 2-Mercaptobenzoxazole
Halocyclohexanone reaction products with—
(1) Allyldithiocarbamic acid
(2) Alphafurfuryldithiocarbamic acid
(3) Aminodithiobenzoic acid
(4) Ammonium-dimethyldithiocarbamic acid
(5) Amylxanthogenic acid
(6) Benzyldithiocarbamic acid
(7) Cyclohexyldithiocarbamic acid
(8) Dicyclohexyldithiocarbamic acid
(9) Diethyldithiocarbamic acid
(10) Dihexyldithiocarbamic acid
(11) Di-isoprophyldithiocarbamic acid
(12) Dithio acids
(13) Dithioacetic acid
(14) Dithioacrylic acid
(15) Dithiobenzoic acid
(16) Dithiocrotonic acid
(17) Dithiofuroic acid
(18) Dithiolauric acid
(19) Dithio-oleic acid
(20) Dithiosalicylic acid
(21) Ethyldithiocarbamic acid
(22) Ethylxanthogenic acid
(23) Methylethyldithiocarbamic acid
Halocyclohexanone reaction products with—
(24) Methylphenyldithiocarbamic acid
(25) Methylxanthogenic acid
(26) Paraethoxycyclohexyldithiocarbamic acid
(27) Pentamethyldithiocarbamic acid
(28) Potassium dimethyldithiocarbamate
(29) Tetrahydroalphafurfurylcyclohexyl dithiocarbamate
Halogen substituted arylenemercaptothiazoles reaction products with—
(1) Betabeta'-oxytetramethylenecarbamine chloride
(2) Dialphanaphthylcarbamine chloride
(3) Diamylcarbamine chloride
(4) Dibenzylcarbamine chloride
(5) Dibetanaphthylcarbamine chloride
(6) Dibetaphenethylcarbamine chloride
(7) Dibutylcarbamine chloride
(8) Dibutylcarbamyl-1-benzothiazyl sulphide
(9) Dicyclohexylcarbamine chloride
(10) Dichlohexylcarbamylbenzothiazyl sulphide
(11) Diorthoanisylcarbamine chloride
(12) Diorthohydroxyphenylcarbamine chloride
(13) Diorthomethylcyclohexylcarbamine chloride
(14) Diorthophenetidylcarbamine chloride
(15) Diorthotolylcarbamine chloride
(16) Dipara-anisylcarbamine chloride
(17) Diparahydroxyphenylcarbamine chloride
(18) Diparamethylcyclohexylcarbamine chloride
(19) Diparanitrophenylcarbamyl-1-benzothiazyl sulphide
(20) Diparaphenetidylcarbamine chloride
(21) Diparatolylcarbamine chloride
(22) Ditetrahydroalphafurfurylcarbamine chloride
(23) N-Ethylcyclohexylcarbamine chloride
(24) N-Ethylcyclohexylcarbamyl-6-methylbenzothiazyl 1-sulphide
(25) Pentamethylenecarbamine chloride
(26) Substituted carbamine halides
Halogen substituted 2-mercaptoarylenethiazoles of the benzene and naphthalene series reaction product with—
(1) 2-Chlor-1:3-dioxane
(2) 2-Chlor-1:4-dioxane

(*To be continued*)

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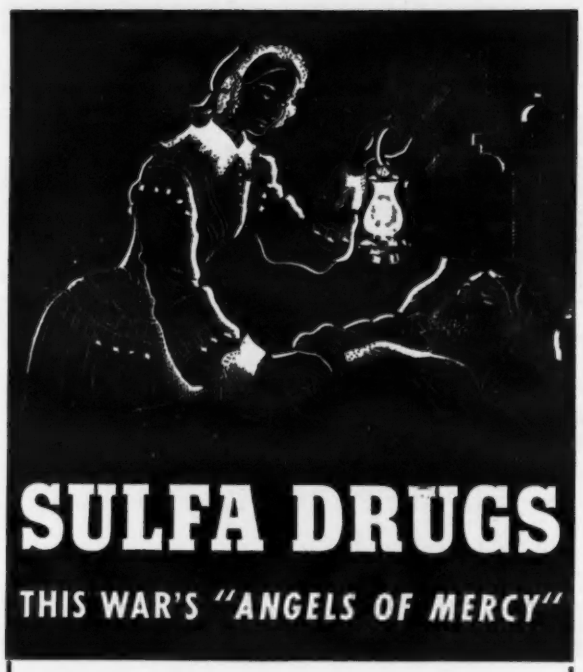

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